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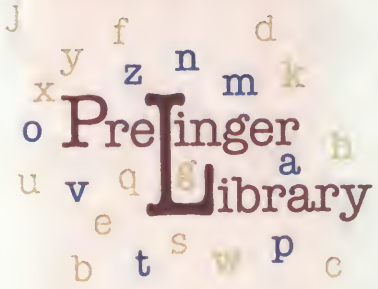

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AN APOLOGIE FOR PIRACIE.

After experiencing the benefits of international copyright for thirteen years — *absit omen* — the act whereby those benefits were secured to American and English authors alike is now brought up for renewed discussion by no less a person than Mr. Howells, who, in his 'Editor's Easy Chair' for December, registers a half-querulous complaint, and suggests, at least, that our reading public has been in some ways a sufferer through the operation of the act in question. The responsibility for the complaint is thrown, in part, upon the shoulders of an anonymous 'friend,' who is quoted as opining 'that the Devil has got hold of the job, and turned it to his own ends,' that 'no solid English book is reprinted here,' that our 'publishers don't look at a serious book,' and that 'no one now reads anything but trash,' and who closes his screed with the prediction that 'we shall relapse into barbarism, and then resort to piracy, which will so improve our minds that we shall again seek a lawful alliance, then degenerate again, and so on and so on.'

This whimsical plaint evidently appeals to Mr. Howells, for he proceeds on his own account, and in somewhat similar vein, to comment upon the consequences of our 'wanton benevolence' as expressed in the law of 1891. Although he does not write in the fashion of one who expects to be taken altogether seriously, he makes some rather positive assertions that challenge inquiry. He says, for example, that 'the law has strangely and curiously resulted in alienating the international public which the authors of the two countries chiefly concerned used to enjoy, or rather which used to enjoy them. English authors have now less currency in America than they had before the passage of the act, and American authors have less currency in England, although in the social, political, and commercial interests there has been so great an affinition of their respective nations.' Now assertions like these may without much difficulty be brought to the test of fact, and that test seems to us to refute the very bases of the argument so genially developed by Mr. Howells.

Discussing these strange propositions, 'The Publisher's Weekly' says flatly of their propounder that 'his conclusions are as wrong as his premises, and his premises as wrong as his facts.' Mr. George Haven Putnam, who, assuredly, does know the facts, likens the essayist's reasoning to that which is reputed, according to the old rhyme, to have made a heretic of Bishop Colenso.

> 'A bishop there was of Natal,
> Who a Zulu did take for a pal;
> Said the Zulu: "Look here,
> Ain't the Pentateuch queer?"
> Which converted my Lord of Natal.'

And Mr. George Platt Brett, who likewise knows the facts, declares that Mr. Howells's article 'fairly bristles with unfounded charges as to the evil effects of international copyright.'

Have American authors less currency in England than they had before the Copyright Act of 1891? The correspondent whom Mr. Howells quotes says that 'not even our worst authors are now popular in England, let alone our best ones. . . . The younger English readers do not know our good authors; and there is unhappily growing up in the racially and lingually related countries a generation reciprocally ignorant of their respective literatures.' Now if this be the case with our authors in the mother-country, it can hardly be a consequence of the act in question, for the simple reason that under that act our authors have practically the same standing that they had before. Before its adoption, they might, if they so desired, secure English copyright under substantially the same conditions at present. If more of them now do so than formerly, it is because they have become more enterprising in protecting their books from piracy. The proverbial stubbornness of facts when confronted with imaginary suppositions is illustrated by Mr. Brett's reference to the official statistics of our Government, 'which prove that, not only has the business of exporting books nearly doubled in the last five years, but that the value of books exported from this country is very much greater than the value of books imported into it.' Mr. Brett further avers that 'few American books of wide popularity fail to appear in special English editions printed abroad which find a public there certainly not smaller than that enjoyed by writers of native origin.' And he clinches his case by quoting a fellow-publisher to the following effect: 'The records of our sales show that instead of a decrease in the sale of American books in England there has been a greater sale of works by United States authors in that country during the last three years than ever before.'

So much having been said for one aspect of the question, let us now turn to the other. Here, of course, the case is somewhat different, for if an English author wishes to obtain copyright in this country upon our hard conditions, he may do so, whereas previous to 1891 he had no possible protection from our laws. Doubtless, under the act of 1891, we have diminished our reading of English literary rubbish, and substituted therefor the reading of the similar home product. But good English books are certainly obtainable in this country at prices that compare favorably with those at what the best American books are put upon the market. More than this it is not reasonable to expect. There have been a few instances, no doubt, in which important English books have had unusually high prices set upon them in both markets, a proceeding which we may consider unwise, but concerning which we have not the shadow of a right to be dictatorial. A complaint upon this score is hardly more than a veiled apology for the piratical practices which so shamed us before the law ended them in 1891, and which flouted in the most brazen manner the rights of literary property. Mr. Putnam declares it to be 'undoubtedly the case that there has been with copyrighted foreign books a steady tendency to lower prices,' and in support of this proposition quotes Mr. Spofford's statement that 'the great benefit of international copyright has been the gradual decline in the price of standard foreign works.'

Thus the contention of Mr. Howells and his correspondent is shown to have not a leg upon which to stand; one of the two being completely amputated by the official facts, while the other, if still preserving a semblance of functional activity, is seen to be too crippled for any real usefulness. There is absolutely nothing in the considerations adduced which gives cause of legitimate complaint against our national protection of the rights of English authors. But there may be seen at many points, just beneath the surface, the crest of the reptile that was scotched in 1891 after years of effort. Mr. Howells should not speak of 'the ruthless but kindly rule of the pirate,' nor should he give voice to any plea based upon the grievance of our being no longer able to get English books by plunder. Of course he does not really mean that we ought to withdraw the protection of our law from English writers; and, despite what goes before, we have no doubt that his closing sentence, in which he says that we had better keep 'our historical novels and a good conscience' than get 'the best English fiction and the sense of having robbed the author,' is the expression of his inmost thought. Nevertheless, we cannot but regard as infelicitous the manner in which he has raised this buried subject of discussion.

As a matter of fact, our law should be amended for the further protection of English authors, and of the authors of the Continental countries. It still affords inadequate protection for works that have to be translated from foreign tongues, while the provision for double typesetting, inserted at the dictation of a selfish class interest, remains as a dark blot upon its character. As 'The Nation' remarked many years ago, this provision would be fairly matched by a provision that no foreigner landing in the United States should be entitled to the protection of the police and the courts until he had purchased, and was actually wearing, a suit of clothes made by an American tailor. Such is the *reductio ad absurdum* to which we are led by a candid examination of this most obnoxious clause in an otherwise commendable piece of legislation.

How our curious unwillingness to adopt a policy of thoroughgoing fairness toward foreign authors affects us in the eyes of the international public is strikingly illustrated by our copyright relations with Japan, an illustration which Mr. Putnam uses with telling effect. For some years we have been trying to secure a copyright treaty with that country, but the reply which the statesmen of Japan make to our request is, in substance, 'that when our nation has accepted the world's standard of action in regard to the recognition of literary property, and has become a party to the Convention of Berne, no separate treaty between the United States and Japan will be necessary.' In other words, the Asiatic empire accepts the civilized provisions of that Convention and the American commonwealth rejects them! It should be a cause for much searching of hearts, because, as Mr. Putnam justly says, this attitude on our part puts us outside 'the comity of nations' in the treatment of the rights of authors.

THE THANKLESS MUSE.

Again and again the would-be author is warned not to adopt literature as a vocation, but, if he must dabble in letters, to let his writing be merely an avocation, a side issue, a harmless relaxation from the stern business of law or medicine or theology or trade. It is time a word were uttered on the other side, and a plea made for what Milton allowed himself to call 'the thankless Muse.'

At the outset it will of course be understood that if one's ambition is to 'get on' in a worldly sense, if fame and fortune and a numerous progeny are the objects of desire, literature is an excellent calling not to embrace. But presupposing that one has enough of the ascetic and the stoic in his composition to enable him to eat bread and pulse (if need be) with a glad heart, literature will be found to offer not merely compensations but real and positive satisfactions, and that too, most often, in inverse ratio to the success, commercially considered, that is attained in its pursuit. 'Nature is satisfied with little, and if she be so, even so am I.' Thus said Spinoza, the excommunicated Jew, who, as tradition has it, was forced by poverty to abandon his hope of winning the gifted Clara Maria van den Ende and soon became absorbed in a more ideal love-suit — to immortal truth. A more strenuous literary life than his it would be hard to imagine. Practicing, from choice as well as from necessity, a rigid economy in daily life, confined somewhat closely to his chamber both by the exacting nature of his studies and by the state of his health, the life-long object of malignant assault and acrimonious abuse from the orthodox, alienated even as a youth from his family and early friends, and in hearty intellectual accord with none of his contemporaries, this heroic scholar and writer has yet given us his word that his life was a happy one. Problems perplexed him until it was easier for him to work at their solution than to refrain; and in this inward compulsion he found his happiness.

Counsels of perfection are cheap, and it is not the present writer's purpose to indulge in them. But the name of Spinoza, the devoted seeker and declarer of truth, calls up that of his great English contemporary, who counted it gain to lose his eyesight in penning his 'Pro Populo Anglicano Defensio.' Warned by his physician what he must expect, 'I would not have listened,' Milton declares, 'to the voice of Æsculapius himself in preference to the suggestions of the heavenly monitor within my breast: my resolution was unshaken, though the alternative was either the loss of my sight or the desertion of my duty. . . I resolved, therefore, to make the short interval of sight which was left me as beneficial as possible to the common weal.' Another devoted follower of literature and learning, but one whom we are more inclined to think of as a dry-as-dust gerund-grinder, an arrogant and irritable pedant, than as an acute writer and reasoner of recognized authority, is the younger Scaliger. Living in the century preceding that of Spinoza and Milton, and when literature received even less recognition as a reputable calling, Joseph Scaliger had the courage to be true to himself. When as a young man he was offered an assistant-professorship of law at Valence in acknowledgment of his remarkable attainments in jurisprudence, he did not for a moment hesitate in his reply or so much as dream of turning his back on literature, which he rated above law, medicine, the church, or any other calling. He had mastered law merely as an instrument of philological inquiry, which was in his eyes not an amusement for the ingenious, but the only means of interpreting ancient records.

Those who have read (as all ought to have) Herbert Spencer's Autobiography, will remember what he says in his closing chapter about the consolations of literature. 'It has been with me,' he writes, 'a source of continual pleasure, distinct from other pleasures, to evolve new thoughts, and to be in some sort a spectator of the way in which, under persistent contemplation, they gradually unfolded into completeness. There is a keen delight in intellectual conquest — in appropriating a portion of the unknown and bringing it within the realm of the known.' But of mere success as

an author in the eyes of the world, he maintains that when it is achieved it often brings vexations and worries greatly overbalancing the pleasures. 'Adverse criticisms of utterly unjust kinds frequently pursue the conscientious writer, not only during his period of struggle, but after he has reached his desired position. Careless mis-statements and gross misrepresentations continually exasperate him; and if he measures the pains produced by these against the pleasures produced by due appreciation, he is likely to find them in excess.' Again he declares: 'Of literary distinction, as of so many other things which men pursue, it may be truly said that the game is not worth the candle. . . A transitory emotion of joy may be produced by the first marks of success; but after a time the continuance of success excites no emotion which rises above the ordinary level.' In the same vein he writes, 'It is indeed astonishing to what an extent men are deluded into pursuit of the bubble reputation when they have within their reach satisfactions which are much greater.' But for him who devotes himself to serious authorship not for the sake of reputation or pecuniary return, there are ample rewards in store, though he must be prepared to practise renunciation. Spencer tells us that a writer of this class 'must be content to remain celibate, unless indeed he obtains a wife having adequate means for both, and is content to put himself in the implied position. Even then family cares and troubles are likely to prove fatal to his undertakings. As was said to me by a scientific friend, who himself knew by experience the effect of domestic worries — "Had you married there would have been no system of philosophy."' But, 'after all,' Spencer concludes in his own case, 'my celibate life has probably been the best for me as well as the best for some unknown other.' As Gibbon solaced himself with a history instead of a wife, so Spencer found compensation in his Synthetic Philosophy for the renounced conjugal joys; and in the 'weeks, months and years of wretched nights and vacant days' that made existence for him 'a long-drawn weariness,' the one thing that supported him and gave him a motive for continuing the struggle was the hope, however faint, of finishing his self-appointed task.

Having, then, pondered Spencer's words of counsel and warning, and made up our minds to attempt something in literature to benefit mankind, we are further cautioned by our philosopher to be ready to bear losses and privations, and perhaps ridicule. For 'adequate appreciation of writings not adapted to satisfy popular desires is long in coming, if it ever comes; and it comes the more slowly to one who is either not in literary circles, or, being in them, will not descend to literary "log-rolling" and other arts by which favourable recognition is often gained. Comparative neglect is almost certain to follow one who declines to use influence with reviewers, as I can abundantly testify.'

These quotations may be thought much more deterrent than encouraging to the literary aspirant. Let them rather nerve him to sterner and loftier endeavor. What there is of truth in them can work him no harm. It is astonishing how little is required, of material resources, to support a life of plain living and high thinking. There is more than a kernel of truth in what Thoreau, a writer eminently unsuccessful in a business way, says of the poet. 'The poet is he that hath fat enough, like bears and marmots, to suck his claws all winter. He hibernates in this world and feeds on his own marrow.'

Perhaps, therefore, the best fortune one can wish a young writer is to be ever on the eve of a great success, but never quite to attain it; for with complete success, if such there be, must come disillusion, weariness, and disgust. It is only those who take the static and not the dynamic view of life who cherish expectations of gaining this perfectly satisfying success, which always turns out to be simply another name for stagnation and death. What is better than to be beckoned forever onward by the ideal that alone gives purpose and meaning to one's life? 'Every motive of a great artist must, in its perfect completion, open the mind, as it were, to perceive a still greater work, which hovers invisibly above it, and fills us, while we know not whence it comes, with that ever unsatisfied curiosity which, after fancying it has exhausted all, feels, at the very moment we turn away, that it has only seen the smallest part.' So says Hermann Grimm in his biography of Michael Angelo. It is the dimming of this ideal, the blurring and blotting of this beatific vision, that is too often wrought by that success which is measured in terms of popular applause and in dollars and cents. From this kind of success we cannot too fervently pray that our weakness may be delivered. The book that wins immediate acclaim with the masses, and large pecuniary returns, is the book an author should devoutly hope never to write.

The humorous complaint of a popular writer that not one of her offered contributions had ever been rejected by an editor, because she wrote nothing of sufficient depth to be misunderstood, may well have had a note of sincerity in it. Immediate favor is often won at the cost of subsequent neglect. The purveyor to the demands of the hour seldom ministers to the needs of the centuries. To be sure, it may be

said that it is very easy to affect a fine scorn of an unattainable success; and disparagement of even a transitory renown will inevitably recall a certain ancient fable. But it has never been proved that the grapes were not really sour. The chances are very many that, could they have been reached, they would have proved somewhat disappointing. At the utmost, they would have yielded but a momentary gratification. This much, finally, is certain, that in the success that tempts or forces one to renounce a congenial solitude for the whirl of society, a lettered seclusion for the glare of publicity, the silent approval of one's conscience for the resounding plaudits of the crowd, there lurks a very real danger. Gregariousness, it has been well said, is not conducive to the production of fine literature. The generative process will not be exposed to the vulgar gaze; conception has its mysterious laws, in things of the spirit even more than in those of the body; and to him alone who will 'strictly meditate the thankless Muse' shall it be given to effect something praiseworthy in literature, and to learn that the Muse, thus courted, is not so thankless a mistress after all.

PERCY F. BICKNELL.

COMMUNICATION.

JAPANESE IMPERIAL POETRY.

(To the Editor of THE DIAL.)

The poems of the Japanese Emperor always possess interest to his people; but his recent metrical ventures have a special significance in the present crisis, as the following clipping from the 'Japan Times' will show:

'The Kokumin, which, in its Imperial Birthday number, devoted the editorial column to an eulogy of the illustrious virtues and sublime wisdom of our most august Emperor, the well-spring of Japanese patriotism, Japanese loyalty and Japanese valour, knows the right chord wherewith to touch the nation's mind, when it recurs, as it does, to the same subject by reproducing some of His Majesty's latest poetical compositions (uta), with appropriate remarks. The journal quotes three of these, and our literal translation of them, which cannot be expected to do justice to the Imperial original, is as follows:

"The sons, all
In the field of battle
To serve are gone;
Alone the aged,
Fields and farms guard!"

"Gods of yore still living,
Their divine minds
Please it will
The faith and devotion
My nation, my people display."

"This age, when think we,
The seas of four quarters
All brothers and sisters are;
Why wind and waves
Rage and agitate so?" '

ERNEST W. CLEMENT.

Tokyo, Japan, Dec. 1, 1904.

The New Books.

MEMOIRS OF AN IRISH POET.*

A biography of Aubrey Thomas de Vere could hardly fail to be interesting. His mind and character were so noble, his personality was so attractive, his friendships among great contemporaries were so numerous, that an account of his life and achievements could hardly fail to charm. The present volume, by Mr. Wilfrid Ward, is intended to take the place of the second volume of recollections which Mr. de Vere had planned (the first appearing in 1897), but of which he had at death written practically nothing. As his literary executor, Mr. Ward found many of his letters and many passages in his diaries suitable for publication. These he has skilfully woven into a readable narrative, in such a way as to let the poet tell his own story and reveal his own mind and temperament, at the same time furnishing 'some graphic contemporary descriptions of great men.'

Many will regret that Mr. Ward has not given us a fuller biography, based on all of de Vere's published recollections and on a full collection of his letters. Little is here said, for example, of his poetry and of his position among the Victorian singers. But we must respect Mr. Ward's plea that the limit of time prescribed by Mr. de Vere for the publication of this work rendered a fuller biography impossible; and that the materials presented are, after all, sufficient to give a true picture of the man himself.

The life of Aubrey de Vere was a long and comparatively uneventful one. Born in the year before Waterloo, he survived all of his famous contemporaries, living through a year of the new century. Although he took a keen interest in public affairs, — the distresses of Ireland, the American Civil War, the ecclesiastical controversies of the time, — his life was mainly spent in solitude, in the study of poetry and theology. Destined by his father for the Church, he seems from an early age to have been fond of theological reading and a close student of religious problems. The narrative of his gradual change of belief, which led to his reception in 1851 into the Church of Rome, is well told, of course at considerable length and with sympathetic approval. Mr. Ward speaks on these matters with no uncertain voice: yet we must commend his thoroughly broad and liberal treatment of the whole subject

* AUBREY DE VERE. A Memoir, Based on his Unpublished Diaries and Correspondence. By Wilfrid Ward. With portraits. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

of the Oxford Movement and its tendencies, so far as he touches on them here.

De Vere's theological speculations, however, did not remove him entirely from the world of action. During the terrible famine of 1846-7, he devoted himself to energetic work on relief committees, and to that close study of the Irish situation which bore fruit in 1848 in his 'English Misrule and Irish Misdeeds,' which Lord Manners pronounced 'the most valuable contribution to our Irish political literature since the days of Burke,' and in almost every passage of which even Carlyle found 'much to agree with.' Throughout his life, his voice and pen were active in the effort to ameliorate the conditions in Ireland, and to solve such perplexing questions as that of adjusting land difficulties and of providing for the university education of larger numbers of Catholic Irishmen.

Yet while Aubrey de Vere won some distinction as an able political thinker, he will be remembered chiefly as a poet. Poetry was his real vocation; and though he failed to win wide recognition,* his devotion to poetry was none the less ardent. His failure to win popular favor is explainable on more than one ground. One reason he himself gives, in a letter to Professor Charles Eliot Norton.

'Literary labour, with the hope of a result, must be a very animating thing! For a great many years I have never written anything in prose or verse without the knowledge that, on account of jealousies and animosities, either political or polemical, what I wrote was in fact but a letter to some few friends, known and unknown, to be illustrated by a good deal of abuse, and recalled to my recollection by the printer's bill. I am of the unpopular side, you know, in England because I am a Catholic, and in Ireland because I am opposed to revolutionary schemes.'

Moreover, as Hutton pointed out to him, his poetry lacked a certain force which might have arrested the ear of a wider public. Besides, his choice of Christian themes tended to diminish the volume of that poetry which appealed to a public not always sensible of the real value of Christianity, or at least indifferent to the thoughts and moods of the pietist. We must bear in mind, too, that from 1850 on, Tennyson was the dominant figure in British poetry; and that, as Henry Taylor wrote to de Vere in 1850, 'there is hardly ever more than one poet *flourishing* at a time, as there is only one Prima Donna.' Yet we venture to believe that with the coming of a day of larger toleration and broader sympathies, the poetry of Aubrey de Vere will be more widely read, and a more appreciative public will concede to him that higher position among the inspired group to which he is justly entitled.

We have already alluded to the friendships of Aubrey de Vere. Like Carlyle, he was a hero-worshipper; and his heroes were his friends. He came early under the spell of Wordsworth, and first came to know the old bard in London in 1841. A letter to his sister gives young de Vere's impressions, from which we quote a few sentences.

'He strikes me as the kindest and most simple-hearted old man I know. He talks in a manner very peculiar. As for duration, it is from the rising up of the sun to the going down of the same. As for quality, a sort of thinking aloud, a perpetual purring of satisfaction. . . . I was at first principally struck by the extraordinary purity of his language, and the absolute perfection of his sentences; but by degrees I came to find a great charm in observing the exquisite balance of his mind, and the train of associations in which his thoughts followed each other. . . . He is the voice, and Nature the instrument; and they always keep in perfect tune.'

In 1842, de Vere stayed in Wordsworth's own house, —'the greatest honour,' he declared, 'of his life.' For nearly fifty years following the death of Wordsworth in 1850, he made an annual pilgrimage to the poet's grave.

De Vere's friendship with Tennyson began in 1841 or 1842. His contribution to the Tennyson Memoir is of no small importance; and Mr. Ward prints some passages from the diaries which give us further interesting pictures of the future poet laureate.

'April 17 [1845].—I called on Alfred Tennyson, and found him at first much out of spirits. He cheered up soon, and read me some beautiful Elegies, complaining much of some writer in "Fraser's Magazine" who had spoken of the "foolish facility" of Tennysonian poetry. . . .

'April 18.—Sat with Alfred Tennyson, who read MS. poetry to Tom Taylor and me. Walked with him to his lawyer's: came back and listened to the "University of Women." . . . As I went away, he said he would willingly bargain for the reputation of Suckling or Lovelace, and alluded to "the foolish facility of Tennysonian poetry." Said he was dreadfully cut up by all he had gone through. . . .

'May 9.—Alfred Tennyson came in and smoked his pipe. He told us with pleasure of his dinner with Wordsworth, — was pleased as well as amused by Wordsworth saying to him, "Come, brother bard, to dinner," and taking his arm. . . .'

While Wordsworth was de Vere's acknowledged master in poetry, Newman was his guide in religious thought. Yet he was never a servile imitator. In 1850, a year before he became a Catholic, he thus wrote of Newman, who had joined the Roman communion five years before:

'There is, as you say, occasionally an iron hard-

* So little known is Aubrey Thomas de Vere that he has often been confused with his father, Sir Aubrey de Vere (1788-1846), author of 'The Duke of Mercia,' 'Julian the Apostate,' 'Mary Tudor,' 'The Lamentation of Ireland,' some sonnets, etc. This confusion, for example, exists in the early volumes of Poole's Index, and in the English Catalogue, 1816-51; while in a well-known anthology of world literature the brief sketch of Sir Aubrey is embellished with a portrait of his son!

ness in J. Newman; but in him, as in Dante, there is also an exquisite and surpassing sweetness, which makes me regard the hardness as but that tribute of strength and hardihood which accompanies the heroic mind. . . . *Breadth* of mind may not be Newman's peculiar excellence, but that is only one form of greatness out of many. The only part of his mind which I do not like is that which comes out in his vein of irony.'

Elsewhere he speaks of Wordsworth and Newman as 'England's two greatest men of late times.'

The volume abounds in glimpses of other great men, — Coleridge, Carlyle, Browning, Richard Monckton Milnes, Sir Henry Taylor, Manning, Vaughan, Faber, Gladstone, — a group of characters who loom up large on the stage of Victorian politics, literature, and ecclesiastical history, and most of whom were men of remarkable personality. Yet not the least of the reader's reward comes from his more intimate knowledge of a pure and unselfish life, lived largely in the service of his fellows; a poet who here reveals himself most fully as the patriot and the friend.

CLARK S. NORTHUP.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.*

The titanic struggle for predominance in Asia is beginning to have its echoes in books brought out in our own country. The feeling that the United States is intimately involved in the results of the combat is taken for granted by the three writers whose books make so important a contribution to the general understanding of the subject, though the first of them is at some pains to demonstrate the reasons for America's interest, the others assuming it as a fact.

Dr. K. Asakawa is lecturer on the civilization and history of East Asia at Dartmouth College; he is a graduate of Yale, and his fitness for the task of detailing the causes and issues of 'The Russo-Japanese Conflict' is certified to by Professor Williams, under whom he studied at New Haven. But he required no credentials beyond the subject-matter of his own narrative, which is a clear and logical presentation of the cause of his native land, with an endeavor to make an unprejudiced statement of the side of its adversaries also. In the latter effort he is as successful as any one could reasonably expect, his desire to quote from Russian authorities wherever they have spoken amounting to solicitude. He accepts tacitly the economic interpretation of history upon which Karl Marx and his followers insist, proving that the vast increase in the population of Japan requires an outlet on the Asiatic mainland, and setting forth the right and interests recently acquired by Japan in both Manchuria and Korea. It is easy to glean from these showings that the very existence of the nation demands a freedom of commercial exchanges which Russia is not at all ready to grant since her acquisition of Manchuria and her scheming for the control of the Korean government. Japan is compelled to import large quantities of food-stuffs for the support of her population, payment for which can be made only through the sale of her factory products. This requires an open door in Manchuria, for Japan essentially, for the United States and Great Britain in less degree. Korea is, as the Japanese statesman observes, a sword thrust out against Japan from the continent, no less than the obvious outlet for the surplus population of the island empire. It is also an effectual wedge thrust into the heart of Russian schemes for the stupendous theft of Manchuria from China, a permanent threat against the reactionary commercial policy of St. Petersburg. War was inevitable; and, the circumstances being what they are, peace seems remote.

Of the broad causes leading up to hostilities, Dr. Asakawa tells us little not already known. But in details and the marshalling of facts he is far fuller than anyone preceding him. He is especially solicitous to disavow the imputation of revenge for the iniquity of Russian intervention, in company with France and Germany, after the war with China, as a *casus belli;* but he shows that this attitude on the part of Russia was the means of awakening Japan to a sense of the need for warlike preparations. As for the diplomatic negotiations immediately preceding the war, he is content with showing how often Russia had been successful, even with Japan itself, in the same sort of policy, though he does not lay quite the stress needful on Russia's assumption that Japan would not fight — that 'the bluff would not be called,' in the language of the card-table, which is often the logic of diplomacy as well. The book contains portraits of the statesmen who figure in its pages, and may be taken as a valuable contribution to contemporary history from the end of the war with China through the diplomatic correspondence immediately following the outbreak of hostilities.

Mr. Frederick Palmer's volume, 'With Kuroki in Manchuria,' presents a newspaper correspondent's pictures of Japanese readiness and skill in warfare, confirming the impressions

* THE RUSSO-JAPANESE CONFLICT. Its Causes and Issues. By K. Asakawa, Ph.D. With an Introduction by Frederick Wells Williams. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

WITH KUROKI IN MANCHURIA. By Frederick Palmer. Illustrated. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

FROM TOKIO THROUGH MANCHURIA WITH THE JAPANESE. By Louis Livingston Seaman, M.D. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

already accepted in this country, and leaving little doubt that the perfection of Japanese discipline and the qualities of Japanese character will enable her armies to maintain their position against heavy odds, even though the Russians themselves are undergoing a rapid education in military matters. Mr. Palmer was present at the crossing of the Yalu River, and his story closes with the occupation of Liao-Yang: it did not seem possible to him that Russia would attempt to retake her position in that city, so he failed to see one of the greatest and most disastrous of Russian repulses. At the close of his book, Mr. Palmer indulges somewhat in the dubious game of prophecy, and his most interesting prognostication follows:

'If after repeated attempts Russia fails, then from sheer exhaustion on both sides peace will come. If she succeeds, the line of least resistance for her by which she can re-establish her prestige in the East is to swing in flank upon Peking, while Germany at Kiauchou and France in southern China will not say her nay. England and America cannot run their battleships over the plains of Chi-li. The limit of their power is the range of their naval guns, unless they land troops. Port Arthur, with her harbor open to reinforcements and supplies, is an impregnable fortress. Russia cannot take Port Arthur or Korea with Japan in command of the sea. If England and the United States are so far negligent of their selfish interests as ever to permit Japan to lose command of the sea, England will no longer be a power in the Far East, and the United States might as well cede her Pacific coast to Mexico so far as trade or influence on the eastern shores of the Pacific are concerned. Russia's pride is bitten deep. She will have no honest truce with the Anglo-Saxons now. Our course is clear.'

Mr. Palmer believes that if Japan takes Harbin the war will abruptly cease, and that an army of a million men is needed by Russia to drive Japan back to the Korean frontier. His entire book is vividly written, and will be found as informing as it is interesting in its accounts of the actual fighting. Numerous reproduced photographs by Mr. Hare add greatly to its value.

If Mr. Palmer's book is taken as proof of Japan's capabilities in destructive warfare, that of Dr. Seaman, 'From Tokio through Manchuria with the Japanese,' is equally important as showing their constructive and conserving qualities. As a military surgeon (attached to our armies in the Philippines), Dr. Seaman's chief interest naturally lay in the treatment of the sick and wounded in times of war, as well as the means taken to prevent sickness in the field. The testimony he gives regarding Japanese science and skill shows that remarkable people to be as far in advance of European and American civilization in these respects as they appear to be in all others that constitute an effective army and navy. Dr. Seaman had some interesting experiences in Manchuria, at Chefoo, and in attempting to reach Port Arthur; but prominence is always given to the hospitals and medical systems. What he says of the health of the Japanese troops is almost incredible in view of the fact that in the war with Spain the United States lost fourteen soldiers through preventable disease for every one who died in action, and that Great Britain in South Africa, and France in the Madagascar expedition, did little better,— or, rather, did worse. Listen!

'The medical officer [Japanese] is omnipresent. You will find him in countless places where in an American or British army he has no place. He is as much at the front as in the rear. He is with the first screen of scouts, with his microscope and chemicals, testing and labelling wells, so that the army to follow shall drink no contaminated water. When the scouts reach a town, he immediately institutes a thorough examination of its sanitary condition, and if contagion or infection is found he quarantines and places a guard around the dangerous district. Notices are posted, so that the approaching column is warned, and no soldiers are billeted where danger exists.'

The Japanese rank and file seem to be as much more cleanly, temperate, and moral than the American or British as these last are than the Russian — which is saying a great deal. Mr. Palmer bears witness to the fact that the Japanese army not only took sanitary care of itself, but of all the filth left by its retreating adversaries. Even flies, he observes, disappeared, in spite of the swarming myriads generated in Russian squalor and ignorance. Small wonder is it that the wards for intestinal and contagious diseases in the Japanese hospitals are empty, and that, as Dr. Seaman says, 'The loss from preventable disease in the first six months of the terrible conflict with Russia will be but a fraction of one per cent.,— this, too, in Manchuria, a country notoriously unhealthy.' In the Spanish-American war, he notes that 'The mortality from bullets and wounds was 268, while that from disease reached the appalling number of 3,862,' on the American side. And in regard to the wounded, an even more remarkable exhibit is made, stated thus:

'Up to August 1st, 9,862 cases had been received at the Reserve Hospital at Hiroshima, of whom 6,636 were wounded. Of the entire number up to that time, only 34 had died. Up to July 20th, the hospital ship *Hakuii Maru* alone brought 2,406 casualities from the front without losing a case in transit. Up to July 1st, 1,105 wounded—a large proportion of whom were stretcher cases—were received in the hospitals at Tokio; none died, and all but one presented favorable prognoses.'

Such facts as these lend significance to the statement of a distinguished Japanese officer with whom Dr. Seaman discussed Russia's overwhelming numbers.

'"Yes; we are prepared for that. Russia may be able to place 2,000,000 men in the field. We can

furnish 500,000. You know in every war four men die of disease for every one who falls from bullets. That will be the position of Russia in this war. We propose to eliminate disease as a factor. Every man who dies in our army must fall on the field of battle. In this way we shall neutralize the superiority of Russian numbers and stand on a comparatively equal footing.'' '

Very suggestively does Dr. Seaman observe, comparing American methods with Japanese, 'The only difference is, we talk, while Japan acts.'

WALLACE RICE.

THE PUBLIC MANAGEMENT OF INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES.*

In the Spring of 1904, I wrote to a correspondent, a well-known student of municipal affairs, that I was about to visit England. In replying, he desired me to take note of various things, but particularly to notice the terms upon which public franchises were being granted in that country. It so happened that in the course of my visit I met Mr. John Burns, member of Parliament and of the London County Council; and to him I referred the question put by my correspondent. 'Upon what terms are we granting franchises?' said he; 'upon no terms!'— and he proceeded to tell me how many cities had taken over their street-cars, their water-works, electric-lighting, and what not. Mr. Burns did not exaggerate; municipal ownership is in the air of England to-day, and as yet there is nothing to show that public control is losing favor. When the progressives of the London County Council undertook to govern the metropolis, so far as their powers permitted, there were many who predicted disaster. The rule of these 'theorists' has indeed cost money, but it has produced so many blessings that it has won approval, and in spite of abuse the result of each election has been a progressive victory. The story of the London County Council, with the visible results of its work, are I think of more significance than anything else in England to-day.

Such a movement naturally and properly produces its own literature. If the judgment of contemporary writers is not exactly impartial, it is at all events the fruit of genuine mental perturbation. The thing, whether it appears good or bad, has to be dealt with somehow, and no writer doubts that his judgment upon it is of great moment. The time for mere disdain, or even for mere opposition, is past.

In this spirit, and quite honestly, does Major Darwin discuss Municipal Trade in a work of 464 pages. His book is the result of much research, and is full of interesting information. Very conveniently for the reader, the gist of each chapter is summed up in a few sentences, so that it is possible to get at the main arguments of the author almost too easily, and the impression gathered from the detailed perusal of the text may be confirmed by the author's own summary. It is stated at the outset that Municipal Trade is increasing rapidly, and is more extensively undertaken in Great Britain than in any other country. Municipal Trade and Socialism are said to be products of the same forces; but this volume has no immediate concern with the latter. 'The strongest argument in favor of Municipal Trade is that companies, looking mainly to making profits, may, in the case of monopolies, ignore questions connected with public health, morals, order, or convenience. Municipal Trade is, therefore, undoubtedly right in many cases.' However, there is the danger of corruption; 'a large number of voters being in the pay of the State adds greatly to the probability of corruption.' Then follows a detailed discussion of various cases, and a demonstration of the unreliability of statistics, with such statements as these: 'No gain is made by Municipal Trade unless a risk is run. . . Municipal Trade diminishes competition and checks progress. . . Looking to the future, a reformed municipal trade should be compared with a reformed private trade.' The last sentence indicates the main position of the author, which is that private trade may be so reformed and controlled as to serve all public purposes as well or better than municipal trade, with the exception of certain specified undertakings, which it is held should be in public hands.

On the whole, Major Darwin goes so far that one wonders why he does not go farther. The reason is, apparently, that he cannot escape from a certain old-fashioned point of view, born of the orthodox political economy of the last century. He cannot see things in their broader light, being too much concerned with financial profit-and-loss, and too afraid of 'subsidising' one class at the expense of the rest, — as if private trade did not do this on a gigantic scale! Consequently his book is hailed in certain quarters as a really scientific demonstration of the fallacies of modern socialistic movements; whereas it actually affords a remarkable illustration of the working of the new wine, though it be in old bottles.

It is impossible in a brief review article to discuss the arguments pro and con, but reference may be made to page 57, where it is urged

* MUNICIPAL TRADE. The Advantages and Disadvantages Resulting from the Substitution of Representative Bodies for Private Proprietors in the Management of Industrial Undertakings. By Major Leonard Darwin. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

THE COMMON SENSE OF MUNICIPAL TRADING. By Bernard Shaw. Westminister: Archibald Constable & Co., Ltd.

that sentimental considerations cannot be allowed to weigh in the balance.

'A feeling of gratification at their city's achievements is felt by most citizens, especially by those possessing the municipal franchise, because the sentiment that they have a share in the ownership and management of large municipal works is agreeable to them, even if that share be excessively small; and such feelings will create a desire for a further increase in the number of the functions to be performed by municipalities. But does this desire, founded on this feeling, indicate in the slightest degree that any such increase in the functions performed by the state would be beneficial? . . . We are considering whether the popularity of Municipal Trade proves it to be *intrinsically* beneficial; and, as far as popularity depends on mere sentiment, it obviously proves nothing.'

On the contrary, it seems to me that if a given municipal enterprise (or anything else) produces a feeling of gratification in the minds of the citizens, that feeling in itself is an asset of a valuable kind, fairly to be set even against financial loss. Major Darwin must surely admit that even if (as was not stated) the gratification of the 'sentiment' involved some loss of money, the exchange might be no robbery, or otherwise he should hesitate the next time he buys a ticket to the theatre, or treats himself to any innocent form of amusement.

The American reader will find the use of the word 'corporation,' meaning always a public body, rather confusing. It will also be recognized, in comparing American experiences, that what will succeed in one place may very well fail in another; in other words, the ability of any city to develop the best type of government depends upon the character of its citizens. At the same time, it has been justly urged that public mismanagement sufficient to create a national scandal may yet be a small thing compared with the almost unrecorded fruits of private rapacity, — a fact which should prevent us from being discouraged by apparent failures.

Mr. Bernard Shaw's little book on 'The Common Sense of Municipal Trading' comes like a breath of fresh air to dispel the fogs engendered by fruitless controversy. Characteristically, he says in his preface: 'I hope nobody will be deterred from reading this book by the notion that the subject is a dry one. It is, on the contrary, one of the most succulent in the whole range of literature.' And so it is, in his hands. I am sorry I cannot quote the whole book; any mere summary would be inadequate. The following quotation will best serve to give an idea of Mr. Shaw's point of view, and if it is rather longer than is usually permitted in a review, I think no apology is necessary:

'Consider the case of a great dock company. Near the docks three institutions are sure to be found: a workhouse, an infirmary, and a police court. The loading and unloading of ships is dangerous labor, and to a great extent casual labor, because the ships do not arrive in regular numbers of regular tonnage at regular intervals, nor does the work average itself sufficiently to keep a complete staff regularly employed as porters are at a railway station. Numbers of men are taken on and discharged just as they are wanted, at sixpence an hour (in London) or less. This is convenient for the dock company; but it surrounds the dock with a demoralized, reckless and desperately poor population. No human being, however solid his character and careful his training, can loaf at the street corner waiting to be picked up for a chance job without becoming more or less of a vagabond: one sees this even in the artistic professions, where the same evil exists under politer conditions, as unmistakably as in the ranks of casual labor. The shareholders and directors do not live near the docks, so this does not affect them personally. But the rate payers who do live near the dock are affected very seriously both in person and pocket. A visit to the workhouse and a chat with one of the Poor Law Guardians will help to explain matters.

'Into that workhouse every dock laborer can walk at any moment, and, by announcing himself as a destitute person, compel the guardians to house and feed and clothe him at the expense of the ratepayers. When he begins to tire of the monotony of "the able bodied ward" and its futile labor, he can wait until a ship comes in; demand his discharge; do a day's work at the docks; spend the proceeds in a carouse and a debauch; and return to the workhouse next morning, again a destitute person. This is systematically done at present by numbers of men who are by no means the least intelligent or capable of their class. Occasionally the carouse ends in their being taken to the police station instead of returning immediately to the workhouse. And if they are unlucky at their work, they may be carried for surgical treatment to the infirmary; for in large docks accidents that require hospital treatment occur in busy times at intervals of about fifteen minutes. Finally, when they are worn out, they subside into the workhouse permanently as aged paupers until they are buried by the guardians.

'Now workhouses, infirmaries and police courts cannot be maintained for nothing. Of late years workhouses have become much more expensive; in fact the outcry against the increase of the rate, which is being so vigorously used to discredit municipal trading, is due primarily and overwhelmingly to Poor Law, and only secondarily to educational and police expenditures, and has actually forced forward those branches of municipal trading which promise contributions out of their profits in relief of the general rate. This expenditure out of the rates on the workhouse is part of the cost of poverty and demoralization; and if these are caused in any district by the employment of casual labor, and its remuneration at less than subsistence rates, then it is clear that a large part of the cost of the casual labor is borne by the ratepayer and not by the dock company. The dividends, in fact, come straight out of the ratepayers' pockets, and are not in any real sense profits at all. Thus it is one of the many ironies of the situation that the sacrifices the ratepayer makes to relieve the poor really go largely to subsidize the rich.

'A municipality cannot pick the ratepayer's pocket in this fashion. Transfer the docks to the municipality, and it will not be able to justify a loss at the workhouse and police station by a profit at the docks. The ratepayer does not go into the accounts; all he knows is whether the total number

of pence in the pound has risen or fallen. Consequently the municipality, on taking over the docks, would be forced to aim in the first instance at organizing its work so as to provide steady permanent employment for its laborers at a living wage, even at the cost of being overstaffed on slack days, until the difficulty had been solved by new organization and machinery, as such difficulties always are when they can no longer be shirked. Under these conditions it is quite possible that the profits made formerly by the dock company might disappear; but if a considerable part of the pauperism and crime of the neighborhood disappeared simultaneously, the bargain would be a very profitable one indeed for the ratepayers, though the *Times* would abound with letters contrasting the former commercial prosperity of the dock company with the present "indebtedness" of the municipality.' (Pp. 21-24.)

T. D. A. COCKERELL.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF AN AMERICAN LITERATURE.*

Something of a new departure in the machinery for a critical study of our native authors is noted in the appearance of three attractive volumes forming the beginning of what is announced as 'The Wampum Library of American Literature.' When completed, this enterprise will include 'a series of uniform volumes, each of which shall deal with the development of a single literary species, tracing the evolution of this definite form here in the United States, and presenting in chronological sequence typical examples chosen from the writings of American authors. The editors of the several volumes provide critical introductions in which they outline the history of the form as it has been evolved in the literature of the world.' The entire work is under the editorial supervision of Prof. Brander Matthews. We regard the plan as timely and useful. If the succeeding volumes are as capably edited as the three now publishd, the series will prove of great value in the historical study of our literature, and will go far in substantiating the existence of a definite body of compositions to which the distinctive title of *American* literature may properly and worthily be applied. That there is a quality as well as a tone in the work of our own authors notably distinct from that of the British product is emphasized in at least two of the three volumes at hand.

Naturally one's attention is drawn to the critical essays introducing the selections in the several volumes, and to the principles which have directed the choice of the specimens presented. Taking first the volume of Short Stories we find that Mr. Baldwin has planned, both in his introduction and in his illustrations, to emphasize development. He particularly states that it is not his purpose to collect the *best* American short stories. Recognizing this particular literary development as altogether an indigenous growth, he notes the appearance of Poe's 'Berenice' (1835) as the emergence of the definite form. Previous to this date lies the period of experiment. Taking Irving's 'Rip Van Winkle' as the initial example, significant in its method of the influence of both Addison and Goldsmith, the editor points out that the 'sketch,' as Irving correctly termed his work, is not identical in form with the type which was to be evolved. As further specimens of the productions of this tentative period he cites the wonderfully clever tale by William Austin, entitled 'Peter Rugg, the Missing Man,'—strikingly suggestive in its weird symbolism of the manner of Hawthorne; 'The French Village,' by James Hall; and 'The Inroad of the Nabajo,' by Albert Pike. The characteristics of the subsequent period, that in which the perfected type becomes apparent, are illustrated by selections from Hawthorne, Longfellow, Poe, Willis, Mrs. Kirkland, Fitz-James O'Brien, Bret Harte, Webster, Bayard Taylor, H. C. Bunner, and Harold Frederic.

In the short story as conceived by Poe, Mr. Baldwin finds the perfect model of the new form. The definite principles embodied in its construction are recognized as harmonisation, simplification, and gradation. 'Every detail of setting and style is selected for its architectural fitness. . . Its contrivance to further the mood may be seen in the use of a single physical detail as a recurring dominant [like the refrain so frequent in his verse].' 'At best he planned a rising edifice of emotional impressions, a work of creative, structural imagination.' The defining mark of the short story is thus arrived at: 'Unity of impression through strict unity of form.' The particular tale chosen to represent the power of Poe is 'The Fall of the House of Usher,'—a perfect example of this theory in its application. Mr. Baldwin, by the way, makes no reference to 'the interest in situation,' discussed by Mr. Henry S. Canby in a recent number of THE DIAL.* In a condensed and rapid survey of a dozen pages the author completes his introduction with an account of the literary derivation of the short story from the late Greek and Latin romances, through the mediæval tales and the work of the Italian and French story writers.

* THE WAMPUM LIBRARY OF AMERICAN LITERATURE. Edited by Brander Matthews, Litt.D. Vol. I., American Short Stories, edited by Charles Sears Baldwin, Ph.D.; Vol. II., American Literary Criticism, edited by William Morton Payne, LL.D.; American Familiar Verse, edited by Brander Matthews, Litt.D. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

* The Modern Short Story, by Henry Seidel Canby. THE DIAL, Sept. 1, 1904.

Upon the same general principle — namely to illustrate the progress of its evolution — is based the plan of the second volume in the series, which deals with the development of the critical spirit in American literature. The essays selected are wholly upon literary themes, and include examples of Dana, Ripley, Emerson, Poe, Margaret Fuller, Lowell, Whitman, Whipple, Stedman, Howells, Lanier, and James. Mr. Payne's introduction is particularly illuminating, and may fairly be included with the essays which follow, as an illustration of literary insight and critical discrimination. The natural law of literary development: first the creative, then the critical period, is modified in the history of American literature by the fact that the native beginnings in this country were the beginnings not of seedlings but of transplanted growths which may develop only after the plants have acquired adaptability to the new environment. Thus does the author account for the retardation of the growth both of the creative imagination and of critical perception among American writers until the opening of the nineteenth century. 'It would be invidious,' says Mr. Payne, 'to single out any one [distinctive writer of that period] as "the father of literary criticism" in America. Perhaps Bryant would come as near as any to deserving that title by virtue of the article [a review of Brown's Essay on American Poetry] which appeared in *The North American Review* for 1818. . . A better case is made out for Richard Henry Dana (1787-1879), who in the years 1817-19 contributed to that Review a number of lengthy critical studies.' We have space to note but few of many interesting details which enliven this essay; but the careful appreciations of Whipple and Lowell should be mentioned. Poe is happily, and by no means slightingly, referred to as 'the *enfant terrible* of American criticism.' Of Lanier Mr. Payne remarks, perhaps too mildly, that he '*rather* forced the relation between poetry and music, and his scholarly equipment was inadequate to the ambitious task which he set himself in these lecture courses which were afterwards made into books.'

In the third volume, which treats of American familiar verse, Mr. Matthews has departed slightly from the plan followed by Mr. Baldwin, in that his collection appears to be 'the first attempt to select the *best* specimens of familiar verse by American authors only.' The editor has been catholic in his choice, for we find selections apparently as incongruous as the well-worn classic of 'Old Grimes' and the tender lyric 'Auf Wiedersehen,' the children's favorite 'Twas the Night before Christmas,' and 'Pan in Wall Street.' Yet upon examination, in spite of what at first appears a rather startling catholicity in the admission of selections, this body of verse as a whole gives a coördinated and agreeable impression of the sentiment and cleverness of American poets in this particular field. Mr. Matthews in his introduction defines the term Familiar Verse as 'the lyric of commingled sentiment and playfulness which is more generally and more carelessly called *vers de société,*' and further indicates as requisite elements in its success the characteristics of brevity, brilliancy, and buoyancy. Electing to use the more inclusive phrase which he employs in his title, he finds that the familiar verse in English literature, including the work of British and American poets, is as rich as that existing in French literature and probably superior to the latter. American familiar verse proves to be 'less often a song of Society itself than is its British rival; it has a little less of the mere glitter of wit and perhaps a little more of the mellower tenderness of humor. It shrinks less from a homely theme; and it does not so often seek that flashing sharpness of outline, which Praed delighted in and which sometimes suggests fireworks at midnight.' Holmes, Saxe, Eugene Field, and Henry Cuyler Bunner, together with Stedman and Aldrich among living poets, are recognized as our most conspicuous masters in this form of verse.

From the character of these three volumes it is evident that the series when complete will place in their proper proportions the successive steps in the evolution of these distinct literary forms,— a desirable thing to accomplish, and one not easily achieved in a single volume of essays. The one unfortunate feature in the general plan of the library is the arbitrary restriction which prohibits a selection from any *living* American writers whose birth has occurred since December 31, 1850; while selections are included from living authors born before that date, and from others who were born later but who are now dead. Inasmuch as the work is planned not to exploit our writers but to illustrate and record the development of our literature in its various forms, this illogical rule must prove unnecessarily embarrassing to the editors and often unfair to the reader.

W. E. Simonds.

'First Aid for the After-Dinner Speaker' might have been the title of a little book compiled by Mr. John Horne, and more modestly styled by him 'Starting Points.' It is a collection of 'sentences sifted from authors of to-day and yesterday,' and designed to offer a bait to the mind oppressed with the necessity of saying something in public, and having not the least idea how to begin. The selection is catholic enough, in all conscience; Ruskin jostles with Mr. J. K. Jerome, and Erasmus with Mr. John Huntley Skrine—whoever the gentleman may be. As the editor remarks, 'A commonplace to-day may be an archangel's blast to-morrow.'

Recent Fiction.*

One of the noteworthy achievements of modern psychology is its demonstration of the part played in shaping human lives by the unconscious or sub-conscious factors in the mental process. The poets have known this truth intuitively for years, but it has remained for the men of science to establish it by experiment. 'The Undercurrent,' a new novel by Mr. Robert Grant, offers us a concrete illustration of this principle as applied to a special case. His theme is the very modern problem of the divorce evil, and he shows us how the undercurrent of emotion eventually triumphs over reason, and sweeps away the intellectual objections which stand in the path of a woman's happiness. The situation is subtly handled, and one of the oldest of stories thereby acquires new distinction. It is the familiar story of marriage without much thought, the husband's rapid development into a vulgar brute, and his final desertion of wife and children. Then the right man appears upon the scene, and the deserted wife is torn by the conflict between desire and duty. The plea of duty is voiced by the representatives of church and society, and their argument convinces her intellect, yet it takes only a slight mishap to the man whom she loves to bring about her surrender. Although this is a very special case, and the writer does everything in his power to make us feel that considerations of the sanctity of the marriage bond and the interests of society should not be permitted to stand in the way of this woman's happiness, he presents the argument against divorce with absolute fairness and with so much cogency that it should have prevailed upon a woman of her strength of character, and held her firm in her resolution to accept the consequences of her ill-considered marriage. When impulse gets the better of argument, and she yields with the author's evident approval of her action, we become conscious of a chilling of the moral atmosphere, and a lowering of the heroine in our esteem. Of course, this method of dealing with the difficulty is a hundred times more honest than the artificial expedient of the husband's timely death, which most novelists would find adequate, but we cannot help feeling that the writer tips his moral balance the wrong way, and that the clergyman's 'One wearies of this everlasting demand for happiness in this life,' strikes a deeper note than can be heard in the protestations of the lovers.

Mr. Joseph A. Altsheler has deserted the field of warfare for that of present-day journalism and politics, and has given us in his 'Guthrie of the Times' an interesting and straightforward story of modern life—'a story of success,' he calls it, and the description is true in more senses than one. The scene of the novel is a state unnamed, but easily identifiable as Kentucky; the hero is a newspaper writer of resource and high ideals; the heroine is a young woman who has to become re-Americanized after a life spent mainly abroad. How the hero defeats the attempt to impeach a public officer in the interests of a corrupt financial enterprise, how the heroine, witnessing, admires, and how in the end he wins both her love and an unexpected nomination for Congress, are the chief matters which enlist our interest. Incidentally, we are given a vivid picture of a Kentucky mountain feud, in which the hero plays a part. The whole story is told to direct and workmanlike effect, and illustrates not only the practice of journalism as exhibited by the leading figure, but also the characteristic literary qualities which journalism of the better type develops in its professional followers.

Two novels of the Civil War demand a place in our present selection. Mr. Henry Kitchell Webster's 'Traitor and Loyalist' is a straightforward story of blockade-running in the early days of the conflict. The scene of operation is the course from Nassau to Wilmington, and the author has thoroughly informed himself upon the technical details of the trade. His hero is the captain of a merchantman who goes into the risky business because it is his father's business, because that father is a New York copperhead of rabid prejudices, and because the son, having been brought up to obey his father's orders, does not give much thought to the political and patriotic considerations involved. The heroine is the daughter of a secessionist leader of North Carolina, and it devolves upon the hero to take her as a passenger when he runs the blockade with his consignment of supplies. It is his love for her that eventually opens his eyes to the fact that he is betraying his country, and her trust in his essential integrity that leads him to give up his trade and give his services to the imperiled nation. This he is about to do when the story ends. The work is cleverly done upon conventional lines, and has both breeziness and vigor.

'Manassas,' by Mr. Upton Sinclair, is a very different sort of book, having for its purpose not entertainment, but instruction and the

* The Undercurrent. By Robert Grant. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Guthrie of the Times. A Story of Success. By Joseph A. Altsheler. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

Traitor and Loyalist, Or, The Man Who Found his Country. By Henry Kitchell Webster. New York: The Macmillan Co.

Manassas. A Novel of the War. By Upton Sinclair. New York: The Macmillan Co.

The Sea-Wolf. By Jack London. New York: The Macmillan Co.

Whosoever Shall Offend. By F. Marion Crawford. New York: The Macmillan Co.

The Farm of the Dagger. By Eden Phillpotts. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

The Prodigal Son. By Hall Caine. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

The Betrayal. By E. Phillips Oppenheim. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

The Closed Book. Concerning the Secret of the Borgias. By William Le Queux. New York: The Smart Set Publishing Co.

The Truants. By A. E. W. Mason. New York: Harper & Brothers.

Genevra. By Charles Marriott. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

The Divine Fire. By May Sinclair. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

The Masquerader. By Katherine Cecil Thurston. New York: Harper & Brothers.

revivifying of the intense emotions of the years preceding the war. It is only fair at the outset of our comment to give warning that it has a hero but no heroine. Although absolutely devoid of the love interest, which is not even hinted at in the course of these four hundred pages, it is one of the most thrillingly interesting books of its kind that we have ever read. We are not quite sure that it even has a hero, for the leading character, whose life is portrayed for us from childhood up, does not become a man of action until the very close, but is presented to us throughout as one in whose mind and feelings are reflected the interests and the passions of the period of anti-slavery agitation. The real drama of the book is the historical clash of the two civilizations, and individuals seem to be made use of only by way of incidental illustration. The hero, if we may so call him, is reared upon a Mississippi plantation which will eventually fall to him as an inheritance. When still a boy, he is taken to Boston, and there educated. He does not lose sympathy for his own people as a result of this removal, but his eyes are opened to the horrors of slavery, and he realizes that when the struggle comes it will be his duty to stand by the union. As the fundamental cause of that struggle slavery is emphasized, and rightly, as all-important. In the course of the narrative we are made acquainted with the workings of the Underground Railroad, the mobbing of abolitionists, the enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Law in Boston and elsewhere, and John Brown's mad enterprise at Harper's Ferry. We are also given, although not taken to the scene, vivid accounts of the border warfare in Kansas, of the great slavery debates in the Senate, of the dastardly assault upon Sumner, and nearly every other matter affecting the slavery issue during the fifties. In fact, the reader, if he stops to think at all, must soon realize that what he is reading is not fiction at all, but a consecutive and almost documentary history of the period. It is history written with warmth and an eye for dramatic effect, to be sure, but it is nevertheless essentially history. It is the author's triumph that his readers are not likely to think very much about such things, so enthralling has he made his pages. It is only near the close that Sumter is fired upon, and the war begun. Then we get a few impressionist snap-shots of the excitement in both sections, a hurried account of the scenes of confusion in and about Washington, a glimpse of the new President as he seemed in those first days of trial to the men who had been too bewildered to take his true measure, and finally, the rout at Bull Run from the standpoint of the hero, a private in his first engagement. This battle episode suggests 'The Red Badge of Courage,' only it seems to be better done. And here, having brought us just over the verge of actual conflict, the book ends—ends where most novels of the Civil War begin. It is a work deserving of very high praise. It does not treat its history as a spectacle simply, but has the rare quality of arousing our emotions almost to the pitch of those that made the war inevitable, and of enabling us of a later generation to feel the passion of those great past days when conscience counted for something in our politics, and when a worthy cause evoked our noblest national energies.

A fastidious man of letters, whose life has never been ruffled by anything more serious than the clash of conversational wits or the controversies of the critical pen, is one day crossing the Bay of San Francisco on a ferry-boat. The Bay is foggy, but he has no thought of danger until the ferry is suddenly struck amidships and speedily sunk. The cause of the mishap is an outward-bound sealer, and upon this craft the victim of the collision finds himself after he is restored to consciousness. He then discovers to his consternation that he is in for a voyage of several months to the coast of Japan and Kamschatka, and that he has ceased to be even a free agent. The captain of the sealer, it appears, is a brute of violent disposition who is a law unto himself, and this autocrat decrees that the new passenger shall sign as cabin-boy, 'for the good of his soul,' as the Sea-Wolf grimly remarks. Since this person has a rough and ready way of enforcing his arguments by a free use of his fists, and since the newly-rescued man has then and there a convincing object-lesson of the validity of this method of reasoning, the views are perforce accepted, and he faces for the first time in his career the realities of life. From this point on, the book becomes a tale of the sea, and of the daily routine of a floating hell. The Sea-Wolf is the incarnation of sheer animalism, the vigor of his physical frame matched by the strength of his will, and capable of every sort of brutality. He is also—and this is the curious thing about him—by way of being a philosopher; he reads Spencer and Browning, and interprets them by the light of a vigorous and unsophisticated intellect. Of ethical obligations he has no notion whatever, being a very startling embodiment of Nietzsche's ideal of the *Uebermensch*. Nothing like a scruple is ever known to him, and he is in equal measure hated and feared by his men. Under this rough tutelage the man of letters turned ship's drudge learns many things not set down in the books, and develops a strength and a resourcefulness that he would otherwise never have known. Thus the story becomes essentially an account of the development of character under extraordinary conditions, and its aspect as a narrative of adventure is obscured by its aspect as a psychological study. It is not a pleasant tale to read—it is too strongly seasoned to be that,— but it acquires a certain fascination in the course of its telling, and fairly grips the attention in its culminating passages.

Mr. Crawford's technique becomes, if anything, more refined with each new work that he puts forth, but his substance grows thinner than ever. A forced and mechanical invention marks the plot of 'Whosoever Shall Offend,' and the characters are but slightly modified variations of the types that he has been fashioning for the past score of years. The new novel is concerned, with a polished villain, who murders his wife and seeks to murder his stepson, all with the sordid object

of gaining their fortune for himself, and in the end is trapped and punished according to his deserts. It is all very cleverly managed, but the interest is of the mildest.

In 'The Farm of the Dagger,' Mr. Eden Phillpotts resorts to the scene, the period, and even the special theme of his 'American Prisoner.' Once more we are taken to rural Dartmoor in the early nineteenth century, and once more we are made acquainted with the grim walls of the Prince Town prison. By way of a variation, however, the hero is not an American prisoner but an English gentleman, although one of our captured fellow-countrymen plays an important part in the story. The substance of the book is a Montague and Capulet feud under English skies, ending, unlike that of Verona, with the happy union of the lovers. The parents are sacrificed instead, which is much more satisfactory.

Mr. Hall Caine has chosen to entitle his new novel, 'The Prodigal Son.' The scene is Iceland, used by the author as the stage-setting for one of his earlier novels. His 'Prodigal Son' is a despicably weak person, pleasure-loving, and incapable of resisting temptation. He becomes morally responsible for his wife's death through neglect coupled with infatuation for another woman. He goes abroad, breaks the most solemn pledges, becomes a gambler and a cheat, and forges his father's name. But with all these sins to his account, he develops into a musical genius, assumes a new name, and wins both wealth and fame. Returning to Iceland, he becomes fully acquainted with the misery he has wrought, and makes what tardy reparation is still within his power. The story shows a confused sense of moral values, and fairly reeks with cheap sentimentality. Its style is common and its situations theatrical. Altogether it is a poorer performance than was to be expected even from the author of 'The Christian' and 'The Eternal City.'

The new novel of Mr. E. Phillips Oppenheim is called 'The Betrayal.' Its hero is an impecunious pedagogue of refined sensibilities but unfortunate parentage. Its heroine is the daughter of a noble lord whose chief public interest is the development of a plan for the defence of the nation against foreign invasion. This plan requires the utmost secrecy, and the committee in charge hit upon the obscure pedagogue as the proper person to act as their secretary. He is scrupulously honest and painstaking, but despite his best efforts the plans of the committee somehow leak out and are sold to the enemy. The mystery lasts a long while, and is finally solved by the revelation that the duke who is the head of the organization is the traitor, having fallen into a financial pit, and seeking to recoup his fortunes by these infamous means. In the end, his treachery discovered, he conveniently commits suicide, the hero and heroine marry, and the skies are once more clear. The story is animated and exciting, and the leading characters are limned with a considerable degree of skill.

'The Closed Book,' by Mr. William Le Queux, is undeniably a 'shocker,' but it is fairly well written, and the plot is striking. It concerns two buried treasures—the jewels of Lucrezia Borgia and the plate of Crowland Abbey. A mediæval manuscript written by an Italian monk discloses the secret of both, and nearly puts an end to the lives of several people, its leaves being impregnated with the mysterious poison of the Borgias. The quest for the treasure is pursued by two rival sets of discoverers, which makes the story very exciting. The main lines of the narrative are worked out to a tolerably satisfactory conclusion, but several threads that promise to be important are dropped during the process, and we are left in dark perplexity concerning the connection with the plot of several of the secondary figures.

Mr. Mason's novels are apt to be loose-jointed, and based upon somewhat unnatural situations. The leading character of 'The Truants' is an Englishman who, having done nothing in particular to justify his existence, is afraid that his wife will come to feel contempt for him, and so resorts to the device of leaving her until he shall have achieved fortune or reputation upon the score of his personal merits. His first effort is made in America, where he falls among thieves. Then he ships as a common sailor on a North Sea trawler, and gets a taste of rough life. But this does not seem to lead to anything, so he finally enlists in the French Foreign Legion, does hard service in Algiers, and wins distinction for his bravery. The real fact of the matter is that he should not have left his wife at all, for she is of the kind that is sure to seek consolation—a trait of which he was fairly warned before he went away. When he learns, in his African camp, that she is on the point of finding and accepting consolation for his desertion, he becomes a deserter himself, escapes through Morocco to the coast, and returns to Europe just in time to thwart the villain who has designs on his honor. There is a good deal of variety about this romance, but it is not a very organic piece of work. The best part of it is that devoted to the Foreign Legion, of which the author seems to have made a special study. It is fairly new ground for the average reader, in spite of that 'soldier of the legion' who 'lay dying at Algiers,' and whose story is embalmed in one of the most familiar pieces of sentimental verse.

Mr. Marriott's new novel, 'Genevra,' is a study of a woman's temperament, framed in the Cornish setting that the author knows so well how to describe. The story has as little as possible of the dramatic; a few other people have to be introduced as foils to the principal figure; there must even be a man capable of awakening her love, for otherwise her character would be only half revealed. She is one of those self-repressed women whom few understand; except for one unguarded hour she keeps the citadel of her soul from invasion. The traditions of her race are dignified, and her life remains in keeping with them, even when beset by the vulgarities of a shrewish sister-in-law and a sleek suitor. Only in her poems does she offer her soul for the inspec-

tion of others, and those who surround her are blind to any revelation of that kind. The man to whom she yields herself for a time proves a creature of common clay (although a famous artist), and the tragedy that comes with her realization of that fact leaves her spirit chastened but unbroken. Her life-story is a tapestry of severe design and sombre hue; the life is her own, not another's, and we are left in no doubt that it must remain so in the unrecorded years to come.

'The Divine Fire' is a title that fairly suggests the theme of Miss May Sinclair's novel, which is a full-length study of the poetic temperament, framed in a varied and curiously interesting environment, and drawn with a firmness of hand that excites one's admiration. Who Miss Sinclair may be we know not, but if this is her first novel, she has made a promising beginning. The work has six hundred closely printed pages, and they are none too many for the delight of the reader. The poet whose fortunes are followed through all this maze is no abstract creation of sentimental fancy, but a man of flesh and blood, a man, moreover, placed amid the most depressing surroundings—a London bookshop, a Bloomsbury boarding-house, and the fellowship of semi-bohemian journalistic life. He is a cockney by breeding and circumstance, and he struggles desperately to preserve his aspirates. But with all this he is a poet, and his genius forces its way to self-expression. The author is daring enough to give us an occasional illustration of his poetical powers, which is rather unwise, because the sonnets she prints, although tolerable imitations of Rossetti, are by no means up to the level of such a genius as she describes. Of the purification of this genius, and of the moral quixotism of the poet's life, this book is one long and minutely-detailed chronicle. It rises, moreover, to real distinction of style, besides being of absorbing interest from cover to cover. It is the sort of book that one begins by skimming, and ends by giving the closest attention to paragraph and phrase.

Granting the initial possibility of two men so closely resembling one another as to deceive their closest friends—and even the wife of the one who is married—granting this, there is no further difficulty of an insuperable nature in accepting the plot of Mrs. Thurston's 'The Masquerader.' Of the two men who agree to exchange identities, one is a gifted but obscure person; the other is a rising statesman, a member of Parliament, and a leader of the opposition. Unfortunately, he is also a morphino maniac, and he provides himself with an official substitute in order that he may retire from the world from time to time for indulgence in the vice which has mastered him. The man who impersonates him upon these occasions develops a genius for politics, and eventually leads his party to power. Incidentally, he falls in love with the wife of the man for whom he thus acts as a substitute, and the wife unsuspectedly finds herself caring for her husband; that is, for the man whom she believes to be her husband. Here is where the author takes the bull by the horns and grows audacious in her invention. For when the wife makes discovery of the imposture, she is not outraged, as a conventional heroine would be, but remains faithful to her newly-awakened affections. This difficult relation is treated with a delicacy that can give no offense, but the moralist is sure to find in the *dénoûment* a stumbling-block. For when the real husband dies of an overdose of morphine, and the lovers are left to face the future, they decide that their feelings for each other constitute the all-important factor in the perplexing situation, and that it is best for them to continue the imposture indefinitely, without regard to such unimportant matters as property and inheritance. It is a conclusion to take one's breath away, but it at least offers a refreshing contrast to the artificial means that any other novelist would have devised for getting out of the difficulty. And the story is so ingeniously told and cleverly constructed that its very boldness is in a measure justified.

William Morton Payne.

Briefs on New Books.

Essays by the hermit of Shelburne.

In no dilettante spirit does Mr. Paul Elmer More approach his task of criticism. Two years of solitary meditation in a secluded spot on the Androscoggin, where the recluse lived much after the manner of Thoreau at Walden, revealed to him that his work was to be the criticism of others' writings, not the production of masterpieces of his own. 'Shelburne Essays: First Series' (Putnam) is a collection of literary, psychological, and ethical studies, of unusual seriousness and power. The first essay is on Thoreau, but our forest hermit is no naturalist; he respects nature's secrets, and refrains from the botanist's and entomologist's and ornithologist's prying curiosity. To the problems of the soul, as presented in literature and life, he devotes his energies. An excellent study of Hawthorne dwells on the romancer's loneliness and pictures the inevitable solitariness of every soul as the theme that most powerfully appealed to the creator of Hester Prynne and Ethan Brand and Hepzibah Pyncheon. An essay on Emerson is perhaps all the better for being not wholly in sympathy with the Transcendentalist. Appropriately enough there follows a chapter on Carlyle, in which the writer says some things that have not been said before, but allows himself to assume as beyond dispute that Carlyle's marriage was a 'pathetic tragedy,' and even does his part toward increasing the pathos. After this one is not unprepared to find him calling Froude's life of Carlyle 'one of the two great biographies of the language,' the other of course being Boswell's Johnson. A somewhat minute study of Mr. Arthur Symons's decadent verse would seem a waste of energy except for the psychological interest to be found in these poems, as the essayist observes, by those that are curious to follow the varied currents of modern thought. In the recent Irish literary revival, Mr. More, 'wearied of the imperialistic arrogance of Kipling the

great and the lesser Kiplings,' had hoped to find the promise of better things; but he is somewhat disappointed, a note of defeat seeming to him predominant in the tones given forth by Erin's harp. In other words, it is decadence we again meet with here, though quite a different one from the decadence of a Baudelaire or a Symons. Count Tolstoy is to our author a false prophet, in whose humanitarianism he sees nothing but the 'vicious circle of attempting to unite men for the mere sake of union.' Yet surely the connotations of 'brotherly love' forbid its interpretation as an empty end in itself. Discussing the religious ground of humanitarianism, Mr. More distinguishes between unworldly or religious motives and those impulses that properly apply to the daily life and conduct of the world's people; and he maintains that 'to intrude the aspirations of faith and hope and the ethics of the golden rule of love' into worldly affairs is 'a mischievous folly.' Is religion then to be merely for Sunday use, and a cloistered virtue the only one practicable? Perhaps something more of the spirit and less of the letter of religion may help toward solving the difficulty. Our essayist may be thought at times to take himself and his hermit experience, and his 'long course of wayward reading,' a little too seriously. But he is not yet old, and he has a right to enjoy the seriousness of youth while it lasts. Poets, too, are seldom richly endowed with humor; and Mr. More is not unknown as a poet,— indeed, his essays are embellished here and there with verses of his own, chiefly translations. A constant tendency to find analogies in Hindu literature is conspicuous in this ex-professor of Sanskrit. However, he has certainly read widely and wisely, and his essays are unquestionably full of meat.

The period of the Covenant in Scotland.

The third volume of Mr. Andrew Lang's 'History of Scotland' (Dodd, Mead & Co.), has to do with the period from the accession of Charles I. to the end of Argyll's rising, 1625 to 1688. The impression received from this work is that the author is not attempting to write a formal history of Scotland, but is rather using the materials he has collected and studied to test the accuracy of earlier works by well-known authors. The result is that while those who are intimately familiar with the details of Scottish history will find Mr. Lang intensely interesting as a critic and as a shrewd investigator, uncovering new sources of information, the ordinary reader must frequently be puzzled to understand the connection and relation of events. The author takes for granted his reader's knowledge of the general course of Scottish history, even to the extent of omitting any general outline. His most striking characteristic is his dispassionate, judicial, possibly even cynical, attitude towards persons and incidents in relation to the contests over religion with Charles I. Thus he writes of the Covenant by which Scotch Presbyterians bound themselves to resist the liturgy of Charles I.: 'Scotland was once more in the happy posture of Israel of old, and enjoyed a definite legal instrument, binding on all posterity, and regulating the relations between itself and the Creator of the universe. Nothing was absent but the signature of the other high contracting party.' 'The friends of freedom, as ever, allowed no freedom to any but themselves. The zealots of liberty of conscience permitted no liberty of conscience to exist among persons of other opinions. In what respect their conduct was better than the king's (which was as bad as possible) it is difficult to discover; but historians usually prefer the cause of popular to that of individual tyranny.' 'They [the Covenanters] on the other hand, to repeat Mr. Gardiner's eloquent words, "had long been led astray, and had now returned to the Shepherd and Bishop of their Souls"; not only so, they butted other sheep who would not enter the fold.' It may be doubted whether a mental temper and attitude so far removed from the intense religious feeling of the time of which he is writing, does not preclude an author from really understanding and judging fairly the men of that time. But in respect to exact statement of doubtful events at least, Mr. Lang's work is a fine example of modern scholarship, being based on a careful analysis of the documents and other sources available for the study of Scottish history.

The wanderings of a naturalist, far and near.

After all the years Mr. John Burroughs has devoted to the study of birds, it is not strange that he has learned to borrow some of their ways. His latest volume of essays, 'Far and Near' (Houghton), tells how he has taken to himself wings and flitted as far as Alaska for one season, and to Jamaica for another. On these flights his bird-like keenness of vision has served him well, and the messages he brings back are good to listen to. Among the specialists of the Harriman Alaska Expedition of 1899, Mr. Burroughs was, so to speak, a generalist; yet he had enough special knowledge in many fields to report with zest the discoveries made by the 'fiends' in rocks, plants, glaciers, birds, and bears. Meanwhile he kept his eye on the landscape, and tells the untravelled reader what he most wants to know, and tells it in his own expressive way. The hills of Wyoming are 'almost as plump and muttony in places as the South Downs of England'; in the Bad Lands, 'the earth seems to have been flayed alive, — no skin or turf or verdure or vegetable mould anywhere, — all raw and quivering.' Alaska itself 'is covered with an unbroken carpet of verdure. . . . Green, white, and blue are the three prevailing tints all the way from Cook Inlet to Unalaska; blue of the sea and sky, green of the shores and lower slopes, and white of the lofty peaks and volcanic cones, — they are mingled and contrasted all the way.' True to his northern instinct, Mr. Burroughs finds Jamaica a place 'cursed with perpetual summer,' and complains that he cannot make love to Nature there. 'Nature in the tropics has little tenderness or winsomeness. She is barbaric; she is painty and stiff; she has no sentiment; she does not touch the heart; she flouts and revels and goes her own way like a wanton. She has never known adversity; she has no memory and no longing; there is

no autumn behind her and no spring before.' Nevertheless, no blossom of southern woods, no significant feature of the land, no bird-note, no star new to northern eyes, escapes this treasurer of beauty. But after all, it is in the interludes of 'Near' between these two themes of the 'Far' that we find Mr. Burroughs most himself. The nature-lover who writes the little comedy of the water-thrush family, and the little tragedy of the frozen baby rabbits, is the same who long ago won our hearts with stories of similar home-happenings. The records of far journeys in this new book may not add greatly to his reputation, but they serve the gracious purpose of showing us an old friend in new surroundings.

Sheridan and the closing days of the Civil War.

To the already extensive list of historical monographs relating to the period of the Civil War there is added a sprightly and vivid account of the operations which brought that war to a close, namely, the eleven days' operations from March 29 to April 8, 1865, by Sheridan and his cavalrymen in front of Petersburg and Richmond. This is from the pen of Brevet Brigadier-General Henry E. Tremain, and is entitled 'Last Hours of Sheridan's Cavalry' (Bonnell, Silver & Bowers). General Tremain was himself as aide-de-camp to General Crook, an active participant in many of the scenes which he here describes. He has compiled his book from notes taken by him on the field, which have heretofore been published in the newspaper press, and have been subjected to the comment and criticism of other actors in the same drama, much of which is here reproduced and made appendant to the principal narrative. The result is an unusually valuable compilation of contemporary notes. In quite full detail, and occupying over 400 pages, the writer carries his readers rapidly, but not too hastily, through the vicissitudes of an exciting campaign. This is the campaign in which it has been said that 'Grant commanded both his own and Lee's army.' Sheridan's work in weaving the final toils around the fated Confederacy is here graphically narrated, and the reader has an hourly view of the keen insight and circumspection with which the great commander performed the task for which he was summoned from the Valley of Virginia. When the evening of April 6 is reached, and one reads again Sheridan's terse despatch to Grant, 'If the thing is pressed, I think Lee will surrender,' and when the next day sees the Federal pursuit of Lee more warm and eager than ever, the reader is prepared to share Sheridan's confidence in the expected result.

A dogmatic essayist.

There is considerable 'bite' in Mr. Frank Moore Colby's short essays, 'Imaginary Obligations' (Dodd, Mead & Co.), as those who have read them in 'The Bookman' and elsewhere can testify. Mr. Colby possesses a good measure of shrewd sense, a wholesome hatred of humbug and a keen eye to detect it, a practised pen, and a knack of terse, incisive, and often striking expression. But with these qualities go their defects: aiming to be brilliant and sententious, he occasionally exaggerates and makes phrases. The modesty of careful utterance is shocked by such an assertion as that 'false humor-worship is the deadliest of social sins'; and the writer illustrates the vice he on another page inveighs against (phrase-making) when he allows the following to escape his pen: 'There is nothing more amazing to the reader than the way a mind can be wrapped in a "policy." Many a decorous newspaper is edited by a moral papoose. In private life "the policy" would make you talk in epitaphs of last year's opinions, hook your fancy to a foregone conclusion, turn your mind into a bare card-catalogue of the things you used to think.' A vocabulary is a fine thing, and so is a small boy's new drum; but so also is moderation. However, Mr. Colby is still a young man. Perhaps when he is older he will not bristle with so many positive convictions, and possibly he will express himself more often in the form of query and suggestion. The neutral tints of doubt may tend now and then to displace the glaring primary colors of certitude. Something of Charles Lamb's 'twilight of dubiety' will perchance soften his mental horizon-line, as he sits, pen in hand, entertaining us with his views *de omnibus rebus et quibusdam aliis.* Some of his best chapters have to do with 'The Business of Writing' and 'Literary Compulsion.' 'The Literary Temperament' is treated in a way that makes the reader, if he be also a writer, squirm in his chair. 'The Temptation of Authors' contains a warning to successful and prolific writers. 'The danger in spreading one's self thin is that the time surely comes when it is done unconsciously. A man thinks it is his thought flowing on like that, when it is only his ink.' The fitness of Mr. Colby's title, 'Imaginary Obligations,' is somewhat imaginary, in spite of his explanation in the preface. But a book must have a title, and for a collection of loosely related essays one will serve about as well as another.

The nature of Personality.

Among the subjects rescued from vague speculations and transferred to the field of descriptive inquiry, none is more inviting, and also more baffling, than the nature of personality. The change of front which modern psychology presents in contrast with older points of view has been active in this field, and has made it evident that personality, like other complexes of psychological processes, is itself the result of growth and accordingly may be subject to various lapses and degeneration. A recent work by Dr. Boris Sidis and Dr. Simon P. Goodhart, entitled 'Multiple Personality, an Experimental Investigation into the Nature of Human Individuality' (Appleton), represents both the kinds of inquiry and the nature of the results typical of the modern point of view. The most original as well as most interesting portion of the volume is given over to a painstaking account of a remarkable loss of personality, in many respects the most complete on record. It is the most complete, not only because so large a portion of the normal mental processes were lost, reducing the subject to a condition of a curiously modified

infancy, but also because the new personality has been so interestingly developed by education, and ultimately united with the old. On the basis of this and similar cases, certain of which justify the title of 'Multiple Personality,' these investigators indicate the contribution of these abnormal forms toward the right understanding of the nature of personality. While this understanding is by no means complete or easily summarized, the trend of the results is such as to lay emphasis upon the normal participation of the sub-conscious activities in the formation of that memory-continuum by which the material for the sense of personality is supplied. Equally do such investigations discountenance the supernatural and transcendent theories which have done so much to confuse the conceptions involved. In brief, the study of the abnormal distinctly reinforces the naturalistic conceptions of personality that result from a psychological study of the growth of this precious sense.

Town and country life in Sweden.

Sweden is the healthiest country in Europe; it boasts a death-rate of only sixteen and a half per thousand, and a correspondingly high average term of life. In their evolution from the Suiones, these people have been but little affected by extraneous influences; they have received no impress from Roman culture, Roman law, or the feudal system that ruled mediæval society. Christianity came to them through the Normans of France; the Roman church exercised a nominal sway in the country for two centuries, but it was never very effective. In that period, however, the country produced a great personage in Saint Brigitta (Bridget), who was influential in bringing about the return of the Popes from Avignon to Rome in the fourteenth century. A far greater national hero was Gustavus Adolphus, whose defense of Protestant principles brought Sweden prominently into the field of European politics in the sixteenth century, a prominence which ended with the loss of Finland, after that of Pomerania and the Baltic Provinces, early in the nineteenth century. The country has shared its king (since 1814) with Norway, though each country has its own constitution. In Sweden the cost of education is defrayed by the state or parish, is absolutely free to the recipient, is thorough, and is so prolonged that men usually postpone their marriage until they are thirty years of age. It is the original home of what is known in this country as 'sloyd,'—a system of industrial education which makes deft fingers and 'develops mechanical practice and general handiness.' These characteristics and many more that might be mentioned, give interest to Mr. O. G. Von Heidenstam's volume on 'Swedish Life in Town and Country,' in the series describing 'Our European Neighbors' (Putnam). The chapters on the literature, arts, and economics of the country are highly entertaining; but of surpassing interest are the few paragraphs which inform us of Sweden's successful solution of the drink problem with which other countries have grappled in vain.

A Frenchwoman's narrative of her literary life.

Madame Adam is best known for her journal of the Paris siege, her 'Nouvelle Revue' which she founded and for many years edited, and her salon which, with her Review, exerted a recognized political influence. Her account of her earlier life has already been noticed in these columns. With short intermission, now follows its sequel in 'My Literary Life' (Appleton), which brings the record down to the later sixties —or at least this is to be inferred; for hardly a date appears in the whole book, whose chief defect (or excellence) is its hap-hazard garrulity, extending to the length of 542 pages. Such au outpouring necessarily contains, for the foreign reader at any rate, much that is lacking in interest. The reproduction of long conversations between persons of far less than world-wide fame on themes of not exactly universal concern is a prominent feature of the book. Is it from shorthand notes, or from memory aided by imagination, that these pages of talk are taken? What appears to be an absurd mistranslation enlivens one of them. A certain Dr. Maure, an epicure, relates of Cousin, with great contempt, 'Would you believe me, that one day arriving in the middle of luncheon I heard him asking his governess for some veal, and it was pheasant!!' That *gouvernante* may mean housekeeper as well as governess seems not to have impressed itself on the anonymous translator. Reminiscences of George Sand, About, Berlioz, Wagner, Liszt, Flaubert, Mérimée, Ste. Beuve, and other celebrities, give the book its value, apart from our interest in the very communicative lady who writes it. The narrative closes, as shall this notice, with Mme. d'Agoult's recipe for founding a salon. 'You need,' she writes to the author, 'twenty men friends and five women to found a salon. You have them. Mine will remain the big winter salon, yours will be the little summer salon, and thus our intimate set will never be quite dispersed.'

The land of mirages.

A study of the American deserts that has quite as much atmosphere as Mrs. Austin's 'Land of Little Rain,' and that seems to get even closer to the strange heart of the matter, is the little volume of sketches entitled 'In Miners' Mirage-Land,' by Mrs. Idah Meacham Strobridge. The book is published by the author from her own bindery in Los Angeles, in an autograph edition limited to one thousand copies. The cover-design and chapter-headings are the work of Mr. J. Duncan Gleason, and a reproduction of Mr. Frank P. Sauerweu's painting called 'Mirage in the Desert' makes an appropriate frontispiece. 'Mirage of Water or Mirage of a Mine! It matters not which it may be, the end is the same for him who follows after the Siren who is always in league with Death.' This quotation will serve to show how Mrs. Strobridge interprets her title. Some of the tales are of literal mirages,—a shining lake, an exquisitely-colored palace, a red-shirted man driving his wagon down a dusty road; other sketches have to do with the no less

fabulous and fateful mirages of the mind, the dreams of treasure hidden in the desert which ever evades the prospector while luring him on to give his life in the search. The stories have a strength and directness of style that make them very real, and the little introductory studies prefacing the tales help to suggest the charm and mystery of the strange regions dealt with.

The artistic achievements of women.

'Women in the Fine Arts' (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.), by Mrs. Clara Erskine Clement, is a compendium of miscellaneous information about all the women artists that the author could discover between the seventh century B. C. and the twentieth A. D. Among the thousand names included, the late nineteenth century is most fully represented. As the greater part of the material about contemporary painters was furnished by themselves, we may assume that it is correct; and as Mrs. Clement's aim was to include all the names and all the facts she could get, we cannot criticise her selection or proportion. Being alphabetically arranged, the book is a convenient manual from which to extract information about artists who have not yet got into the encyclopædias. A number of full-page illustrations add interest to the text, and a fifty-page introduction gives a general idea of what women have accomplished in art.

Vagaries in language and thought.

Anyone who desires an additional illustration of the readiness with which the inexpert abuse the methods and materials belonging to recognized fields of science may find it in Mr. Emil Sutro's 'Duality of Thought and Language' (New York: Physio-Psychic Society). The author professes to have made the remarkable discovery that there are two voices in man, the one of the larynx and the other of the œsophagus; and that these two possess unique relations to the 'soul' element of speech. Tortuous and commonplace repetitions and variations of this theme make up the volume; which, indeed, has no claim to consideration except as an example of the confusion which may be the fruit of interest and enthusiasm unfortified by appreciation of what scientific investigation is or what it has accomplished.

BRIEFER MENTION.

'Lectures and Biographical Sketches,' 'Miscellanies,' and 'Natural History of Intellect and Other Papers,' are the titles of three volumes added to the 'Centenary' edition of Emerson, published by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. These three volumes complete the twelve of which the set consists, and the last of them is provided with an elaborate general index to the entire edition. No less than five papers in this closing volume are now printed for the first time. The editing of these volumes, done by the pious hands of Mr. Edward Waldo Emerson, offers a shining example of what such editorial work should be, and makes the present form of the writings far more desirable than any of the earlier ones.

Professor Barrett Wendell's 'Literary History of America' has been condensed by its author, with the help of Mr. Chester Noyes Greenough, into 'A History of Literature in America,' for the use of schools. Superfluous and questionable matters are omitted from this version, which otherwise preserves the outline, and much of the text, of the original production. The book is published by Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons.

Volume II. of the 'Publications of the Yerkes Observatory of the University of Chicago' is a handsome quarto with many plates. It includes a paper on double stars by Professor Burnham, one on Eros by Professor Barnard, two papers on stellar spectra, and three others. There are some highly satisfactory photographs made with the great 40-inch refractor of the Observatory. This volume is also issued as No. VII. in the series of the Decennial Publications of the University.

Messrs. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. publish a handsome library edition of Thackeray in thirty volumes. The editorial matter is supplied by Professors W. P. Trent and J. B. Henneman, and includes a special introduction to each of the works, besides a biographical essay prefatory to the entire edition. There are numerous illustrations, and altogether the edition is highly satisfactory, both for completeness and inexpensiveness.

'Ethics for the Young,' third and fourth series, are sent us by the W. M. Welch Co., Chicago. These books are written by Mr. Walter L. Sheldon, lecturer of the St. Louis Ethical Society, and have for their respective subjects 'Duties in the Home and the Family' and 'Citizenship and the Duties of a Citizen.' These are teaching books of a helpful kind, written in dialogue, and provided with outlines, exercises, and illustrative quotations.

'Avril' is the appropriate title of a group of essays, by Mr. Hilaire Belloc, upon the poetry of the French Renaissance. The subjects of the essays are these six: Charles of Orleans, Villon, Marot, Ronsard, Du Bellay, and Malherbe. Each is given an introductory critical discussion, and each is then illustrated by a number of poems, printed in French and commented upon in English. This beautifully printed, written, and illustrated book is published by Messrs. E. P. Dutton & Co., and is a treasure in every sense.

'The Teaching of Biology in the Secondary School,' by Professors Francis E. Lloyd and Maurice A. Bigelow, is a new volume in the 'American Teachers' Series,' published by Messrs. Longmans, Green, & Co. It is a work fully up to the high standard set by its predecessors in this series, and no teacher of the subject in an American high school can afford to be without it. We commend particularly the sensible pages devoted to the subject of 'temperance' instruction in connection with the study of physiology.

'The Poems of William Morris,' selected and edited by Mr. Percy Robert Colwell, is a handsome volume published by Messrs. T. Y. Crowell & Co. The selection is a generous one, although in the nature of the case a single volume can give hardly more than a taste of 'Jason,' 'Sigurd,' and 'The Earthly Paradise.' There is an introductory essay, a limited bibliography, and a few notes. The same publishers have issued, in style uniform with the above book, an anthology of 'The Greek Poets,' edited by Mr. Nathan Haskell Dole. The range of the selection is from Homer to Meleager, and the translations represent a greater number of hands than the authors themselves. They are taken from writers old-fashioned and modern, and the editor contributes a number of his own.

NOTES.

A new novel by Charles Egbert Craddock will be published this month by the Macmillan Co. The title has not yet been announced.

'Henry Ward Beecher as His Friends Saw Him,' a small book of personal tributes by various hands, is a recent publication of the Pilgrim Press.

The next volume of the 'Cambridge Modern History,' announced for publication this month by the Macmillan Co., will be devoted to 'The Wars of Religion.'

A new edition of Mr. Hamilton Wright Mabie's 'Backgrounds of Literature,' with an added chapter on 'Hawthorne in the New World,' is published by the Macmillan Co.

'Correct Writing and Speaking,' by Miss Mary A. Jordan, is an admirable addition to the 'Woman's Home Library,' published by Messrs. A. S. Barnes & Co.

'A Handbook of Plant-Form for Students of Design,' with one hundred plates, drawn and described by Mr. Ernest E. Clark, is a recent publication of Mr. John Lane.

'Selected Poems by John Davidson,' published by Mr. John Lane, gives us in a single small volume the best of the author's ballads, 'Fleet Street Eclogues,' and miscellaneous pieces.

'A Guide to Parsifal,' by Mr. Richard Aldrich, is published by the Oliver Ditson Co. It is illustrated, both with photographs of stage scenes and with examples of motives in musical notation.

Trollope's 'The Bertrams,' edited by Mr. Algar Thorold, is published as a volume of Mr. John Lane's 'New Pocket Library.' It fills over eight hundred pages, yet it is by no means a big book.

The Macmillan Co. publish 'Type Studies from the Geography of the United States,' by Dr. Charles A. McMurry. It is the first part of an elementary physical geography of this country, prepared for school use.

'School Civics,' by Mr. Frank David Boynton, is 'an outline study of the origin and development of government and the development of political institutions in the United States.' It is published by Messrs. Ginn & Co.

Still another book about 'Jiu-Jitsu.' This time the work is by Captain Harry H. Skinner, and the illustrations are from poses by Mr. B. H. Kuwashima. The Japan Publishing Co., New York, are responsible for this work.

'Light on the Hills,' edited by Dr. Charles Carroll Albertson, is a devotional anthology published by the J. B. Lippincott Co. The selection of poems is not altogether discriminating, but the book contains much that is of enduring spiritual value.

'The Government of Ohio: Its History and Administration,' by Professor Wilbur H. Siebert, is published by the Macmillan Co. in their 'Handbooks of American Government,' a series in which several other states have previously been included.

'A School History of the United States,' by Professor William H. Mace, is published by Messrs. Rand, McNally & Co. It is an elementary textbook, handsomely illustrated, and provided with helpful teaching and reference apparatus in great variety.

'The Nibelungenlied,' translated into rhymed English verse in the metre of the original, comes to us from Messrs. Henry Holt & Co. The translation is by Professor George Henry Needler, and is accompanied by a lengthy essay upon the poem and its sources.

'Parsifal and Galahad,' by Miss Helen Isabel Whitow, is a pamphlet recently published by Mr. Thomas Whittaker. It is an essay upon the sources of the Parsifal legend as well as an analysis of the use which Wagner made of it in his music-drama.

'Classical Echoes in Tennyson,' by Prof. Wilfred P. Mustard, is a new volume of the 'Columbia University Studies in English.' The work has been done before, but not, we believe, as thoroughly and minutely by any one person. The Macmillan Co. publish this volume.

Miss Ella Isabel Harris has translated the tragedies of Seneca into English verse, and thereby placed students of modern literature who know not Latin under a considerable obligation. The volume is published by Mr. Henry Frowde at the Oxford University Press.

Mr. Andrew J. George has edited 'The Complete Poetical Works of William Wordsworth' for the 'Cambridge Editions' of Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. The volume, with its introduction, notes, and bibliography, fills nearly a thousand two-columned pages, and has a fine frontispiece portrait.

Dr. William Anthony Granville's 'Elements of the Differential and Integral Calculus,' published by Messrs. Ginn & Co., is described as 'essentially a drill book.' It constitutes the first volume in a new series of mathematical text-books under the general editorship of Professor Percy F. Smith.

Mr. H. W. Mabie's 'William Shakespeare, Poet, Dramatist, and Man' is reissued by the Macmillan Co. in a new edition, with a new preface, and at a low price. The illustrations of the earlier edition are missing, which is, of course, the reason why the work is now offered in so inexpensive a form.

Herr Felix Weingartner's essay on 'The Symphony since Beethoven,' translated with the author's permission by Miss Maude Barrows Dutton, is published as a booklet by the Oliver Ditson Co. It is one of the most valuable pieces of musical criticism produced of recent years, and deserves a very wide circulation.

Professor Jebb's masterly prose translation of 'The Tragedies of Sophocles' may now be had in a single volume unencumbered by Greek text or commentary, and thus brought within the reach of modest purses. This translation, so much more desirable than any other, is published by the Macmillan Co. for the Cambridge University Press.

'Murray's Small Classical Atlas,' edited by Mr. G. B. Grundy, and published by Mr. Henry Frowde at the Oxford University Press, is accurately described in the preface as a 'good and at the same time inexpensive' work. Colored contours and legible type make the maps exceptionally clear. They are fourteen in number, preceded by an elaborate index.

The German text of 'Parsifal,' facing an English translation made to fit the score by Mr. George Turner Phelps, is published in a small volume by Mr. Richard G. Badger. It well illustrates the utter hopelessness of attempting to sing the work with English words and at the same time preserve more than a small fraction of its poetical impressiveness. Mr. Turner has struggled manfully with an impossible task.

The editorial supervision of Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s series of limited Riverside Press Editions has been placed in the hands of Mr. Ferris Greenslet, associate editor of 'The Atlantic Monthly.' Mr. Greenslet will give his special attention to extending the series along harmonious lines, establishing an authoritative text for print-

ing, and furnishing such sparing editorial apparatus as may be necessary. The typographical and artistic features of this series will continue in the care of Mr. Bruce Rogers.

Baron Speck von Sternburg, the German Ambassador, made an address last June at the University of the South. This address, entitled 'American and German University Ideals,' has been beautifully printed at the new University Press of Sewanee, Tennessee, and speaks well for the mechanical equipment of that department of the University.

A new and complete edition of Mark Twain's writings, in twenty-three volumes, is being published by Messrs. Harper & Brothers. This 'Hillcrest' edition, as it is called, includes a biographical and critical study by Prof. Brander Matthews, and a new preface written especially for this purpose by Mark Twain. The illustrations consist of a series of portraits of the author, together with numerous drawings by the best American illustrators.

Topics in Leading Periodicals.

January, 1905.

Alexander, John W. Charles H. Caffin. *World's Work.*
Amsterdam Impressions. Edward Penfield. *Scribner.*
Anglo-American Treaty, A Permanent. *Atlantic.*
Audiences, American. Thomas W. Higginson. *Atlantic.*
Austria and Bohemia, What People Read in. *Rev. of Revs.*
Berlin, My Embassy at. Andrew D. White. *Century.*
City Superstitions. Robert Shackleton. *Harper.*
Copyright, Concerning. Mark Twain. *North American.*
Cornwall, A Valley in. Arthur Symons. *Harper.*
Country Parson, From the Journal of a. *Atlantic.*
Country Store, The. Charles M. Harger. *Atlantic.*
D'Annunzio's Latest Play. Helen Zimmern. *No. American.*
Diplomatic Leadership, Proper Grade of. *No. American.*
Education, Quantitative Study of. *Forum.*
Erasmus and 'The Cloister and the Hearth.' *Scribner.*
Europe, Political Problems of. F. A. Vanderlip. *Scribner.*
Expatriation, Doctrine of. John B. Moore. *Harper.*
Factory Village, An Instructive. *World's Work.*
Forestry Methods, German and American. *Forum.*
Fourteenth Amendment, The. E. G. Murphy. *No. American.*
Germany Then and Now. W. von Schierbrand. *Forum.*
Gompers, Samuel. Walter E. Weyl. *Review of Reviews.*
Grotius, Hugo. Andrew D. White. *Atlantic.*
Hand, Chat about the. Helen Keller. *Century.*
Hans Breitmann. Elizabeth Robins Pennell. *Atlantic.*
'Honor,' Question of. T. R. Lounsbury. *Harper.*
Ichthyosaurs. Henry F. Osborn. *Century.*
James, Henry. Joseph Conrad. *North American.*
Japan and Asiatic Leadership. P. S. Reinsch. *No. American.*
Japan's Ambition, A Glimpse of. *World's Work.*
Life Insurance, How to Buy. H. W. Lanier. *World's Work.*
Paintings, Comparative Exhibition of. *Rev. of Reviews.*
Panama Canal from a Contractor's Standpoint. *No. Amer.*
Paris, Poor Children of. Mrs. J. Von Vorst. *Harper.*
Pawnbroker Auctions in New York. A. B. Paine. *Century.*
Philippines, Christmas in the. David Gray. *Century.*
Physical Deterioration in England. Thos. Burke. *Forum.*
Pittsburg,— a New Great City. *Review of Reviews.*
Presidential Election, Our Method of. *North American.*
Railroad's Control, Freeing a City from a. *World's Work.*
Railroad's Death-Roll, The. Leroy Scott. *World's Work.*
'Readable Proposition, A.' Bliss Perry. *Atlantic.*
Russia, New Era in. E. J. Dillon. *Review of Reviews.*
Russia, Representative Government for. *North American.*
Russian Words, English Spelling of. *Review of Reviews.*
Sainte-Beuve, A Note on. Brander Matthews. *Century.*
Species, Origin of. Hugo de Vries. *Harper.*
Street, Ethics of the. Marguerite Merington. *Atlantic.*
Tariff Reform. Charles J. Bullock. *North American.*
Thoreau as a Diarist. Bradford Torrey. *Atlantic.*
Thoreau's Journal. *Atlantic.*
War, New Features of. Thomas F. Millard. *Scribner.*
War-Dragon's Trail, On the. John Fox, Jr. *Scribner.*
Zuloaga, the Spanish Painter. Christian Brinton. *Century.*

List of New Books.

[*The following list, containing 114 titles, includes books received by* The Dial *since its last issue.*]

BIOGRAPHY AND MEMOIRS.

Memorials of Edward Burne-Jones. By G. B.-J. In 2 vols., illus. in photogravure, large 8vo, gilt tops, uncut. Macmillan Co. $6. net.

Life and Letters of Henry Parry Liddon, D.D., D.C.L., LL.D. By John Octavius Johnston, M.A.; with a concluding chapter by the Lord Bishop of Oxford. With photogravure portraits, large 8vo, uncut, pp. 424. Longmans, Green & Co. $5.

Forty-five Years under the Flag. By Winfield Scott Schley. Illus., 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 439. D. Appleton & Co. $3. net.

Th. Nast: His Period and his Pictures. By Albert Bigelow Paine. Illus. in photogravure, etc., large 8vo, gilt top, pp. 600. Macmillan Co. $5. net.

John Bunyan. By W. Hale White. Illus., 12mo, uncut, pp. 222. 'Literary Lives.' Charles Scribner's Sons. $1. net.

Life of Father Taylor: The Sailor Preacher. Illus., 8vo, pp. 472. Boston: Old Corner Bookstore. $1.50.

Mrs. Maybrick's Own Story: My Fifteen Lost Years. By Florence Elizabeth Maybrick. Illus., 12mo, pp. 394. Funk & Wagnalls Co. $1.20 net.

Dr. Barnardo, The Foster-Father of 'Nobody's Children.' By Rev. John Herridge Batt. Illus., 12mo, pp. 196. London: S. W. Partridge & Co.

William Shakespeare: Poet, Dramatist, and Man. By Hamilton Wright Mabie. New edition, with a new preface. 12mo, pp. 345. Macmillan Co. $1. net.

John Gilley: Maine Farmer and Fisherman. By Charles W. Eliot. 16mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 72. American Unitarian Association. 60 cts. net.

HISTORY.

A History of the United States and its People, from the Earliest Records to the Present Time. By Elroy McKendree Avery. (To be completed in 12 vols.) Vol. I., illus. in color, etc., large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 405. Cleveland: Burrows Brothers Co. $6.25 net.

Illustrations of Irish History and Topography, mainly of the Seventeenth Century. By C. Litton Falkner. With maps, large 8vo, pp. 433. Longmans, Green & Co. $7.

Pathfinders of the West. By A. C. Laut. Illus., 8vo, gilt top, pp. 380. Macmillan Co. $2. net.

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The King's Household in England before the Norman Conquest. By Laurence Marcellus Larson. Large 8vo, uncut, pp. 150. University of Wisconsin. Paper, 50 cts.

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THEODORE THOMAS.

The great musician whose beneficent life was ended on the fourth of this month was a German by birth, but became one of the foremost of Americans, and as such our bereaved nation does honor to his memory, and pays its heartfelt tribute of gratitude for his half-century of activity in furthering the highest interests of American culture. The part taken by music in the impressive services of his burial, two days later, had a closer fitness than that of merely emphasizing the particular nature of his life work; it acquired a peculiar special significance from the relation of the selections performed to the ideals to which Theodore Thomas had given unswerving allegiance through all his years, and to the essential memory of the art which it has been his mission to interpret for the sweetening of human existence and the ennobling of human character. It has sometimes been ingeniously argued that music is a form of entertainment, a titillation of the sense without any bearing upon the conduct or the purpose of life. If ever a claim seemed hollow, it was during the hours consecrated to this man's memory, when music was invoked to express the thoughts and feelings, far beyond the power of words to reach, of the mourning multitude.

At the church services, the mighty spirits of Bach and Beethoven took possession of the sacred edifice. An organ prelude, followed by the rugged measures of Luther's hymn, gave to the hour its religious key. Then the wind choir of the orchestra intoned the divine choral melody of the Ninth Symphony with its message of human brotherhood, so deeply felt by all those present, as they recalled the inspiration that it had been to them in time past, and associated that inspiration with their sense of gratitude toward the dead leader. Finally, the note of personal grief came from the organ with those strains from the close of the Passion according to St. Matthew which are the supreme expression at once of tenderness, pathos, and sublimity. A few hours later, when the remains had been laid to rest, a great company gathered in the Orchestra Hall, and listened silently, with bowed heads, to the following programme of memorial music:

Chorale . . . . . *Bach*
Symphony No. 3, 'Eroica' . . . . . *Beethoven*
Allegro con brio
Marcia funebre
Siegfried's Death March, 'Die Götterdämmerung' . . . . . *Wagner*
Tone Poem, 'Tod und Verklärung' . . . . . *Strauss*

Here again, in exquisite and harmonious sequence, were stirred the emotions fitting the occasion. First came the note of religious resignation, then the note of chastened joy that is never far removed from tears, followed by that of mourning, unrelieved and black. Then came the same solemn note of mourning, but this time relieved by tender and heroic memories, and then, last of all, came the note of hopefulness, of *Verklärung,* of buoyant life reasserting its claim, of heart renewed for the future. It was a perfect hour, perfectly embodied in the divine symbolism of the deepest of the arts.

It is not easy to adjust our minds to the fact that Theodore Thomas is dead. Those who, like the present writer, have heard something like five hundred concerts given under his leadership during the past thirty years, who owe to him practically their whole acquaintance with orchestral music, must be simply dazed by their loss. To such, he has stood for all these years as the beginning and the end of music, almost as their sole means of access to its fountain of inspiration. The contrast between those who have had the inestimable opportunity of long continued contact with his work and those who have not is like the contrast between persons who have all their lives had the use of a comprehensive collection of English poetry and the persons who have had within reach only some 'Library of Poetry and Song' or 'Golden Treasury' of excerpts. It is only by thus transferring the case to its literary parallel that it is possible to realize what such a loss means, or to imagine how much poorer life would have been without his labors for its enrichment. There are in this country — there are in Chicago alone — many thousands of men and women who have enjoyed a liberal education in music through his agency, and who could not without that agency have had anything but a casual and fragmentary acquaintance with the art which for the past two centuries — from Bach to Brahms — has contributed at least as largely as any other art to the upbuilding of the spiritual life.

Mr. Thomas was in his seventieth year when he died, and sixty of his years were spent in the country of his adoption. It is easily within bounds to say that no other musician during those years has done so much as he for the development of musical taste in the United States. And the secret of his achievement — if we may call it a secret — is found in his steadfast devotion to the highest ideals of his art. His rugged and uncompromising temper, in all questions directly concerning his art, often made him enemies, but of a kind for which his followers loved him all the more. It is barely ten years since, in the city which he had honored by choosing for his permanent home, that he was made the victim of a vicious and virulent attack, accompanied by every imaginable form of mean and malicious insinuation, solely because he refused to lower his standards for the sake of a cheap popularity, or to prostitute his art to commercial considerations. And even after the fury of that outburst was past, and those responsible for it had been revealed in all their contemptible insignificance, there were still raised against him from time to time the voices of those who should have been better advised, urging that he make concessions to the ignorant humor of the public, and give them the music for which they clamored instead of the music which he knew that they ought to hear.

To all these appeals Mr. Thomas turned a deaf ear, and continued in his imperturbable course. And if we accord him all honor for this attitude, we must permit the honor to be shared with the men upon whose invitation he had come to Chicago in 1891, and who gave him unfailing support to the end. It was a loyal body of public-spirited citizens — fifty at first, the number afterwards dwindling to much less than that — who made with him in the beginning the solemn compact that only artistic considerations should prevail in the management of the enterprise, that the question of box-office receipts should never be allowed to modify a standard of excellence which art alone should dictate. How well that promise was kept, and at how great a personal sacrifice on the part of those who kept it, is a matter of history.

Some further historical recapitulation becomes appropriate at this point. After meeting large annual deficits, amounting in the aggregate to about half a million dollars, for twelve years, the men who had been keeping the orchestra in existence felt that the time had come to call upon the larger public to share the burden. Accordingly, in 1903, they declared their belief that an endowment fund of three-quarters of a million must be raised, and a permanent home provided for the orchestra. Thus, and thus only, would its lasting continuance be insured. They announced that they were prepared for one more year to meet the losses of the orchestra, which must then come to an end unless the public was willing to give practical expression of a wish for its preservation. A popular subscription was then inaugurated, which in the course of the year following produced from upwards of eight thousand subscribers nearly the required sum. In May of the present year, ground was broken for the new building, during the summer and fall the work of construction went on, and its doors were opened on December 14 for the dedicatory concert under the leadership of Mr. Thomas. Two concerts in the regular series followed, and then, on Christmas eve, the veteran conductor

laid down his baton forever. He had lived to see realized his fondest dream; he died knowing that his work would live after him, not merely in memory, but in actual prosecution upon the foundation for which he so long had labored.

This knowledge must have been an unspeakable consolation to him in his dying hour, and it offers a kind of consolation to those of us who are left to mourn his loss. Had his life been lessened by even a single year, it is not likely that the subscription would have been carried on or the building erected. In that case, the body of musicians to whom he had been giving such masterly training for the twelve years past would in all probability have been dispersed, and one of the two or three chief agencies of musical education in this country would have come to an end. As matters now stand, we have the building, the grand concert organ included, we have the orchestra, and it is generally understood that by the terms of the conductor's will, his collection of scores, valued at more than a quarter of a million, will also become the property of the Orchestral Association as trustee for the public. In these facts there is much cause for thankfulness, whatever the sense of personal loss, while mingled with this thankfulness is our grateful recollection of the leader through whose ministrations we so often have heard, in the beautiful words of Mr. Charles Russell,

> 'As from a Sinai speak the souls of seers
> Such mighty messages that whoso hears,
> With burning eyes aloft and bosom heaving,
> For that pure joy unmixed with mortal grieving,
> Feels close about his heart the touch of tears.'

COMMUNICATION.

THE FATE OF ENGLISH LITERATURE IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

(To the Editor of THE DIAL.)

For eleven years I have had to confront the ghosts of the entrance requirement texts that are still perched on the threshold of enterprise and success in the right teaching of English literature. They are as much substance as ghost, secretly terrifying teachers whose mouths are gagged by a discretion that enables them to keep their positions. Superintendents and principals ignorantly or helplessly crook the hinges of their knees exactly as they did ten years ago to the demands of that examination which must be passed at the gates of the universities. High school walls, on which are the glowing, dragon-like shapes of mechanical drudgery devices and pedantic details required by the teaching of the over-edited texts, move toward enervated teachers and pupils. Will friendly arms be reached out to save, as was the case when at the last moment Poe's unfortunate escaped the Pit?

A prominent bookman, when questioned by me in regard to what he thought of the texts, replied, 'My business is to sell all the English texts required by the colleges, but the reason why I know so little about what you ask is that I entered college by means of them, and to this day I have never had any taste for English, for mechanical outlines, Jack pudding farce essays, and plagiarized critical comment.'

Another friend of mine, a teacher, had to fight for three years over the feasibility of publishing connected poetic masterpieces with a background of the various historical periods in the development of English literature. A principal of one of the finest high schools in the country, after examining his book in manuscript, said to him, 'You are ten years ahead of your time. You will never get that book published with the entire educational system against you; the committee down East will not brook it for a minute. No publisher will touch it. I thoroughly believe in your book and wish I could use it in my school.' In order to ascertain the need for such a book with the general school public, the author sent out over a hundred circular letters to the teachers of English in large and small high schools. He received fifty answers, forty of which were in favor of anthology work; but of these forty teachers very few were doing anything of the kind, simply because, as they said, 'The course as mapped out at present does not permit.' To his astonishment, ten of these forty teachers refused to sign their names to the letters; they were afraid to go on record as heretics or apostates. Many wrote long letters to show how exceedingly dissatisfied they were with a lack of system in teaching the requirement texts, stating that these were unconnected and would be gladly eschewed if 'the powers that be' would take their fingers off the schools.

These letters from all parts of the country showed that the pulse of American secondary school education is not in the wrist of college authority; and by them my friend convinced men of the vital method of such a book, and that a reaction had set in against texts, which manacle the minds of both teacher and pupil to a detailed mastery of a few isolated masterpieces and their historical periods in the development of English literature.

Last year I visited a fine high school, and while in the preparatory English recitation heard the teacher say, 'Remember, girls and boys, that the learning of English is nowadays as difficult as your Greek and Latin, and now have I not always placed emphasis on the time element? English demands exactly as much as you spend on your Latin.' I made careful inquiry concerning this teacher, and found out that she required so many themes that those which did not fill her waste paper basket were pardoned the padding from encyclopædias because she felt sure that Greek or Latin time had been spent in their preparation. On the black-board I noticed a list of questions on 'The Vicar of Wakefield' as formidable as 'What is this?' 'What is this?' found every week in the College English column of 'The Journal of Education,' and outlines reminding one of the Cretan labyrinth. The text they were reading had no connection with its predecessor.

But was the teacher to be blamed in this respect? Are not all the texts disconnected,—is there any unity of development? There was but one end to all her work,— the great gate down College lane toward which her literary bankrupts were scrambling.

Another phase of the tragedy seemed to me to be that almost all of the third and fourth year pupils were in her classes. In the third year there were forty pupils, all intending to go to college. I thought of the thirty who would never go, and blushed for their knowledge of English literature. Not so much did I worry as to what the world would think of their knowledge but as to what they themselves would afterwards suffer, when they would realize how they had been duped into thinking college entrance requirements a fine knowledge of the great, developing body of English literature.

I inspected the work of the teachers of English who were giving the General Course, and here I found literature. English poetry and prose were systematically taught. There was little forced work. It was good to breathe in the air of taste and appreciation; and I thought, Now if I were in a college which set of pupils would I desire to come to me? I would wish interest, spontaneity, and some definite critical and appreciative power.

At recess I wandered into the school library, where a Senior girl sat in front of several opened volumes. I asked her what she was doing. 'Oh! I am padding an essay on "Macbeth".' 'Are you taking material from books,' I asked. 'No, not so much that, as I am practising phrasal and sentence extension. My theme must fill six pages and I've got to fill out.' 'Dear me!' I said, 'do you enjoy your work in that course?' 'No,' she replied, 'but maybe I'll go to college some day, and then I've asked the principal if I could go into the English literature of the General Course, but he won't let me; then it is the crack course, our preparatory course. English is the only study I don't like in it, but I want what all the pupils get from the course — favors and recognition from those who run the school.'

When I left that building I felt full of gaiety, but I also felt horror treading on my heels as the question came: Is the High School fated to be a feeder for a college? If so, I could endure it in all but the giving up of my English literature.

The high school that I visited was doing fine work in everything except the English requirements. The teacher of English knew her subject but she taught under the incubus of the texts; she was simply magnetized by the distant college walls. All of her pupils were going to college, and whatever they lost in high school they would gain there.

I went to another high school and the situation was not much better. Through the occult power of the colleges the General Course had been relegated to the rear, so that only two courses were paramount, — the Preparatory and the Commercial. Everybody desired to make an effort to study for the university. The brightest pupils from the lower grades had been recommended to the Preparatory Course, and those ranking next had been urged to it by their parents and teachers. Its course was considered the finest, and therefore it received brains and numbers. Is there any school where favors do not go to the brightest and most assertive? But does English literature rightly taught go to them? No; and at the present writing the delicate problem is yet to be solved.

In the larger secondary schools, pupils who do not go away to college receive a much better course in English literature than those who do go. They receive a systematic course in American and English literature with the historical background. The entrance requirement texts of high intrinsic worth are used when they naturally come up in the historical development of literature. No attempt is made to make the great body of English poetry and prose dance about *disjecta membra* of itself, for such indeed is the dance of death for literature in secondary schools.

If the teachers of English literature could avoid the requirement-text-system, they could divide the school body during the last two years and give to all the broad, liberal, historically developing literature which fits not only for college but also for after life. Then the pupils would be safe, and the entrance requirement texts would not mar those unfortunate girls and boys who, after leaving the high school, cannot go to college. All would be satisfied with this equalization of the two courses, the General and the Preparatory, since in the study of English literature the high school would be the people's college and the university's college.

A summary of the situation in the high schools is as follows:

(1) The colleges do not hurt the English composition and rhetoric work of any course in the first year.

(2) The colleges do hamper the work in English literature of the third and fourth years of the Preparatory Course by requiring the abominable text-system.

(3) The colleges cause the requirement texts to be regarded as more meritable than anything offered in any other course in English literature. Therefore, the systematic study of American and English literature in the second, third, and fourth years of the General Course, in which are the English, German, and Latin-Scientific divisions, is presented to the minority of the school body.

The college is especially detrimental to English literature in secondary schools by reason of its academy where the study does not exist. When high school graduates come up for the entrance examination, they are not passed on literature but on the amount of theme work and the required texts. Hence the disappearance of English literature in the adjacent high schools.

Not long ago a principal of a high school said to me, 'I hate to see English literature go, but the presence of our city college demands it. In its academy there is no literature, and why should I have it? As a defensive policy for increasing our numbers and holding our own with

that academy, I have made our Preparatory Course identical with its Preparatory Course. Now since the high school offers the same course as that given by the academy of the college, and since it does not cost anything to send children to the high school, the city parents will patronize a free school, the graduates of which are always prepared to enter not only our college but any other college in the land. Of course the questions naturally arise: Should citizens be taxed to support an academy? Why should not the citizens receive remuneration as the college receives it from the pupils who are preparing for their college course?'

As I have already suggested, the salvation and solution of the English problem lie in giving the Preparatory pupils the same English literature that is given to the pupils of the General Course, and in asking the colleges to prescribe or proscribe teachers, letting the texts take care of themselves. There can be and should be uniformity in these two requirements.

The University Departments of English are keenly feeling the presence of weaklings who have entered their courses by means of the thumb screws. The universities are tired of their own *ad nauseum* entrance method and are suffering the nemesis of forced, unnatural work so much that they are now seeking to be motive powers to form a backwater, which 'in gurgite vasto' will go up the stream to smooth the ruffled waters and right the current.

A child may read the signs of reformation, but who is mature enough to set the high water mark by supplying 'a general substitution of vital methods, which are difficult, for mechanical methods, which are easy, in the work of our teachers of English literature, high and low?'

I wish every secondary school teacher of English in the country would read the editorial in THE DIAL of November 16 last, and Mr. Abraham Flexner's article on 'The Preparatory School' (especially p. 372), in the September number of 'The Atlantic Monthly.' And their cry rises tingling to the stars. English literature in the schools shall not be termed the texts prescribed by the colleges.

The passing of English literature in the schools has been taking place for the last ten years; but from America's educational Avalon an Arthur is coming, and thrice as fair, to separate the texts from colleges which have never made their teachers satellites to a few disconnected masterpieces. 'Man is freest, when freest bound,' when in the university he gives fruit instead of thistles and methods; and when such comes from the colleges to the secondary schools, we will receive him, reverencing him as our conscience, saying, 'Let the King reign!' I cannot tell what he will bring, but as the humblest of his forerunners I think it will be largely 'vital methods, which are difficult,' modeled after those which are now found in the very few best text-books on English literature for secondary schools published during 1903-1904 by the book houses.

ROBERT N. WHITEFORD.

The Peoria High School, January 6, 1905.

The New Books.

A VETERAN PUBLISHER'S RETROSPECT.*

How richly stored with pleasant memories of authors a publisher's mind may become after years of work at his calling, was shown to the delight of his many readers by the late James T. Fields. But there are publishers and publishers, and the charm of Mr. Fields's reminiscences was due quite as much to the story-teller as to the eminent persons about whom he wrote. Other publishers have written reminiscently since Mr. Fields's book appeared, but few have approached in attractiveness of manner and interest of matter the still popular 'Yesterdays with Authors.' And now the retiring head of another old and honored publishing house brings forth his store of anecdotes and impressions of the famous men and women with whom a half-century of business dealings brought him in contact, and with many of whom he stood on terms of cordial friendship. These octogenarian reminiscences are from the pen of Mr. Edward Marston, whose name at once calls up those of his sometime associates, Sampson Low and son, Searle, and Rivington; and with the names come back faint or vivid remembrances of books that bore their imprint, —good old three-volume novels by Wilkie Collins, Blackmore, Black, Reade, George Macdonald, Clark Russell, and others, and many excellent books of travel by such famous explorers as Stanley, Mounteney-Jephson, Parke, MacGahan, Schweinfurth, Nares, Markham, Burnaby, and Butler. The pleasant pages of Mr. Marston's book are not especially distinguished for elegance of style or charm of manner, or even for very great attention to orderliness of arrangement and accuracy of detail. But as they give in rapid succession glimpses of live men and women whom one is always glad to meet, the book is excellent company for a winter's evening. Mr. Marston is already known to the reading public, which has received with considerable favor a dozen volumes from his pen, dealing chiefly with fishing, travel, books and booksellers, and copyright.

A pleasing sketch of his boyhood, passed mostly on a Hertfordshire farm, forms the subject of Mr. Marston's opening chapter. Referring to the books of poetry and drama read 'with the keenest enjoyment' by the active-minded lad, the mature man doubts whether this desultory reading did him much good. We should say it certainly did him a great deal of

* AFTER WORK. Fragments from the Workshop of an Old Publisher. By E. Marston, F.R.G.S. Illustrated. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons.

good, having no small influence in determining his future sphere of usefulness, and begetting in him a facility in the use of literary allusion and poetical quotation that makes itself agreeably manifest in the present volume. At the age of twenty-one he went to seek his fortune in London, where he soon became connected with Sampson Low in the book-publishing business. A partnership with the Lows, father and son, followed in 1856, and with several changes of location from one street to another, and under a varying firm-name, he continued to publish books, apparently with increasing success, for more than forty years. A memorable incident of his early life in London was the death and grand public funeral of the Duke of Wellington, the pageantry of woe being witnessed by him as the parade passed the company's warehouse at 47 Ludgate Hill, Nov. 18, 1852, on its way to St. Paul's, where the remains were interred. As the writer names July 14 as the date of the Duke's death, he leaves the poor man's soul to wander for four months in pitiful quest of some pious hand to bestow the rites of sepulture; whereas the actual date of demise was September 14.

Mr. Marston's house has acted as the English publishers for some of our well-known authors, including Holmes, Mrs. Stowe, Louisa Alcott, and Captain Mahan. It also published a little book for the late Rev. William Milburn, the famous blind chaplain of the Senate. After giving an account of the culpable carelessness of the doctor who wrought the irreparable mischief in Milburn's boyhood, the writer quotes from a familiar poem that Mr. Milburn used to recite in giving his lecture on blindness. The verses, probably known to many, begin thus,—

'I am old and blind,
Men point to me as smitten by God's frown.'

They are entitled 'Milton's Prayer of Patience,' and have often been attributed to the blind poet himself. Mr. Marston ascribes them to Elizabeth Lloyd, 'a lady of Philadelphia.' But, unless we are in error, they were written by Elizabeth L. Howell, to whom they are credited by Miss Edith Granger in her admirable and accurate 'Index to Poetry and Recitations.' Among other eminent Americans of his acquaintance, our author pays tribute to the scholarly attainments of Elihu Burritt, 'the learned blacksmith.' His place of residence is named as Vermont, Mass.! Not only is there no such town in Massachusetts, but Elihu Burritt was born and died in New Britain, Connecticut, although for a while he lived in Worcester, and later in Philadelphia, spending also some years abroad. Another error in things American occurs in a letter, quoted without correction by the author, in which Dakota is spoken of as a prosperous State. But as the letter is dated 1872, statehood for both the Dakotas was still seventeen years in the future. One more correction, and we have done. 'R. O. Houghton,' on page 77, is doubtless a misprint for H. O. Houghton, the late publisher and printer, an old friend of our author's.

Two chapters are devoted largely to Henry M. Stanley, whose books were published by Mr. Marston's firm, and who was a close friend of Mr. Marston. After quoting many letters from Stanley, and relating much that is of interest about him, the author gives an account of the lively competition among publishers for 'In Darkest Africa.'

'On Stanley's return I went to Egypt to meet him, at his special request by cablegram, and I spent a delightful time with him: while there I wrote that curious little book, "How Stanley wrote 'In Darkest Africa.'" It tells the whole story of my visit, and I shall not attempt to tell the story over again. I carried away from Cairo a large portion of the manuscript of "In Darkest Africa." The competition which I had to encounter, and the correspondence which it involved with publishers over the whole of Europe and a good deal of Africa, Asia, and America, would fill a large volume. I successfully overcame them all. I arranged for publication in America, Italy, France, Germany, Spain, Portugal, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Holland, and Hungary. I am not sure that there were not two languages in the latter country. The competition for the American issue for this work was very great: it narrowed down eventually to the bids of Messrs Harper Brothers and Charles Scribner's Sons. I was placed in the invidious position of being obliged to arbitrate on the competition of two friends. The simple method was to fix a time and accept the highest bidder. Before it was known by Messrs Scribner that the settlement was wholly in my hands, young Mr. Scribner had started for Cairo, determined to win by a *coup de main*. We passed each other in the Mediterranean almost within hail, he outward bound and I homeward bound. Mr. Scribner's visit to Cairo, though unnecessary as regarded arranging for the book, was as pleasant as mine had been. On opening the sealed offers of Messrs. Harper and Messrs. Scribner, I found that Messrs. Scribner had won. Their offer was a magnificent one, amounting to many thousands of pounds, and Messrs. Harper's was not very far behind it.'

Speaking of Stanley's journalistic activity in Spain during the Carlist War, the author concludes with this unintelligible sentence,—'Most unfortunately he lost the whole of his correspondence on this subject, which had appeared in "The New York Herald," and this can hardly now be replaced.' But is not the 'Herald' on file in not a few large libraries?

A frankly communicative letter from Captain Mahan contains autobiographical matter of interest, and may well be drawn on at this point.

'Finally, I may say that the term, "sea power," which now has such vogue, was deliberately adopted by me to compel attention, and, I hoped, to receive currency. Purists, I said to myself, may criticise me for marrying a Teutonic word to one of Latin

origin, but I deliberately discarded the adjective, "maritime," being too smooth to arrest men's attention or stick in their minds. I do not know how far this is usually the case with phrases that obtain currency; my impression is that the originator is himself generally surprised at their taking hold. I was not surprised in that sense. The effect produced was that which I fully purposed; but I was surprised at the extent of my success. "Sea power," in English at least, seems to have come to stay in the sense I used it. "The sea Powers" were often spoken of before, but in an entirely different manner—not to express, as I meant, at once an abstract conception and a concrete fact. It may seem odd to you, but I do not to this day understand my success. I had done what I intended; I recognize that people have attributed to me a great success, and have given me abundant recognition. I enjoy it and am grateful; but for the most part I do not myself appreciate the work up to the measure expressed by others.'

Many will remember the fright suffered by the English at the prospect of a Channel tunnel. The recent friendly agreement concluded between England and France has given fresh hopes to the advocates of such a tunnel. Mr. Marston shrinks at the bare thought, and quotes Captain Mahan to the following effect:

'Such a tunnel would be a bridge between France and Great Britain. . . . . Historically, every bridge is an element of danger. . . . . It may safely be predicted that once built it will not be destroyed, but that throughout any war reliance will be placed upon its defences. History teaches us again and again the dangers of surprise—the dangers of over-confidence. You will have continually in your midst an open gap, absorbing a large part of your available force for its protection. As to the effect upon the sea power of Great Britain, it is obvious that your navy, were it tenfold its present strength, can neither protect the tunnel nor remedy the evils incurred by its passing into the hands of an enemy. . . . . It is an odd kind of thing —making one lay down the pen and muse—to think of an open passage to Great Britain in the hands of a foe, and British ships, like toothless dogs, prowling vainly round the shores of the island.'

And to the advocate of disarmament and international confidence, it is also an odd kind of thing — making one lay down the pen and muse — to think of Great Britain recoiling in terror from a little round hole in the ground, which a large part of its available force is unable to protect.

Two visits to America contribute to Mr. Marston's book sundry items that will be of especial interest to cis-Atlantic readers. But they will wonder what sort of a whim it is that makes the writer refer to the historic seat of our oldest university as 'Cambridge City.' Does he, with an Englishman's perspective, view it as one of our frontier settlements and class it with Carson City, Boise City, Cheyenne City, and Golden City?

Of the many portraits in this attractive volume, Stanley's has the place of honor, as frontispiece, the author's being inserted toward the end. A list of Mr. Marston's ventures in print, with encomiums thereon quoted from various sources, fills the closing pages; and these testimonials, together with a number of eulogistic letters printed in the body of the book, help us to a better acquaintance with our genial author.

PERCY F. BICKNELL.

THE IDEALS OF THE EAST.*

The fundamental difference between the Occidental man and his brother of the Orient is psychological. Try as they may, it is impossible for them to think quite alike. Divergent mental processes stand in the way of complete mutual understanding. A wide gulf separates the man who naturally gives expression to even his most imaginative thoughts in direct if not prosaic diction, from him who is wont to clothe his ideas, ordinary as well as other, in picturesque and symbolical imagery. Nor is this all. The difference is more than one of language merely: it is also the thought relation to the accumulated beliefs, traditions, and customs of the respective races. To the difficulty of bridging the chasm we have the testimony of Lafcadio Hearn, who still felt himself an alien at heart after fourteen years of intimate association with and close study of the Japanese people,—years during which he identified himself with them in every possible way. Because of this difference, and because the art of a people is the expression of what is highest and noblest in their culture, it has long been realized that comprehensive interpretation of the content of Japanese art is beyond the capacity of any foreigner.

In making this statement it is necessary to guard against misconception. The art of the Orient is not to be judged by a standard different from that which we should apply in considering other art. As to its æsthetic value, it speaks for itself. In this respect art is a universal language. There is not one philosophy of art for the East and another for the West. The aim of the artist is everywhere the same. His impulse is creative; his purpose is to give organic balance and internal beauty to an arrangement of lines, masses, light and dark, and color. The measure of the result as art is the power and skill and insight with which these elements have been handled. It does not depend upon accuracy of representation, which belongs to the domain of science, nor upon any story-

* THE IDEALS OF THE EAST. With Special Reference to the Art of Japan. By Okakura Kakuzo [printed 'Kakasu Okakura']. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.
THE AWAKENING OF JAPAN. By Okakura Kakuzo. New York: The Century Co.

telling or preachment whatsoever. As to these and other extraneous things, all that is needful is that they be so dealt with as not to interfere with the æsthetic enjoyment of the spectator.

But while the subject-matter with which artists have to do is only the vehicle for their æsthetic appeal, it necessarily brings into their work a host of associated ideas. And so, in considering the art of a people so widely removed from us as the Japanese, we feel the need to understand much more than the art itself as such. Attempts at interpretation have been many: some of them are more than creditable to their authors and of undoubted value as far as they go. But even in their measure of success they make it apparent that the authoritative utterance must emanate from one to the manner born. The more welcome, therefore, is the message conveyed in 'The Ideals of the East,' from the pen of one eminently qualified for the task. The author, Okakura Kakuzo—to follow the Japanese custom of placing the family name first,—is a distinguished scholar and connoisseur whose name is well known to every student of his country's art. If that art is to retain its ancient and distinctive characteristics, and not go down before the blighting onslaught of commercialism and foreign ideas, it will be due in no small degree to his efforts, and to the influence of the academy known as the Nippon Bijitsuin, of which he is the founder and President.

The book in which Mr. Okakura has sketched the evolution of Asiatic art-ideals is written with a wealth of knowledge and penetrative insight that quite disarm the alien critic, who, lacking the broad range of information and intuitive comprehension of Oriental thought, cannot hope to speak with a certainty equal to that of the author. Yet so widely does his reading of Indian, Chinese, and Japanese history vary from what we have hitherto conceived, that it is difficult to accept all that he says without question. How far, we ask, has he built on solid ground, and to what extent on mere fable? His statements are put forth with such calm assurance that it may be he has had access to sources of authentic information of which we as yet remain in ignorance. But the burden of proof, as the lawyers say, would seem to be upon him to show that there is not a large admixture of myth in the alleged facts upon which he bases his theory when dealing with the early history of the East.

That, however, may be dismissed as a detail not necessarily affecting the force of the author's argument, and the more readily when we consider the skill and accuracy with which he has handled the facts of the later periods. In his purview, 'Asia, the great Mother, is forever One.' The transforming and unifying force, he shows us, was not so much Buddhism as Indian idealism, of which the religion of Gautama is but a phase, though the chief vehicle by which the culture was diffused. With comprehensive vision, Mr. Okakura traces its progress step by step, and has set it forth in a brief though clear and convincing summary. This occupies more than half of the book; the rest is given over to a rapid survey of the history of art in Japan viewed in relation thereto. In its larger aspect, Japanese art is thus seen to be the symbol and expression of all Asian culture,—the mirror in which its soul is reflected. To prevent its debasement by 'the scorching drought of modern vulgarity' is the cause to which Mr. Okakura's talents have been devoted. But, as he rightly says, it is to Asia herself that the appeal must be made. The outcome, to quote his final words, must be 'Victory from within, or a mighty death without.'

Every sentence in this remarkable and significant book is so charged with meaning that the reviewer is constantly tempted to linger over the separate statements, instead of keeping to the argument as a whole. Inviting, too, are the felicitous turns of phrase to be found upon every page, and the skill with which conceptions involving great difficulty in their verbal expression have been clearly set forth. The mastery of the English language which Mr. Okakura displays is indeed amazing. For the misspelling of his personal name on the title page—Kakasu instead of Kakuzo—it may be assumed that he is not responsible. It is possible that the reader not steeped in Oriental lore may find the book too compactly written, some of its statements too condensed and allusive for easy comprehension. The commentary, it is to be hoped, will be supplied by the same hand at no distant day, in the shape of a more extended and amply illustrated work upon the subject.

'The Awakening of Japan' is marked by the same epigrammatic style and forceful utterance that characterize 'The Ideals of the East.' Listen to the opening words:

> 'The sudden development of Japan has been more or less of an enigma to foreign observers. She is the country of flowers and ironclads, of dashing heroism and delicate tea-cups,—the strange borderland where quaint shadows cross each other in the twilight of the New and the Old World. Until recently the West has never taken Japan seriously. It is amusing to find nowadays that such success as we have achieved in our efforts to take a place among the family of nations appears in the eyes of many as a menace to Christendom. In the mysterious, nothing is improbable. Exaggeration is the courtesy which fancy pays to the unknown. What sweeping condemnation, what absurd praise, has not the world lavished on New Japan? We are both the cherished child of modern progress and a dread resurrection of heathendom — the Yellow Peril itself! '

Were not the opinion so frequently expressed, it would be incredible that anyone should consider it possible for Japan to have reached her present stage of development in fifty years by a sudden emergence from a state of half-civilization but little removed from barbarism. How different is the reality, Mr. Okakura shows in this impressive review of the causes that led to the downfall of the feudal system and fitted the people to assimilate and utilize extraneous knowledge when put within their reach. Before the awakening came from without, the national consciousness had already been stirred by the voice within,—the tyranny of the Togugawa *régime* had nearly run its course.

What Mr. Okakura pleads for so eloquently in both of his books is the preservation of Asiatic culture. With impassioned fervor he asks:

> 'If the guilty conscience of some European nations has conjured up the specter of a Yellow Peril, may not the suffering soul of Asia wail over the realities of the White Disaster?'

And again:

> 'The venerable East still distinguishes between means and ends. The West is for progress, but progress toward what? When material efficiency is complete, what end, asks Asia, will have been accomplished? When the passion of fraternity has culminated in universal coöperation, what purpose is it to serve? If mere self-interest, where do we find the boasted advance?'

Where indeed? Are not stocks and bonds better than art? Is not the smoke of factory chimneys grateful to the nostrils of the truly enlightened man? Is it not better to be an operative than to remain an independent producer? Is not cheapness more desirable than quality? That the West can ever accept the views of Eastern scholarship in regard to such matters, is asking too much. Does it not assert that 'aggressive nations have no conscience,' and that 'In the West, international morality remains far below the standard to which individual morality has attained?'

Notwithstanding the imminence of the White Peril, Mr. Okakura's attitude is far from despondent. He finds a solid foundation for his hopes in the strength of the national spirit and the revivals of ancient customs now in progress. But he is not happy in citing the names of Natsuo, Zesshin, Hogai, and Gaho, to prove that the art of old Japan still lives, for Zesshin and Hogai were 'gathered to their fathers' some years ago. Fortunately, Gaho and Natsuo are not the only eminent men among living Japanese artists; but in their effort to uphold the glories and traditions of the past, they have to contend against 'the unfortunately contemptuous attitude which the average Westerner assumes toward everything connected with Oriental civilization,' which, as Mr. Okakura points out, tends to destroy the self-confidence of the Japanese in their canons of art. The menace is from the inroad of Western ideas: the great difficulty 'lies in the fact that Japanese art stands alone in the world, without immediate possibility of any accession or reinforcement from kindred ideal or technique.' Yet to Western ideas as such, Mr. Okakura displays no aversion. Only as they tend to destroy the characteristic flavor of Asian culture do they arouse his hostility. In other fields he bids them welcome, as, for example, the elevation of the social status of woman, which he warmly commends and asserts to be 'the elevation of the race.'

FREDERICK W. GOOKIN.

A NAPOLEONIC AFTERMATH.*

For his two-volume work on Napoleon I., published some three years ago, Mr. J. Holland Rose received a very general approval, both on account of the method of presentation and because of the inclusion of new material discovered by researches in the archives of the British foreign office. The same author now presents a volume of essays most of which deal with incidents in, or aspects of, the Napoleonic career that could not consistently be treated at length in the more formal work, but which yet have interest in themselves. All but four of these essays have been published in various magazines, and those thus published are quite distinct from the others in that they are, with one exception, largely technical, referring to disputed incidents which are primarily of interest to the historical student alone. Such, for example, are the essays on 'A British Agent at Tilsit,' an attempt to determine the identity of the man who discovered the secret of the plans adopted by Napoleon and Alexander in their famous interview on the raft at Tilsit, and 'Britain's Food Supply in the Napoleonic War,' a statistical examination of prices to estimate the effectiveness of the continental blockade. The four new studies deal with larger questions of wider interest, though even here the reader must have a general familiarity with the events of European history during the Napoleonic period to understand what Mr. Rose is writing about.

The purpose of the first of these new essays, 'Wordsworth, Schiller, Fichte, and the Idealist Revolt against Napoleon,' is to examine the attitude of literary men of genius at the inception of the French revolution, and to show how and why that attitude was changed by the course of political events. Briefly put, Mr. Rose's

* NAPOLEONIC STUDIES. By J. Holland Rose. New York: The Macmillan Co.

analysis of this change is that these writers, and others like Coleridge in England and Czartoryski in Russia, passed from extreme admiration to extreme hatred for France, because the French people were content to sacrifice humanitarian and idealistic principles to material benefits and military glory. In the case of Wordsworth, this was due not so much to dislike for the person and activities of Napoleon himself as to bitter sorrow at the failure of France to fulfill the glorious promise of the early revolution, when the youth of the nation rejoiced in projects full of generous intentions for the peoples of all Europe. The early feeling of the German writers was much like that of Wordsworth, but was in addition strikingly lacking in any patriotic national sense, the general tendency of German literature being to deny the principle of national or race unity. For such men the humiliation and suffering of Germany under Napoleon's control acted as a curative medicine, developing the inherent but hitherto undiscovered sense of loyalty to country, and permitting them a patriotic enthusiasm in later life that did much to compensate for the loss of earlier enthusiasm for French ideals of equality. There is nothing in Mr. Rose's examination that has not previously been brought out by other writers in separate essays on the various individuals enumerated, but they are here grouped as representative of a world-wide movement which had its unmistakable influence in uniting Europe against Napoleon.

The one reprinted essay of general rather than technical interest is 'The Religious Belief of Napoleon,' previously published in 'The Quarterly Review' for October, 1903. Most historians have treated very briefly, or have passed over in silence the question of actual religious belief, though some have defended Napoleon as having high moral perceptions even though he made no attempt to realize such perceptions in practise. With such writers moral perceptions are made to stand in the place of religious belief. It is with the latter alone that Mr. Rose is concerned. He finds that Napoleon in early life was in no way guided by religious belief, and that in the years when he was an enthusiast in the cause of the revolution, his indifference became contempt. But when Napoleon became a leader and ruler of great masses of men, he was quick to recognize the power of religious conviction upon others and to utilize it as a tool in executing his political plans. Thus when at St. Helena, in discussing his alliance with the Pope in 1800, and his determination to make France Catholic rather than Protestant, he said:

'These parties, by tearing one another to pieces, would have annihilated France, and would have made her the slave of Europe, when my ambition was to make her the mistress of Europe. With the aid of Catholicism I should more easily attain all my great results. Abroad, Catholicism would keep the Pope on my side; and with my influence, and our forces in Italy, I did not despair of having, sooner or later, by one means or another, the direction of this Pope. And thenceforth what an influence! What a lever of opinion for the rest of the world! Never in all my quarrels with the Pope have I touched a dogma.'

In his earlier career he even applied political and military measurements to spiritual authority, instructing the French minister at Rome to 'treat with the Pope as if he had 200,000 men,' but later he became convinced that such spiritual authority had not the weight of a feather in the game of world politics. In 1807 when, just after the battle of Essling, the papal nuncio found him and read to him the bull of excommunication, Napoleon replied, 'You have done your duty; you are a very brave man; I esteem you'; but he added, 'What can the Pope do? I have 300,000 men under my orders. With his lightning can he make the arms fall from my soldiers' hands?' From these and similar incidents, Mr. Rose seeks to show that Napoleon's attitude toward religion 'was at bottom determined by political considerations,' and he also denies any real religious change in the later years spent at St. Helena.

Regarding the new essays in this volume it is sufficient to say that they serve to emphasize the value of the research work which Mr. Rose has done in the British archives, and to prove that in spite of the great number of scholarly studies of the Napoleonic era, large deposits of unused material still exist. Mr. Rose is at his best when dealing with diplomatic history; his chief study has been in that direction, and it is therefore natural that the principal value of the present volume should lie in the essays which are diplomatic studies. The remaining three of the new papers are of this character. 'Pitt's Plans for the Settlement of Europe' is a *résumé* of new material bearing on the various proposals made for such settlement during Pitt's two administrations. 'Egypt during the First British Occupation' describes among other incidents the squabbles of British and French officials over the possession of collections made by French savants, the terms of the French capitulation having forbidden the carrying away of historical or scientific relics; the Marietta stone was involved in this controversy. 'Austria and the Downfall of Napoleon' places more emphasis than has been customary in history upon the importance of the position and acts of Austria in 1813 and 1814. All of these topics are treated in such a way as to make them of general interest, though the proof furnished is in each case new and of a technical nature. Mr. Rose has in fact reached that

fortunate position where, with a reputation for scholarly and careful work solidly established, he is able to select larger topics for presentation without feeling it necessary to burden his readers with an undue amount of mere material in way of proof. The new essays in the present volume are an excellent illustration of this.

E. D. Adams.

A Woman's Reminiscences of Peace and War.*

It is not often that we are given at the same time two such entertaining and instructive volumes of reminiscences as those of Mrs. Clay and Mrs. Pryor, both of which recently appeared. Both cover the same period—the fifties and the sixties; and both depict the same places and scenes and people—Washington in the decade before the war, Richmond and the Confederacy, and the ruin of the South. Mrs. Clay was a brilliant, wise, witty woman of the world in the time she describes, a leader in Washington society; Mrs. Pryor was also of that society, but more inclined to the pleasures of the domestic circle. Her book gives us a better understanding of the life of Confederate women than does that of Mrs. Clay, who writes principally of official personages.

Mrs. Pryor is the wife of one who has had a varied career,—newspaper editor in Richmond and Washington, special minister to Greece, elected in 1856 to Congress, and after secession a Confederate Congressman, a colonel, a general, and a private soldier. Since the war he has become known as one of the ablest of New York lawyers, a prominent politician in New York state, and judge of its Supreme Court. Mrs. Pryor devotes six interesting chapters to her Washington life,—to descriptions of the official society and the notable persons whom she knew, the fashions and manners of the fifties, the entertainments of ante-bellum Washington, and of the stormy session of the last Congress of the old Union. Washington was then in some respects a provincial capital, with only a political and therefore floating population; but we have Mrs. Pryor's word that it was a very pleasant place in which to live, and in the spring a very pretty country town. Though the 'old residents' held aloof, official society was then composed of people who were there because they were of importance at home; there were few of the modern 'plutocrats' who now go to Washington to get the social privileges denied them elsewhere. In those days, literary men found Washington a pleasant place to live in; and President Fillmore gathered about him such men as G. P. R. James, John P. Kennedy, Washington Irving, and other men of letters. But when sectional passions ran high, everything was forgotten save politics, and the death of Irving was almost unnoticed on account of the hanging of John Brown. Under Pierce and Buchanan, and with the growth of the Republican party, sectional lines began to be drawn in social life. Extremists seldom and seldomer met. Naturally, under Democratic Presidents the official society was predominantly Democratic; and among the Democrats the influence of Southerners, men and women, was strongly felt. It was Admiral Porter's theory, that had Washington been a livelier place, with more amusements and diversions, during the last two administrations before the war, the Southerners would not have seceded. On account of family bereavement, Mrs. Pierce did not entertain; and Buchanan was a solitary old bachelor who did not understand the meaning of amusement.

However, Mrs. Pryor describes a splendid *régime* in those few years before the end. Washington suppers of the late fifties almost rivalled the feasts of the Roman emperors. But there were drawbacks. At one of President Buchanan's dinners, Mrs. Pryor was taken in by a backwoods Congressman who had stimulated himself too freely, and distressed Mrs. Pryor by winking at Miss Harriet Lane, the niece of the President. The coming of the first Japanese embassy was an event in Washington history, and Mrs. Pryor became the proud first American possessor of a Japanese fan.

Of fashions and dressmakers of the period, Mrs. Pryor has much to say. Her philosophy of dress will be interesting to the present age. Those were leisurely, spacious, expansive times, when there was still plenty of room in the world, and people dressed accordingly. We are told that the immense hoopskirts and marvellous headgear were not ugly, but were well suited to expensive dressing. Incidentally it comes out that dresses were extremely low in the neck, and that sermons were then preached against them; but having been invented about 1280 and preached against since then, Mrs. Pryor predicts they will survive. That men have no business interfering in affairs of dress, she evidently believes, and illustrates by Mr. Marcy's case. He, when Secretary of State, ordered American ministers abroad to appear only in plain civilian dress. At several courts the ministers were informed that to wear such dress would be considered disrespectful. Mr. Buchanan, in England, when Parliament opened, 'had nothing to wear,' and his absence came near causing an inquiry in Parliament. Finally he appeared at court in the prescribed civilian dress, but wearing a sword 'to distinguish myself from the upper court serv-

* Reminiscences of Peace and War. By Mrs. Roger A. Pryor. New York: The Macmillan Co.

ants.' Such was the effect of a man's meddling with matters of dress.

Washington life on the eve of war was not pleasant. People were restless and fevered with anxiety; political questions affected society, and there was no longer much intercourse between people of the South and those of the North. Mrs. Douglas cut all her husband's opponents; and many others did likewise. The Battle of the Giants was on in Congress, and members spoke for days on the state of the country. All else was neglected for this. Members were wild with passion, and bitter language aroused bitter feelings. Friends of many years no longer greeted one another. President Buchanan prayed that secession might 'not come in my time,' and almost died of anxiety. When South Carolina seceded he was at a wedding-party; and it fell to Mrs. Pryor to break the news to him. She says that he was stunned.

After the inauguration of President Lincoln, Mrs. Pryor went with her husband to the great gathering of the Virginians, who came from all over the world when the rallying-cry was the exhortation of old Sir George Somers of the 'Sea Venture,'—'Be true to duty, and return to Virginia.' Few failed to obey the call. 'The very earth trembled at the tramp of the Virginians, as they marched to the assize of arms of the Mother of them all.' Then followed the enthusiastic preparation for the impending conflict. Volunteers were fitted out and sent to the front. At first Mrs. Pryor endeavored to keep near her husband, who was in the army; but this was difficult, so she sent her children to relatives while she herself nursed the sick and wounded in the hospitals. During the last years of the war she gathered her little family together in Petersburg, almost within the battle-lines; and there, in the midst of the siege, in danger and in want, she fought the wolf from the door, just as did so many other Southern women. Her Washington finery was made over and sold to the wives of speculators in Richmond. Such expedients carried the family through the last dark days before the surrender, when the husband and father was in a Northern prison.

Some of the letters quoted tell more than has been generally known before of the desperate condition of the poorer people of Richmond long before the war ended. There is a description, for instance, of the rising of the women in the 'Bread Riot.' The original account of General Lee's bit of borrowed bacon is here given. On one occasion he had two biscuits for breakfast, and gave one of them to an Irish member of Parliament who was visiting him. Lee's quarters at Petersburg were near Mrs. Pryor's home.

The plundering propensities of Federal soldiers are compared with the conduct of the Confederates under Lee and of the British under Cornwallis, to the discredit of the former. McClellan, Mrs. Pryor declares, was a gentleman, but some of the other Federal commanders were not. There is a ludicrous glimpse of Sheridan, who, after seizing Mrs. Pryor's house for his own use, sends her his photograph. And there was a New England officer who, after having taken General Pryor's fine horse, wrote back informing the General of the horse's good health, and asking for its pedigree.

There was nothing to do in Virginia after the war. So Mrs. Pryor pawned her watch and ring, and with the money, Roger A. Pryor, ex-'rebel' General and Congressman, went to New York to start anew.

These memoirs show unconsciously the difference between the Border South and the Lower South of 1861. In secession the Virginians held back, and there was a strong Union party until the last, but it died in a day when Lincoln called for troops. Mrs. Pryor criticizes somewhat the policy of the Confederacy,—directed, it will be remembered, by men of the Lower South,—blaming the leaders for the war and for dragging it out after longer resistance was hopeless. She did not expect secession when it came, and, like other Virginians, expected much from the Virginia Peace Commission. She says that in 1860 the people of Charleston turned the cold shoulder to the Northern delegates to the Democratic Convention, thus widening the breach between North and South. The Richmond adminstration is mildly but persistently criticised. In this connection Mrs. Pryor calls attention to a rather important fact: There never was any official recognition of gallant action by the Confederate government, no mention in orders, no medals, no promotion on the field. Davis, the author believes, opposed Pryor's further promotion after he had been made brigadier-general; consequently Pryor resigned and entered the ranks as a private soldier. It should be remembered, however, that the President was also severely criticised by the Gulf States Congressmen for partiality to Virginians, and especially for making Pryor a brigadier-general. It will always be difficult for Virginians to understand how much the Lower South sacrificed for Richmond during the last years of the war.

The reminiscences are brightly told; there is little dwelling on the dark side of things, and the tendency of the book is irenic. As a contribution to the history of the period it is of value not so much for the facts set forth as for the color and feeling that can be found only in these first-hand accounts. WALTER L. FLEMING.

In the Realm of the Bible.*

Recent years have seen notable progress in the conception and statement of the character and scope of biblical theology. German works in considerable numbers have devoted their pages to its treatment, but it was conceded that the final word had been by no means spoken on this vital theme. 'The International Theological Library' projected a work on this line several years ago, and secured the consent of Professor Davidson of Edinburgh to prepare it. Years swept by with no visible completion of the task, until the death of Dr. Davidson in 1902. As a consequence of this calamity, Principal Salmond undertook to edit the manuscripts that were probably designed, at some later date, to constitute the promised volume on the Biblical Theology of the Old Testament. The editor found no easy task in preparing for publication manuscripts that had had several revisions at the hand of the author. But the work has been done with great conscientiousness, and as a rule with eminent success; and it has given us in permanent form some of the fundamental principles of the Old Testament as seen and interpreted by one of the leading Old Testament scholars of this age. The chapter arrangement of the volume is significant, as embodying in the author's mind the dominating ideas of the Old Testament. The chapters discuss (1) the science of Old Testament theology, (2) the doctrine of God, (3) the Divine nature, (4) the Spirit of God, (5) the Divine attributes, (6) the doctrine of good and evil, (7) sin, (8) the doctrine of redemption, (9) suprahuman good and evil, (10) priesthood and atonement, (11) the doctrine of the last things —the Messianic idea, (12) immortality. These themes are treated not by the chronological but by the topical method.

Dr. Davidson's known views of the Old Testament led us to expect a discussion of each theme on the basis of its development or growth. But in this we are somewhat disappointed. Though a cautious critic, his caution seems to have restrained him from giving everywhere an up-to-date scientific treatment of his subject. He accepts the analysis of the Pentateuch, of the historical books, and of the double assignment of Isaiah. Nevertheless, he gives a timely word of warning against the extreme radical tendencies of the modern critical school. This work has some features that are a positive gain for biblical students. Dr. Davidson was a master of careful word-study, and of close discrimination between the inherent meanings of words; indeed, upon this very feature much of the detail of Old Testament theology depends. He breaks up into clear divisions the mass of great truths contained in the Old Testament. The book throbs with a large and living conception of the scope and sweep of revelation, and the relations that exist between the Old and New Testaments. Students of the Bible will find here, as in the author's useful little Cambridge Bible commentaries on several Old Testament books, containing incisive, profitable, and helpful discussions of some of the fundamental doctrines of the Old Testament.

Hastings's 'Dictionary of the Bible,' completed in 1902, in four volumes, is a monumental work. But its compass and treatment could not include all the themes which a Bible-student of to-day expects to find in such a dictionary. Besides, the last five years have seen several important discoveries that affect the interpretation of the Old and New Testaments, and these should be put within the reach of Bible-students by men who can speak authoritatively. As time progresses, there are more and more themes that must demand the careful consideration of every student of the Scriptures. An 'Extra Volume' has been prepared and published to meet just this new requirement. It contains thirty-eight articles by specialists, covering several of the most important side-issues of the Bible-students. Some of the most notable, for the newness of matter or the length of the contribution, are the following: 'Agrapha,' by Professor Ropes of Harvard; 'Code of Hammurabi,' by Mr. Johns of Cambridge; 'Papyri,' by Professor Buhl of Copenhagen; 'Religion of Babylonia and Assyria,' by Professor Jastrow of University of Pennsylvania; 'Religion of Israel,' by Professor Kautzsch of Halle; 'Sermon on the Mount,' by Professor Votaw of University of Chicago; and 'Textual Criticism of the New Testament,' by Dr. Murray of Canterbury. Each of these contributions puts into the hands of Bible-students matter of authoritative value, and the best that we may hope to have for some years to come. The article on the 'Religion of Israel' covers 123 double-column pages, is very exhaustive, and would make a large volume as books are made to-day. The last 200 pages contain the working apparatus for the entire work, inclusive of this extra volume. They include the name of each writer and his contributions, an alphabetic list of all themes discussed in the entire work, an index of Scripture passages and other literature, a full list of Hebrew and Greek words, an index to the all-too-few illustrations,

* The Theology of the Old Testament. By the late A. B. Davidson, D.D., LL.D. Edited by S. D. F. Salmond, D.D. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

A Dictionary of the Bible. Dealing with its Language, Literature, and Contents, including the Biblical Theology. By James Hastings. Extra Volume, containing Articles, Indexes, and Maps. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

The Words of Koheleth, Son of David, King in Jerusalem. By John Franklin Genung. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

and a list of the thirteen maps that embellish the five volumes. The completion of this great work for Biblical students and scholars is a triumph. Its comprehensiveness, its scholarship, its progressiveness, and its aggressiveness, give it first place among all dictionaries of the Bible in the English language.

Professor Genung's 'Epic of the Inner Life,' a study of the Book of Job, has won a place in the literature of that noble book. The same author has now turned his attention and thought to another book of the Old Testament that has proved to be a riddle to many readers. This work is based on sound scholarship, and proceeds along the highway of literary excellence. About the first half of the volume is given to a frank discussion of 'The Book and its World,' followed by 'Koheleth's Response to his Time,' 'The Issue in Character,' and 'The Literary Shaping.' The author is at his best in dealing with current questions regarding this puzzling book. His discussion reveals a well-balanced sense of the literary and spiritual values that are to be found in Koheleth, that is, the preacher. The long-discussed and troublesome questions as to the authorship of Ecclesiastes are surveyed so as to give the reader an idea of some of the problems that must be dealt with in any interpretation that may be adopted. The last half of the volume is a new translation of the book out of the Hebrew, with a summary of thought on the margins. On the lower part of each page there is a commentary, in smaller type, which puts certain words and phrases under the exegetical microscope. In summing up, the author says: 'The new question in virtual control is, What is that thing reward after all,—that object to which all life and labor are so prevailingly keyed? The truest answer to all questions is in conclusion "Fear God and keep his commandments, for this is the sum of manhood."'

IRA M. PRICE.

RECENT DRAMAS IN VERSE.*

Since Landor's immortal 'Citation' there have been many attempts to portray in imaginative guise—through the medium of dialogue, novel, or poem—the man Shakespeare as he lived and moved among his fellows. The attempt is always a bold one, and he who makes it must be exceptionally endowed with sympathy and penetrative insight. Among the most ingenious and successful experiments upon this baffling theme must surely be reckoned the little two-act drama of Dr. Garnett, by him entitled 'William Shakespeare, Pedagogue and Poacher,' and made to deal with the deer-stealing episode of the poet's legendary youth. Here we have the young Shakespeare, hardly more than a lad, but some time since entrapped into marriage with a shrewish and puritanical woman several years his senior, and already planning for emancipation and the free life of London. Indeed, he has already despatched to a friend in the city the first fruits of his invention, a comedy entitled 'The Taming of *a* Shrew,' for which his own domestic experiences have afforded abundant material in the way of characterization, although for the taming process he must perforce draw upon his imagination. The deer-stealing escapade is the central feature of Dr. Garnett's play, and in consequence thereof Shakespeare and the scholars who have joined him in the moonlight adventure are haled before the outraged justice of Sir Thomas Lucy. Sir Thomas is by way of being a euphuist, and Lady Lucy, who once had secret leanings toward the youthful poet, is piqued that he should have become the possession of Mistress Hathaway. At the close, he is saved from condign punishment by the appearance of Lord Leicester, who comes as a messenger from the Queen (to whom the comedy has been read) and bears the poet away to the court. We quote the lines in which Ann Shakespeare advises Sir Thomas that the lash would be a proper punishment for her erring spouse.

> 'Long have I groaned o'er William's evil courses,
> And mourned to know my household fed by rapine,
> And my own stomach's pure integrity
> Polluted by his depredations.
> How oft when spit hath turned, or caldron bubbled,
> Mid savoury smells and steams have I with voice
> Gentle and low, an excellent thing in woman,
> Demanded, William, whence this venison?
> And he would laugh, and cite some silly tale
> Of Theseus or the ghost of Herne the Hunter.
> Pardon I pray not then, but penalty
> Conducive to his reformation;
> Like lightning, sanctifying where it strikes,
> And in my poor conceit, the lash, applied
> By loving spirits wielding arms of flesh
> Best scared this poaching devil out of him.'

He is not to be punished too severely, but just enough to make him helpless for a few days, wherein the faithful wife may find her opportunity to chide him for his misdeeds.

> 'Beseech you then of your great charity
> Suffer the sinner's weal to overpoise
> The burdened scale of his transgressions,
> Using such nice adjustment of the lash
> As but a week may bind him to his bed,
> Where he may call Repentance to efface
> The long score he hath run up with the Fiend,
> And be his own inquisitor, things past
> Summoning to sessions of sweet silent thought,
> Save when I moralise the spectacle.'

Shakespeare's defense in court is of a nature to enrage Sir Thomas beyond measure, and the luckless poet is condemned to the three-fold pen-

*WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE. Pedagogue and Poacher. A Drama. By Richard Garnett. New York: John Lane.

THE SIN OF DAVID. By Stephen Phillips. New York: The Macmillan Co.

CAIN. A Drama. By George Cabot Lodge. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

JUDITH OF BETHULIA. A Tragedy. By Thomas Bailey Aldrich. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

TRISTAN AND ISOLDE. A Tragedy. By Louis K. Anspacher. New York: Brentano's.

THE RED BRANCH CRESTS. Déirdre. Mêve. Cuchulain. By Charles Leonard Moore. Philadelphia: Published by the Author.

alty of flogging, imprisonment, and banishment from the shire. Handed over to the constable for execution, the latter says:

'Sir Thomas, I'm afeared to touch the man,
Thou heardest? he hath a familiar spirit,
Perchance an impish sootikin, but haply
Tail-switching Lucifer, Hell's emperor.'

To this Shakespeare replies:

'Aye, man, I hold in fee ten thousand spirits,
And more can summon from the vasty deep,
Who at my word shall seize thy knight and thee
And set bemocked upon the public stage,
Stuff for the humourous world's derision.'

It will have been noticed from the above extracts that Dr. Garnett has made a large use of Shakespearian lines, distributing them impartially among the several characters. This is one of the noteworthy features of the drama, and may be further illustrated by the following striking words, placed in Shakespeare's mouth when he announces to his wife his early departure for 'prodigious London':

'And I will seek a manly soul, and wear him
In my heart's core, even in my heart of hearts.
And in high verse I will eternise him,
Blazoning his beauty forth, his name concealing
To set the wide world wondering who he was,
And sharp debate shall drain the inky stands
Of sage and scholar labouring to divine
If worth it was of his, or wit of mine.'

Such is Dr. Garnett's way of accounting for the mystery of the sonnets.

'The Sin of David,' by Mr. Stephen Phillips, is a modern version (not too modern) of the adulterous love of the King of Israel and the wife of Uriah the Hittite. The scene is England, the epoch that of the Cromwellian wars. Sir Hubert Lisle, commander of a section of the Parliamentary forces, is captivated by the young wife of Colonel Mardyke, an aged and austere puritan, and, to clear his path, despatches the latter upon an errand that means certain death. For several years thereafter, he enjoys the fruits of his despicable act as far as an uneasy conscience will permit, but in the end is sadly stricken by the judgment of God in the death of the child that the woman has borne to him. Her eyes also are opened by this calamity, and she at first turns from her husband with loathing, but afterwards consents to a sort of chastened reconciliation. This old story of sin and expiation is told in the simplest form; the work is bare of ornament or accessory, and its poignancy is all the more effective for the severe pruning of the author's imagination. The verse is, as we had a right to expect from Mr. Phillips, dignified and filled with a haunting melodious charm. It is best exhibited by passages of one or two lines, such as

'Thou hast unlocked the loveliness of earth,'

or as

'And I must bide, till this full beauty drop
Which even divinity did flush to dream,'

or as

'How o'er the Fenland hath grown fairy land
And all these levels gleam as passionate
As the high gardens of Assyrian Kings.'

Longer passages are not so easy of extraction, but the one following may, perhaps, be held an adequate illustration of this latest work of an accomplished poet in its more sustained flights. The passage is all but the closing one of this three-act drama.

'Our former marriage, though by holy bell
And melody of lifted voices blest,
Was yet in madness of the blood conceived
And born of murder: therefore is the child
Withdrawn, that we might feel the sting of flesh
Corruptible; yet he in that withdrawal
Folded upon the bosom of the Father,
Hath joined us in a marriage everlasting;
Marriage at best of spirit, not of sense,
Whose ritual is memory and repentance,
Whose sacrament this deep and mutual wound,
Whose covenant the all that might have been.
And to this troth majestic shadows throng,
And stand about as in dumb sympathy.
In presence of these silent witnesses,
And one perchance that carrieth now a babe,
I take in mine thy hand and call thee wife—
Wife, wife, till the grave-shattering trumpet!'

If the public of a century ago was startled and shocked by the audacity of Byron's 'Cain,' it is interesting to speculate concerning what its emotions would have been could it have foreseen the 'Cain' of Mr. George Cabot Lodge. For Mr. Lodge has still further allegorized the Biblical allegory, and boldly presented the figure of the first murderer as that of a Prometheus or Savior of mankind. He slays Abel, not from envy or a sudden fit of anger, but with reasoned and eloquently defended purpose, because he sees in the cringing and submissive nature of his brother a menace to the future generations that might spring from his loins.

'The cause is grave beyond thy power of thought
And holds dominion both for thee and me,
Who share the self-same trust and equally
Safeguard the sacred heritage of life.
We are not merely men but more than men
Since we are pregnant of futurity.
We are not measured by the fretful years
That span our being, since we store the seed
Of myriad generations yet unborn.
We are the start of young humanities!
We are the spring and freshet of mighty streams,
That thro' the reach of the unending years,
As thro' vast fields where darkness wars with dawn,
Shall keep their fruitful and resistless way!
We have within us such an utterance
As once proclaimed shall peal forevermore,
Echoed and multiplied from age to age,
Down thro' the endless labyrinth of time!
We are the scabbard of a sword of flame,
We are the wardens of the House of Life,
We are the guardians of a sacred fire,
We are the gates of Dawn,—the First of Men!
Such is the cause!—for this we shall not yield
The torch of freedom to the winds of fear,
Nor blight the burgeon from the seed of truth
With frost of lies or dust of ignorance!
Nay, we must shield the torch and guard the flower;
We must be perfect in our sacred trust;
We must preserve, in strength and faith and love,
Our whole inheritance that all may share!—
Not for the safety of a mean content,
Not in the terrour of a wrathful God,
Shall we renounce the treasure and the task,
Or sell the birthright of the Sons of Man!'

And so, deliberately and with love for his brother in his heart, Cain slays Abel, and, seeking their mother afterward, justifies his act. Wrung by her grief, she is nevertheless persuaded by his eloquence, and blesses him in the end.

'Till now my tears have blinded me; at last
I see and know—thou art the Son of Man,
Thou art the Saviour — and my son, my son!
Love and forgive me! for the blood of Abel
Rose, a red mist between thy soul and mine!
Now I am weak no more; I say to thee:

Go forth, go forth; lonely and godlike man!
My heart will follow tho' my feet must stay.'

After this tender and moving scene of parting, Cain goes forth to take up his burden, much as Prometheus goes to meet his doom in Mr. Moody's poem of 'The Fire-Bringer.'

'Farewell! my will and mine alone
Has made me outcast from the laws of men,
And from God's laws, and from the homes of men.
I am the man I am: no cause but this
Hast cast me naked and lonely from the pale,
To wander, alien in the Academe,
Cursed and derided in the market-place,
Slandered and scourged before the shrines of God.
O I shall weary with all the woes of the world!
And when I shall lift up the immortal light
Like dawn in the dark places of men's souls,
All men shall hail it as a ruinous fire
Born for their world's destruction; they shall rise,
Nerved with ferocious fear, and hale me forth,
Seize me, traduce me, judge me, and condemn,—
And press the hemlock to my unshrinking lips
Or nail my scourged flesh naked to the cross!'

The solemn burden and the stately march of this fine poem has been impressively illustrated by the foregoing passages. It remains to give one brief example of Mr. Lodge's diction in a tender and lyrical mood. The words are Abel's, just as he is about to make his sacrifice at the altar.

'The golden sandals of reluctant day
Climb the broad shoulders of the heavenward hills.
Earth fills with darkness like a shallow bowl
And sleep weighs down the weary lids of life.
O peace of God, vigil of God's great love,
I feel you now, in vast serenity,
Brood like a benediction on the world!'

The scheme of this work is as simple as possible. The only speakers are Adam, Eve, Cain, and Abel, unless we add the voice of God, heard from time to time. Of the three acts, the first belongs mainly to Adam and Eve, the second to the brethren and the tragedy, the third to Cain's reconciliation with his mother. The diction of the poem is almost as severe as its outline, and is sustained throughout at a lofty pitch.

The three dramas thus far described are strictly closet affairs; no one would think of placing them upon the boards of any actual stage. With Mr. Aldrich's 'Judith of Bethulia' the case is different, for this drama was written not only with an eye to stage-production in general, but as a vehicle for the talent of a particular actress. The actual performance, with Miss O'Neil in the titular part, took place in Boston last October. The four acts of the play, moreover, are based upon the author's poem of 'Judith and Holofernes,' from which lines and lengthy passages are freely borrowed and incorporated into the dramatic work. We select for reproduction the climacteric passage, the monologue of Judith in the tent, just before she slays the sleeping Holofernes.

'I did not longer dare to look on him,
Lest I should lose my reason through my eyes.
This man — this man, had he been of my race,
And I a maiden, and we two had met —
What visions mock me! Some ancestral sin
Hath left a taint of madness in my brain.
Were I not I, I would unbind my hair
And let the tresses cool his fevered cheek,
And take him in my arms — Oh, am I mad?
Yonder the watch-fires flare upon the walls,
Like red hands pleading to me through the dark;
There famished women weep, and have no hope.
The moan of children moaning in the streets
Tears at my heart. O God! have I a heart?
Why do I falter! Thou that rulest all,
Hold not Thy favor from me that I seek
This night to be Thy instrument! Dear Lord,
Look down on me, a widow of Judea,
A feeble thing unless Thou sendest strength!
A woman such as I slew Sisera.
The hand that pierced his temples with a nail
Was soft and gentle, like to mine, a hand
Moulded to press a babe against her breast!
Thou didst sustain her. Oh, sustain Thou me
That I may free Thy chosen from their chains!—
Each sinew in my body turns to steel,
My pulses quicken, I no longer fear!
My prayer has reached Him, sitting there on high!
The hour is come I dreamed of! This for thee
O Israel, my people, this for thee!'

This is probably the finest page of a book that is dignified and impressive throughout, a book not unworthy of the trained artistic hand which brings it to us as a gift.

'Tristan and Isolde' is a tragedy by Mr. Louis K. Anspacher. Structurally, it is weakened by being dragged out through five acts, instead of the three in which the unerring dramatic instinct of Wagner realized that it must be moulded. In the present work, the voyage to Cornwall is suppressed altogether, its happenings being related after the discovery of Tristan's faithlessness. Mr. Anspacher has also introduced several subsidiary characters whose presence tends to make the action diffuse. As an example of his verse, we quote a passage spoken by King Mark in the third act.

'We three can never dwell beneath one roof;
Tintagel Castle, where King Uther died,
The mighty founder of a line of Kings,
Is now too small to hold its three possessors.
My human pity never learned revenge;
There is no malice in my punishment.
The pillory of public banishment
Will not be pressed on thee; but thou must go,
Parting as secretly as thou hast come.
Thou art not pure enough to seek the Grail;
For he who compasses that high devoir
Must guiltless be, and pure as virgin lilies.
Go, then, thy better self will pray for thee;
Devote thyself to vows and blessed works;
Until the saints, whose joy is saving souls,
Absolve thy heart. I, too, in time, shall add
What prayers forgiveness may find tongue to speak.
My blessings go as wayfarers with thee,
Go, go; I never wish to see thy face again.'

As will been seen from these lines, which are among the best to be found in the drama, the work is uninspired and mechanical. It is an exercise in metrical composition rather than a creative product.

Under the title of 'The Red Branch Crests' Mr. Charles Leonard Moore has versified three Celtic legends. The poems are dramatic in form and each is in from six to ten scenes. The form is a verse of seven syllables and four accents, and the lines are in rhymed couplets. There are a few irregularities, but the verse keeps fairly close to the norm. It is favorably illustrated by the closing passage, the lament spoken after the death of Cuchulain and his men.

'Slaughtered host and slaughtered King
Lie in one vast battle ring.
From his final field of fame
Bear the matchless form of flame!
Largest of our lordly line

Bear him to Emania's shrine.
Last of the immortal clan,
The Tuartha de Danaan.
Bear him past the mountain gates
Where his vanished godsire waits!
Ulster weep, thy champion slain,
Guard of thy sky-domed domain.
Thou no citadel or wall
Built — thou needed none at all —
When, a glancing armament,
He about thy borders went:
Floods of foes that round him welled,
Baffled, backward, down, he quelled!
Erin weep, thy hero gone,
Unto Alba, Britain known,
Known to Pict and known to Dane,
Famous o'er the ocean plain —
Weep, but triumph! For he shall
Blaze above Death's blackest pall.
Islands of remotest reach,
Utmost lands of unknown speech.
Races hid in Time's far womb,
Unto these he shall untomb,
Shall revealed in splendor stand
The glory of his native land.
Tongue of poet, hero heart,
Till from the dry earth those depart,
Shall echo ever, ever name
Cuchulain's deeds, Cuchulain's fame.'

The three sections of Mr. Moore's poem, united into one fateful web, are respectively entitled 'Déirdre,' 'Mève,' and 'Cuchulain.' They exploit with vigor and dramatic effect what is perhaps the most familiar cycle of Celtic legend. The experiment is interesting and fairly successful from a poetical point of view, although its material must ever be alien to English modes of consciousness. We can take to our hearts nearly all the forms of classical and Teutonic legend, but the Celtic treasury, rich though it be, seems to us a thing of remote imaginings, motives, and agencies.

WILLIAM MORTON PAYNE.

BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS.

The modern Italian poets.

Dr. William Everett, at the beginning of his volume upon 'The Italian Poets since Dante' (Scribner), makes some cogent remarks upon the recent English neglect of the most charming of modern literatures. Time was when the best English poets got their finest inspiration from Italian sources, and when Italian literature was known as familiarly to cultivated people as French or German literature is now. But that time has vanished, and the Italian 'language holds by no means the same place in our courses of study as the German, which was little more than a collection of uncouth dialects centuries after Dante, Petrarch, and Boccaccio had made their tongue the vehicle of the loftiest, the tenderest, and the wittiest ideas.' Thus it has come about in our own day that 'many men and women would be ashamed to confess ignorance of Heine and Uhland, of Victor Hugo and Verlaine, who would see no disgrace in admitting that Guarini and Alfieri, Leopardi and Carducci, were sealed books to them.' Dante alone we read and know; his successors are little more than names to us. It was for the purpose of calling renewed attention to this great and unduly neglected literature that Dr. Everett prepared the course of Lowell Institute lectures that are reprinted in the present volume. He entered upon the task with an enthusiasm born of a large and loving acquaintance with the poets of Italy, and he succeeds in imparting no little of this emotion to his readers. 'For this work,' he says, 'I claim one qualification. The sound of their beautiful language has sung in my ears from my very earliest infancy. On the sacred soil of Florence and Fiesole, before the memory of events begins, I drank in the music of Tuscan equally with the notes of my own tongue. I can remember no hour in which everything Italian was not set before me as a source of supreme interest. Many here know Italy better than I do; none but a native can love her more.' Of the eight chapters in Dr. Everett's book, three are devoted to Petrarch, Ariosto, and Alfieri. The other five discuss an average of three poets each, from Pulci to Leopardi. In each case the biographical and critical characterization is followed by a series of representative selections, given sometimes in the author's own translation, sometimes in that of others. The work is luminous and vivid in style, and a delight to the instinct of every lover of literature. Nor is it made any the less delightful by the infusion of the author's individuality, and the occasional exhibition of a fine old crusted prejudice. We think none the less of him for saying that 'Boiardo's avoidance of all melody might entitle him to be named Richard Wagner,' for he takes pains to inform us upon another page that he cares nothing for music. And so he will probably to the end of his days cherish the delusion that the author of 'Die Meistersinger' — the most melodious of all musical creations—was incapable of melody. A bit of old fogyism crops out now and then, as in the judgment of the modern fashion 'which thinks it high criticism to say that Homer is not the perfection of poetry, and "Marmion" is not a poem at all,' or in the remarks about Columbus and his contemporaries, 'whose colonial exploits we are now so absurdly undervaluing in order to crown with laurels the mythical Leif and Thorwald.' But many idiosyncracies may be pardoned a writer who can give us (p. 138) the eloquent panegyric upon Milton, and many another purple patch revealed in these pages. The only words we cannot quite forgive him are those in which he speaks of 'the ferocity of Dante.' From the point of view of the scholar, little exception is to be taken to this work. It is true that Dr. Everett takes as unquestioned the identity of Petrarch's Laura with the wife of Hugh de Sade, and that he makes the amazing misstatement that Carducci died last year. But in general, his book is of such a nature as to avoid controverted matters of fact, and is thus spared the attack of the scientific critic. To say that the book is readable is to do it much less than justice.

The latest life of Shakespeare.

Dr. William J. Rolfe's new Life of Shakespeare (Estes) is not an indispensable book. It contains no new material of importance, and almost no new inferences from the old. The author seldom presents his own views of current Shakespearian questions except those that centre about the

Sonnets; and even the literary comments upon the plays, in which the book unnecessarily abounds, he quotes from easily accessible sources. This is the more to be deprecated because a Shakespearian student of Dr. Rolfe's experience must surely have opinions that are worth expressing. He cannot point out the 'Spenserian flavour' of 'The Lover's Complaint' except in the words of Verity and Malone (page 214), and he even spares himself the trouble of describing in his own language the Choruses of Henry V. (p. 243). The following, on 'Love's Labour's Lost,' fairly represents his method (p. 163): 'It is "a play of conversation and situation" (Furnivall), in which "depth of characterization is subordinate to elegance and sprightliness of dialogue" (Staunton).' Nor are the quoted comments always chosen with judgment. Baynes's silly moralizing on the 'Bidford challenge' is quoted at length (pp. 102, 103) without comment, and two pages (pp. 229, 230) are given to Grant White's 'fine writing' on 'The Merchant of Venice.' Five pages (pp. 264-268) of quotation and comment are devoted to the question whether the marriage of Benedick and Beatrice was happy. Indeed, the quotation from Hazlitt on 'Lear' (p. 413) may not unfairly be taken to express the biographer's mistaken conception of his task: 'We wish that we could pass this play over and say nothing about it. All that we can say must fall far short of the subject, or even of what we ourselves conceive of it; . . . yet we must say something.' There is an abundance of the profitless conjecture that few biographers of Shakespeare have had the good taste to avoid. Though the book was originally printed two years ago, the present reprint ought certainly to have been brought up to date. The author says (p. 235) of Morgann's 'Essay on the Dramatic Character of Sir John Falstaff' that it is 'unfortunately long out of print,' though it was reprinted in Nichol Smith's 'Eighteenth Century Essays on Shakespeare' early in the past year. Nor does he refer to Mr. Churton Collins's admirable discussion of Shakespeare's classical scholarship in his recent 'Studies in Shakespeare,' a discussion that must henceforth be taken into consideration by anyone who would treat Shakespeare's education and learning with intelligence. The illustrations of the book are entirely commonplace, and the index is incomplete. For the purpose for which it was first written,—to introduce a subscription edition of Shakespeare,—the biography is perhaps not useless; but its republication, with the volumes of Halliwell-Phillips and Sidney Lee accessible to everyone, seems to us quite unjustified.

A veteran journalist's reminiscences.

Mr. Henry Haynie, correspondent for many journals from many parts of the world, but for the last twenty years a resident of Paris, tells us in his book of reminiscences entitled 'The Captains and the Kings' (Stokes), that during the period just mentioned he has written 'something like three thousand articles, or above six millions of words,' and that nearly every article was signed with his own name. 'To be anonymous in writing, whether private or public,' he declares, 'is frequently to be unfair if not cowardly.' Mr. Haynie's own style is frank and straightforward, with no suspicion of giving aught but the truth, except perhaps a slight tendency to convey an impression of intimacy with an incredible number of celebrated persons. His pages are lavishly sprinkled with the names of eminent men and women, access to whom has been gained by this energetic, quick-witted, and resourceful journalist and interviewer. Possibly he himself helps to explain this when he openly acknowledges that 'to be the chronicler of grand personages it is not necessary that one should have ever been on familiar terms with them, nor do we need to be very precise and exact as to their goings and comings in daily life.' But, with all the allowance this confession calls for, the book is to be commended. It is interesting from cover to cover; and, while it has chiefly to do with persons, is free from objectionable personalities. Mr. Haynie's long presidency of the Foreign Press Association of Correspondents in Paris has brought him into contact with many persons one is glad to read about, especially those of his own calling. What he writes about the late M. de Blowitz is particularly worth reading. The author's amusing outbreak against 'that abomination called grammar' gains point from his own occasional lapses from Addisonian English, as where he writes, 'On the return of my wife and I to America. . . .' Another slip, of a different sort, occurs on the page facing Gladstone's portrait, where he describes that statesman as clean-shaven, although the well-remembered gray whiskers are plainly visible in the picture. Thirty-two portraits and nine facsimiles of letters or parts of letters are given.

Landmarks of the Scottish universities.

The Scotch blood that appears from his own words to have flowed in his veins should have made the 'Literary Landmarks of the Scottish Universities' (Putnam) a congenial theme to the late Laurence Hutton; but although this posthumous volume of our lamented author is graceful and entertaining, it is a compilation somewhat perfunctory in character and not beyond the capacity of almost any industrious hack-writer. With the exception of a personal letter from the Rev. James Sharp, the information collected appears to be drawn from the standard sources. Nevertheless the little book is at least a handy manual, and besides history and statistics it gives many a pleasant anecdote. Just why the author has assumed in his readers a less than elementary knowledge of English literature is not apparent. He stops to explain that James Boswell, who studied at Edinburgh and Glasgow Universities, was 'the author of the Life of Samuel Johnson, an immortal book, and most assuredly a landmark in literature.' Furthermore, he says of Boswell that almost nothing is known of him,—and so we must try to be thankful for what he has here told us. After styling Burns 'a genius, but not altogether a gentleman,' he condescendingly characterizes Scott as 'a gentleman and almost a genius.' He

boggles unnecessarily at the term 'ninth jubilee' as applied to Glasgow University's 450th birthday. Two or three attempts to be facetious are less happy than might have been wished. The portraits and other illustrations are many and good; and they alone would almost suffice to make the book worth while.

For the art student and bibliophile.

Excepting Vasari's, the only known contemporary biography of Michelangelo is that written by Ascanio Condivi, himself a painter and by repute a life-long member of the master's household. Though this work has been given decided preference over Vasari's sketch by no less an authority than John Addington Symonds, it seems never to have appeared in satisfactory English translation. Now the deficiency is supplied by the scholarly and fluent rendering of Mr. Herbert P. Horne, published in a limited edition by Mr. D. B. Updike at the Merrymount Press. Something more than a translator's share in the volume has been taken by Mr. Horne, for the 'Montallegro' type here used for the first time is of his design, and he is responsible also for the book's decorative features and general arrangement. The type is perhaps the most successful adaptation from the early Italian founts that has yet appeared; it is thoroughly simple and legible in character, with lines just heavy enough to avoid any effect of weakness in the printed page. Though Mr. Updike's typographical tenets are usually sound, we can hardly subscribe to all of them. We realize that thin spacing in type composition is essential to the best artistic effect; but when it is carried so far as to interfere with readability, as is often the case in the present volume, its virtue is decidedly open to question. The presswork shown in the book could hardly be improved upon, being delightfully clear and even throughout, and the handmade paper used is excellent in quality. Altogether, the volume is one in which the bibliophile no less than the art student will rejoice.

'With Stoddard on a South Sea shore.'

Written with his usual tropical luxuriance of style, Mr. Charles Warren Stoddard's 'Island of Tranquil Delights' (Boston: Herbert B. Turner & Co.) is a little disappointing in its lack of sustained interest and convincing reality. Fact and fiction chase each other rather bewilderingly through his glowing pages, and the whole effect is vague and impressionistic. A California circus story entitled 'A Sawdust Fairy,' in which the fairy, when divested of tights and spangles, is a stunted little street gamin, is the only realistic chapter in the book. In most of the others we have glamour and charm and sensuous suggestion of things ineffable and delightful; but this prolonged riot of the imagination wearies the plain reader. Somewhat too unqualified are Mr. Stoddard's praises of the virtue that he finds accompanying the unclothed condition; and somewhat tiresomely frequent are his pictures of the sea-bathing natives of his beloved Otaheite. But his fondness for the gentle savage is sincere, and he is not unsuccessful in depicting his attractive qualities. The story of 'My Late Widow' perplexes by its description of two separate and dissimilar deaths of apparently the same person, who is first drowned and then murdered. But perhaps all things are possible in the Island of Tranquil Delights.

A series for music-lovers.

'The Musician's Library,' published by the Oliver Ditson Co., and beautifully printed at the Merrymount Press, has just been enlarged by the addition of five new volumes. We have described the plan of this series in previous reviews; it is sufficient to say here that each volume has a special editor, who provides a critical or biographical introduction and other helpful matter. Two of the five new volumes are devoted to lyrics by Richard Wagner (for tenor and soprano, respectively) and have been prepared by that veteran conductor, performer, and teacher, Mr. Carl Armbruster. They give us (with German and English text) the most important lyrics of the music-dramas, from 'Rienzi' to 'Parsifal.' The soprano volume has in addition the 'Trois Melodies' of 1840 and the 'Fünf Gedichte' of 1857 — the latter written for verses by Wagner's Egeria, Mathilde Wesendonck. These volumes are in every way delightful. Two other volumes, edited by Mr. Philip Hale, are made up of songs by modern French composers, fifty in number, arranged alphabetically from Bemberg to Widor. The editor's introduction is a thoroughly competent piece of critical work. Finally a volume containing ten of Liszt's 'Hungarian Rhapsodies' is edited by Messrs. August Spanuth and John Orth. They are the best known of the total nineteen, but no custom can stale their infinite variety.

Two great cartoonists of France.

The special winter number of the 'International Studio' (John Lane) is devoted to the exposition and illustration of the work of two great French cartoonists, Daumier and Gavarni. Like many other modern French artists and draughtsmen, these two did most of their work for the illustrated comic journals, a fact which doubtless accounts in large measure for the small regard in which their names are held today. Critical and biographical notes on Daumier are translated from an essay by M. Henri Frantz, and M. Octave Uzanne writes of Gavarni. Both essays are exceedingly interesting, not only in relation to the particular artists under discussion, but also as suggesting reflections about the whole class of modern art-work which is being poured out in vast quantities day by day, meant solely for the cheapest reproduction, and yet in many cases strong, original, expressive of salient phases of modern civilization, and deserving of more attention than the mere laugh it provokes at the breakfast table. The essays are after all mere introductions to the plates, which include one hundred and twenty reproductions in black and white, and twenty in color and photogravure. These illustrate every phase of the artists' genius and emphasize their fertility and versatility—particularly Gavarni's — of which the essays speak. Incidentally the cartoons furnish a fascinating

interpretation of Parisian life and manners. The special numbers of 'The Studio' are always interesting, but this one is unusually unique and suggestive.

A handbook of Mental Statistics.

The title of a recent work by Prof. Edward L. Thorndike, 'An Introduction to the Theory of Mental and Social Measurement' (New York: The Science Press), may cause an exclamation of surprise among the laity that such measurements are possible. Professor Thorndike's book is intended entirely for the student, and for him it supplies a distinctly felt want. In psychology and sociology, groups of phenomena are frequently dealt with which express averages, relations, variations, correlations of sets of measurements, from the analysis of which important conclusions are to be derived. There are well recognized principles that determine the working up of such statistical material. These principles the student has had, until now, largely to learn incidentally by precept and example. Dr. Thorndike has provided an extremely practical and well-planned volume, that supplies the student with both the principle and the practice of the treatment of such relations as they occur in psychology and sociology.

Observations of an amateur immigrant.

It is difficult to estimate the good that might result from Mr. Broughton Brandenburg's investigation of the immigration question, if his book on 'Imported Americans.' (Stokes) should reach those in authority, or even those whose interest in the subject gives them influence in matters related to it. That the immigration question still remains an important national problem, in spite of all efforts made to solve it, is undisputed. The most earnest efforts to provide proper laws for the exclusion of undesirable aliens, with an efficient system for securing the enforcement of such laws, has resulted in little more than an evasion of them by the least desirable emigrants. Mr. Brandenburg traces the causes of this failure by an investigation as thorough and complete as it perhaps is possible to make. The two closing chapters, on 'Legislation and Evasion' and 'The Immigrant,' give a synopsis of what has been done and what might be done in the way of improving present conditions. After reading Mr. Brandenburg's book many will agree with him that the remedy for the evils complained of might best be effected through an immigration board in the immigrant's home-town.

The preservation of contemporary political records.

The full record of the proceedings of the Thirteenth Republican National Convention, held at Chicago on June 21, 22, and 23, 1904, has been published in permanent form by the compiler, Mr. Charles W. Johnson (Minneapolis, Minn.), who was the General Secretary of the Convention. The work is handsomely printed and bound, and is embellished with portraits of the principal officers of the convention and its nominees, and with sketches of the public careers of Messrs. Roosevelt and Fairbanks. The notable addresses which accompanied the nominations of these candidates are here reproduced verbatim. Thus an exceedingly valuable contribution to the current political literature of the country has been made by the enthusiastic compiler. He has heretofore prepared and published in like permanent form the full records of each of the twelve preceding national conventions of the same party. The whole series serves to perpetuate, in the precise language used in each convention, the history of a political party, in convenient form for both public and private libraries; and within its limited field, it furnishes a faithful pen-picture of the discussions of the times.

A beginner's manual of pottery.

Miss Mary White, known to workers in basketry for her two excellent manuals of directions for beginners in that craft, has now written a book about pottery intended to serve the same purpose. Like its predecessors, 'How to Make Pottery' (Doubleday, Page & Co.) is a clear, simple, and thoroughly practical manual, and will doubtless help to popularize a handicraft which is at present fascinating but very mysterious to most persons. Miss White begins with a description of the tools and materials needed, then tells how to work by hand and on the potter's wheel, and how to decorate and glaze the pots. She also explains the general principle of the kiln. As in the basket books, there are a number of excellent plates, and directions tell exactly how to reproduce the objects illustrated.

BRIEFER MENTION.

People who like riddles will find plenty of material on which to exercise their ingenuity in a small volume by Miss Florence L. Sahler, entitled 'Captain Kidd and Other Charades' (Robert Grier Cooke). The fifty-three charades are in rhyme, and there is a key at the back of the book by means of which one may discover whether or not a correct answer has been arrived at. A very interesting preface tells a little about the history of charades.

This is the day of children, and it is surprising that nobody had written a book about that most fascinating child 'Pet Marjorie,' until the centenary of her birth suggested the idea to Mr. L. Macbean. Of course, Dr. Brown's 'Marjorie Fleming' is the last, as it was almost the first, word about Marjorie, and it was a happy thought of Mr. Macbean or his publishers (Putnam) to incorporate this little classic in his volume. Mr. Macbeau's share of the work is devoted to a fuller description of Marjorie's life and surroundings, and contains many characteristic extracts from her journal, a manuscript copy of which fortunately came to light while the book was in preparation.

'The Secret of Popularity, or How to Achieve Social Success' (McClure, Phillips & Co.) is an attempt on the part of Miss Emily Holt, author of the 'Encyclopædia of Etiquette,' to instruct the social non-entities, of whom the world is unfortunately so full, in the way to please. Miss Holt has apparently no hesitancy in assuming that a charming manner is as easily taught and acquired as good manners. She goes about her task with vigor, system, and thoroughness, analyzing 'The

Woman Admired by Men,' 'The Child We Love,' 'Welcome Guests,' 'The Successful Hostess,' 'A Bachelor and a Gentleman,' and half a dozen other types, among whom the most exacting reader should be able to find something that will fit his case.

Messrs. Clifford & Lawton have published a portfolio entitled 'American Interior Decoration,' containing forty-five half-tone plates showing views of the best contemporary American interiors correctly classified by periods. The pictures present a considerable variety in style and aim, tending, however, to the older and standard forms rather than to the Arts and Crafts styles so popular at present. They do not, of course, reproduce detail or color, but they make clear the general scheme of work, and they are interesting as showing what is being accomplished by American decorators.

'The Younger American Poets,' according to Miss Jessie B. Rittenhouse's book thus entitled, are eighteen in number, eleven of them being men. We have no particular fault to find with the selection, since the one serious omission, that of Mr. Moody, is explained as due to copyright considerations. Certainly the eighteen writers discussed are deserving of serious consideration, and Miss Rittenhouse discourses upon their characteristics with intelligent appreciation. She gives us abundant illustrative extracts as well as criticism, and her book contains a series of portraits and a biographical index. Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. are the publishers.

The journal of the National Educational Association for 1904 comes to us in the usual stout volume, this time having for a companion a year book with minutes, reports, and membership lists. The contents of the volume form a veritable encyclopædia of current educational thought, and even the list of the more interesting papers is too long for us to print. It may be noted, however, that about forty of the papers have a special bearing upon the educational exhibit at St. Louis, where the meeting of last July was held, and that the number of papers from foreign contributors is unusually large. In the year book we have an account of the various special problems now in the hands of committees of investigation.

Bayard Holmes, B.S., M.D., a well known authority, has prepared a book on 'Appendicitis and Other Diseases about the Appendix' (Appleton) which is almost in the nature of a popular work, so prevalent has the disturbance become since its definition in 1867. It is primarily addressed, of course, to students of medicine and surgery, and contains the necessary plates and directions for diagnosis and treatment. It scarcely need be said that Dr. Holmes believes emphatically in surgery as the only remedy applicable when the disease has manifested itself; and the notes of the cases that have come within his own knowledge prove that his apprehensions regarding delay are well founded. At the same time he goes far toward removing the fear of the surgeon's knife, so common everywhere, by similar proof of his statement that 'Ideal appendicectomy ought not to require more than an inch-and-a-quarter incision, ten minutes of anæsthesia, and four days in the hospital.' No scar remains to mark the entrance of the surgeon's knife, and in most cases the subcutaneous injection of a local anæsthetic suffices, it being needful to remain in bed on a light diet only one day thereafter. The book contains an index and a brief bibliography, and is the first part of a larger work covering 'The Surgery of the Abdomen,' now in hand by the author.

Notes.

Messrs. Paul Elder & Co. publish 'The Business Career in Its Public Relations,' by Dr. Albert Shaw, being the first lecture delivered at the University of California upon the Weinstock foundation.

'Forms of English Poetry,' by Dr. Charles F. Johnson, is a recent publication of the American Book Co. It is a compact little manual which teachers of English will find very useful in their work.

The 'Letters of a Portuguese Nun to an Officer in the British Army,' printed in facsimile from the edition of 1817, with the addition of a bibliography, is a pretty little book that has recently come to us from the Messrs. Brentano.

'The Japanese Floral Calendar,' by Mr. Ernest W. Clement, is an interesting and beautifully illustrated little volume just issued by the Open Court Publishing Co., the contents being reprinted from their monthly periodical, 'The Open Court.'

'A Plea for the Historical Teaching of History,' by Mr. C. H. Firth, is published by the Oxford Clarendon Press. It gives us the author's inaugural lecture of a few weeks ago, when he assumed his new post of Regius Professor of Modern History at Oxford.

Two recent publications of the University of Wisconsin are 'Das Sprichwort bei Hans Sachs,' by Mr. Charles Hart Handschin, and 'The King's Household in England before the Norman Conquest,' by Mr. Laurence Marcellus Larson. Both are in the form of doctoral dissertations.

'The Government of Illinois,' by Mr. Evarts Boutell Greene, is a new volume in the 'Handbooks of American Government,' published by the Macmillan Co. The work is excellently done, and will earn the gratitude of teachers of civil government throughout the schools of the State.

Part II., completing the work, of Professor E. P. Cubberley's 'Syllabus of Lectures on the History of Education,' is sent us by the Macmillan Co. As in the earlier section of the work, the alternate pages are left blank for the insertion of new matter, and the syllabus is accompanied by selected bibliographies and suggestions for reading. There are also many quaint and interesting illustrations from old books and prints.

'A Parody Anthology,' collected by Miss Carolyn Wells, and published by Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons, is a book that includes many examples, new and old, of this form of literary diversion; and the average is surprisingly good. We are particularly glad to find here resuscitated the parodies written by Miss Phoebe Cary and those contained in Bayard Taylor's 'Diversions of the Echo Club.' The arrangement is by victims, and there are full indexes of titles, authors, and authors parodied.

It is announced by the Arthur H. Clark Co., publishers of 'The Philippine Islands: 1493-1898,' which is being compiled and edited by Miss Emma Helen Blair and Mr. James Alexander Robertson, that Volume XXXII. and possibly a portion of Volume XXXIII. of that series will contain the original Pigafetta relation of the Magellan expedition, with a page-for-page English translation. The Italian text is copied from the original manuscript in the Bibliotheca Ambrosiana, Milan, Italy, said to be the oldest Pigafetta manuscript in existence. All the peculiarities of the manuscript (which is written in the Venetian dialect of the early sixteenth century, with occasional French and Spanish words) have been carefully preserved; and thus

for the first time scholars who cannot have access to the original manuscript will be enabled to have before them the words of Pigafetta, as he wrote them. To those who are unable to read the narrative in the original, the English translation will be of the utmost service, while the copious annotations should prove helpful to all.

The success of 'Country Life in America' has encouraged the publishers of that periodical, Messrs. Doubleday, Page & Co., to project a new magazine devoted wholly to what has been but one of the interests covered in the older publication. 'The Gardening Magazine,' as it is called, will be confined strictly to gardening subjects. The first number, dated February, will appear about the middle of the present month.

'Recreations of an Anthologist,' by Professor Brander Matthews, is a volume of pleasant literary essays published by Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co. Among the titles are 'Unwritten Books,' 'American Satires in Verse,' 'Carols of Cookery,' and 'Recipes in Rhyme.' A paper on the uncollected poems of H. C. Bunner is made particularly interesting by its presentation of several of the more broadly comic pieces of that versatile humorist.

It has been known for some time past that the late Theodore Thomas was preparing for the public an autobiographical account of his career, under the editorial supervision of his life-long friend, Mr. George P. Upton. It had not been expected, however, that the work would be ready until next Fall; and it is a gratifying surprise to learn that it is so far advanced that the publishers, Messrs. A. C. McClurg & Co., are able to promise its definite appearance in April. This book, as already announced, is to be called 'Theodore Thomas: A Musical Autobiography,' and will consist of two large volumes—the first devoted to his life work, and the second almost entirely to programmes. It was Mr. Thomas's original intention to confine the autobiography to the musical events of his boyhood and first public appearances, but as the work proceeded he became more and more interested, and made it complete by bringing it down to the present orchestral season. The same volume will also contain an appreciation by Mr. Upton of Mr. Thomas's life as a man and work as a musician and conductor, in which much additional information will be set forth. The second volume will contain all his representative and most significant programmes from 1855 to 1905, which may be called the period of his public career, carefully edited and explained when necessary. Mr. Thomas has added interest as well as authority to this volume by contributing a series of terse essays upon various musical subjects of interest to the general public hardly less than to the musician.

List of New Books.

[*The following list, containing 90 titles, includes books received by* The Dial *since its last issue.*]

BIOGRAPHY.

Theodore Watts-Dunton, Poet, Novelist, Critic: A Biographical and Critical Study. By James Douglas. Illus. in photogravure, etc., large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 481. John Lane. $3.50 net.

Life of Thomas Hart Benton. By William M. Meigs. With photogravure portrait, 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 535. J. B. Lippincott Co. $2. net.

Thomas Gainsborough, R.A. By A. E. Fletcher. Illus. in photogravure, etc., 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 236. 'Makers of British Art.' Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25 net.

Bravest of the Brave: Captain Charles de Langlade. By Publius V. Lawson, LL.B. Illus., 12mo, pp. 257. Published by the author at Menasha, Wis.

HISTORY.

Historical Mysteries. By Andrew Lang. With photogravuro portrait, 8vo, uncut, pp. 304. Longmans, Green & Co. $2.50 net.

Heath's Memoirs of the American War. Reprinted from the original edition of 1798. Edited by Rufus Rockwell Wilson. 8vo, uncut, pp. 435. A. Wessels Co. $2.50 net.

The Holy Roman Empire. By James Bryce, D.C.L. New edition; enlarged and revised throughout. 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 575. Macmillan Co. $1.50 net.

Indian Fights and Fighters: The Soldier and the Sioux. By Cyrus Townsend Brady, LL.D. Illus., 8vo, pp. 423. McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.30 net.

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MODERN LIBRARY WORK: ITS AIMS AND ITS ACHIEVEMENTS.

AS SUGGESTED BY THE ST. LOUIS CONFERENCE OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

The work of the recent St. Louis conference of the American Library Association perhaps does not form so good a basis for a general summing up of the aims and achievements of modern library work in America as might some of the previous conferences; but as strongly emphasizing many of the highest of these aims and tendencies, it was unequalled in the annals of the Association. It was intended, as President Putnam said in his opening address, to deal at this meeting with the larger phases of the library movement; to the neglect, if necessary, of the customary discussions of practical detail. The cosmopolitan character of the attendance and the scientific elevation of the themes gave to all the work a character that fairly represents the increasing breadth and elevation of modern library aims in general.

One of the chief ideals of modern library work, as of all economic and social life, is coöperation. No bibliothecal body has ever emphasized and developed this fundamental social aim as has the American Library Association, — not forgetting the work of the Royal Society or the Institut de Bibliographie. Its achievements in this line are well known, — the Poole's Index and its successors and imitators; the standardization of methods in cataloguing, and in cards and other materials; the adoption of the metrical system of measurements; the publication of catalogue cards, coöperative lists of periodicals, the 'A.L.A.' Catalogue, and so on. The St. Louis conference showed much coöperative work, of one sort or another, being done in Prussia, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, Austria, Belgium, France, and Great Britain; and the cosmopolitan character of modern library aims was illustrated by such results of coöperation on an international scale as the International Catalogue of Scientific Literature, the Zürich Index, and the work of the Institut de Bibliographie, by the proposals to extend international catalogues to official literature, historical periodicals, and manuscripts, and by the Handbook of Learned Societies. It took concrete form in two proposals for organized international coöperation, on both of which special committees were appointed: Mr. Jast's proposition from the Library Association of the United Kingdom for coöperation with the

'A. L. A.' in establishing uniform cataloguing rules, and the suggestion of President Putnam and President Francis for the affiliation of the library associations of Europe and America.

The most significant recent result of coöperation is undoubtedly the published catalogue card, as developed especially by the Library of Congress, the John Crerar Library, and the Publishing Board of the 'A. L. A.' Librarians are no longer tolerant of the economic waste of expending over and over again the expert work required in cataloguing, and the mechanical work in reduplicating cards by manuscript. The present aim is to relegate manuscript work in cataloguing to the same position now occupied by manuscript processes in the production of books. Two indications of aim and achievement in this field are Mr. Lane's proposal of coöperation to supplement existing card publication, and the announcement that printed cards for all the titles in the new 'A. L. A.' Catalogue would be distributed by the Library of Congress. The significance of this latter plan lies in the fact that it affords a method of utilizing card publication by the small library, whereas this system has hitherto been chiefly of advantage to the large libraries.

Another more or less distinctively modern aim of American library workers is to encourage scientific bibliography — that most important aid to the librarian's work. This idea was indicated at the St. Louis conference by the formation in connection with the meeting of the Association, and largely from among its members, of the American Bibliographical Society. The membership and officers of this new organization are such as point most encouragingly to marked results in the bibliographical field.

One of the most significant movements in modern scientific library administration in America was represented at St. Louis in the meeting of the state librarians. When the 'A. L. A.' was formed, and for ten years afterward, there were hardly half a dozen librarians in America to whom the word 'archive' meant anything practical. Today archival science is developed to a high degree in many states. To the careful observer of library progress there are few achievements in American library work so valuable in themselves and so promising of future scientific usefulness as that of which Mr. Owen's work in Alabama is perhaps the best type, but which is now being done in many states.

Perhaps, after all, most of the indications of achievement brought out at the St. Louis meeting might be grouped as efforts tending to promote the familiar triple aim, 'the best reading, for the largest number, at the least cost.' The aim to secure the best reading was typically illustrated by the 'A. L. A.' Catalogue, distributed at this time. The modern library idea is to guide the reader, and especially to guide the librarian who is to guide the reader, to the best literature. To this end there are now many publications issued each year intended to aid in the selection of books, but the new 'A. L. A.' Catalogue, whatever may be said in criticism of its details, stands as the type and personification of the spirit of helpfulness in selection that is one of the definite aims of modern library work. Other straws pointing in the same direction were the appointment of a committee to coöperate with Mr. Thompson in the preparation of his work on fiction, and in the demand of the library commissions for special select lists to be used in their work.

In its efforts to serve the 'largest number,' modern library work has taken on an immense number of secondary aims and activities, many of which were in evidence at St. Louis. The modern aspect of this general aim may be said to be this: to educate continuously every member of the community. This purpose takes the special form of (1) coöperation with the work of the schools, and (2) continuing the work of the school from the point where the school lays it down, and carrying it to the end of life. This has become one of the most generally recognized aims, and has been the inspiration of much of the best and most aggressive work in the popular library field. It was mentioned by Mr. Dewey, the most untiring promoter of the conception, and was implied by the work of the library commissions.

Another modern aspect of this aim to serve the largest number was illustrated by the special exhibit at St. Louis of the Pennsylvania Free Circulating Library for the Blind. This exhibit is a type of the tendency to provide for the special needs of every worthy class in the community, and makes evident the remarkable progress in recent years in the provision for this particular class by the public libraries.

The purpose to provide for every class and condition of men has its counterpart in a growing tendency to provide all sorts and conditions of things for all. Musical scores are now supplied in many libraries, and Mr. Dewey's address on the limits of state aid advocated the purchase of pictures, lantern-slides, perforated rolls for mechanical music, etc. While this idea opened the way to some pleasantries about 'enriching the repertory of the organ-grinder,' and a pretended fear that the principle would lead to rivalry with the pawn-shop, it represented a recognized aim to serve every man's peculiar intellectual need through the medium of the library.

Still another aspect of this aim to serve the many may be found in the so-called missionary work of pushing out the library frontiers by the founding of new collections. This missionary spirit in modern library work permeates radically the whole atmosphere; modern librarians are irrepressible expansionists. The best result of this spirit is shown in the work of the state library commissions. A league of these commissions was formed at this conference and active steps are being taken to promote its work. The same spirit was also especially indicated at St. Louis by the decision to hold the Association's next annual meeting at Portland, for the avowed purpose of doing what could be done to promote the extension of libraries in the Northwest.

Another indication of this same general aim of serving the largest number may be seen in the extension of their service rendered by the already established libraries. To this aspect belongs what is known as 'library extension,' in its narrower sense, — library lectures and devices intended to encourage the use of libraries or to extend their field of influence in the community. Mr. Jast's paper was something of a revelation to many of the greater results accomplished in this direction by British as compared with American libraries.

Connected with this improvement in the use of present facilities is the matter of the inter-library loan. The progress made in this direction of supplementing the facilities of libraries by lending to one another was clearly brought forth at St. Louis; but more clearly still was brought out the fact of the inferiority as yet in this regard of American achievement to European. However, the very knowledge of such inferiority establishes a stimulus, and it may be said that one of the most definite aims brought out by this conference is the extension of the inter-library loan. This in turn brought forth what may be called a sub-aim, — the determination to secure, if practicable, some reform in the rates of postage for library books necessary before the inter-library loan system can be properly developed.

Perhaps one of the most suggestive indications as to the tendency in library expansion was the discussion of the conference over the limits of state aid, and similar questions raised at the meetings of the state librarians and the state library commissions. There is a significant growth in the tendency to apply to the fostering of library interests in the state the same principles that have been applied to its schools; and state commissions, travelling libraries, travelling librarians, grants, and other fostering aids are being more and more freely extended, and are resulting in very remarkable success in the way of serving the greatest number.

The problem of how to secure at the least cost all the worthy objects touched upon in the foregoing statements is one that gives the modern library worker a great deal of concern. Low cost to the individual user must, in the last analysis, be inseparable from economy of administration. It is true that profuseness of state or municipal aid does not involve any direct expense to the non-tax-paying reader, who is perhaps in the majority. But such profuseness, if not economically administered, means for the individual user so much less advantage; or, in short, it increases the cost to him of what advantages he does enjoy. At any event, economy in purchase and economy in administration are two very live problems of modern library work. The matter of economy in purchase was represented at St. Louis by the remarkably interesting report of the committee on relations with the book trade, concerning economical methods of purchase and especially the matter of increased cost of books to libraries under the present net price system of book publishing.

To the subject of economy belongs also the remarkable growth of organization in library administration. Attention was directed to this, first of all, by the fact that the Librarian of Congress was the President of the conference; then by the fact that many of the ablest participants in the conference were heads of departments of one or another of the great libraries; then by the fact, emphasized by President Putnam in his address, that there are now fifty-nine libraries in America having over 300,000 volumes each; and, finally, by the facts brought out in the report on gifts regarding the Carnegie branch libraries, especially those in New York and Philadelphia. The marked development of the great libraries and the multiplication of their activities have demanded a corresponding development of their organization. Subdivision of labor, the analysis and coördination of different functions in different departments, — in short, all the matters belonging to the economical administration of a great business, have had earnest attention and show striking results. Without any depreciation of the work of the great public municipal libraries which have shown such expansion and development of organization in their branch systems, or the work of such libraries as the State Library at Albany, the John Crerar Library, the Columbia University Library, and others, it will not be invidious to say that the Library of Congress offers an example of concrete achievement in the way of multiplied activities, well organized on economical lines and producing practical results,

that is probably unequalled in the modern library world, except by the work of Panizzi. Yet it is fair to say, too, that this spirit of practical business organization is also producing among many of the smaller libraries some most interesting results in the way of sharp organization and economy through subordination of function — that primary aspect of economical administration by which the more highly paid is not allowed to do the work of the less highly paid. The removal of this latter standing reproach against the old-fashioned organization is closely connected with the question of skilled labor, and the library schools have greatly helped in developing both theory and application by tending to draw the line between skilled and unskilled labor. It may be noted in this connection that the multiplication of branch libraries and distributing stations reduces the cost to the individual user by saving him time and money in getting at the books.

Any account of the aims and achievements of American libraries as suggested by the St. Louis conference would be incomplete without reference to the fact, brought out in the meeting by President Putnam, that at the time of the Louisiana Purchase America had but one hundred libraries, with 50,000 volumes; whereas today she has 10,000 libraries, with more than 50,000,000 volumes. This in itself is a splendid record of achievement, but it is not the end. It is a primary aim of American libraries collectively to have at least one copy of every book needed for serious use in this country. Assuming that 5,000,000 of the best foreign books form the ultimate basis, it is true that probably half of this number may be found in American libraries; and ninety per cent. of the remainder are easily obtainable, either in the originals or in fac-simile reproduction. This particular development of our American libraries is an aim second only to the vital practical purpose of serving the life-long education of the average citizen. The splendid contributions now made by municipal, state, and national authorities, supplemented by remarkable gifts from private sources (shown in the St. Louis report to amount to more than $6,000,000 and 137,000 volumes during the previous year), is producing a record of results on both counts of which we may well be proud. But there is still much to do, and one of the chief aims of modern library work must be to make the consciousness of the necessity of library work for the education of the mass of the people and the progress of the higher civilization so vivid and ever present that means for essential development of all varied activities may be multiplied.

ERNEST CUSHING RICHARDSON.
President American Library Association.

BIBLIOGRAPHY IN AMERICA.

Bibliography begins to be cultivated only after many other literary and scientific studies are already well established. It depends upon the existence of large collections of books in which its facts may be industriously gathered; it is seldom pursued for pecuniary profit; it implies a certain leisure on the part of well-informed persons who, not having the spark of genius that kindles original production, are content to review what others have done and have the skill to record it in systematic ways and make it useful to those who, basing their work on facts already established, carry forward the outposts of discovery.

Another task that engages the bibliographer is the unravelling of some of the perplexities that beset the history of human progress, where, because of the failure of the ordinary records, the succession of events or the relations of cause and effect have to be painfully determined by out-of-the-way investigations and by inferences drawn from sources where the less-instructed reader would not expect to find help, until at last the truth comes out with new distinctness. Such is the work of the historical bibliographer, especially in everything that connects itself with the history of the book, printed or manuscript, and upon his help the historian proper must often depend.

A humbler service, but a most useful one, is that of the commonplace bibliographer, the practical librarian whose time and strength are given to answering the every-day questions which the readers in his library ask. If he has the happy faculty of quickly taking the point of view of the inquirer, and the instinct that tells him where to direct his search, he accumulates a store of practical bibliographical information which may become highly valuable, and if he does his work systematically he is prepared to serve the cause of bibliography by shaping his material into numberless hand-lists and reading guides such as every library bulletin is glad to print.

All these varieties of bibliographical activity, — the record of production, the historical study, and the popular guide, — have begun to flourish on American soil. Careful and thorough work has been carried on in each field, and in paths that lead from one field to another, and favorable conditions have not been lacking. Considering the fact that bibliographical studies are relatively young with us, it is remarkable how little work of a slipshod character has been put forth and how much work, undertaken on an elaborate scale and depending for its value on great accuracy and completeness, is already under way.

The practical bibliography, also, — not the

dreary list of mere titles that simply appals the inquirer, but the well-digested guide, illuminated by every appropriate device of classification, annotation, and selection, that forms a genuine help to the student, starting him straight, directing his steps, giving him useful clues, and saving him from pitfalls, — this kindly, serviceable, informal bibliography appears now and then, and is as welcome as a well-informed and keen-eyed friend. Justin Winsor's 'Reader's Handbook of the American Revolution,' Adams's 'Manual of Historical Literature,' Channing and Hart's 'Guide to the Study of American History,' Gross's 'Bibliography of British Municipal History,' Bowker and Iles's 'Reader's Guide in Economic, Social, and Political Science,' — these are good examples. The annotated bibliographies issued by the American Library Association on fine arts and music, on American history, on children's books, and on reference books have the same practical end in view, and have been found actually serviceable.

Among the more elaborate bibliographical enterprises of the day are the 'International Catalogue of Scientific Literature,' to which the United States contributes its share through the Smithsonian Institution; the catalogue of the Library of Congress, printed in card form so that it may be duplicated and maintained complete in twenty-five depository libraries, and so that every library may incorporate into its own catalogue whatever separate titles it can use; the catalogue of the Surgeon General's Library in Washington, practically a great classified bibliography of medicine and the most extensive in existence, stretching out already to twenty-five quarto volumes and containing a million and a quarter entries; the 'Index Medicus,' a classified index to current medical periodicals and publications, begun in 1879 and continued down to June, 1899, when the great expense of the work compelled its suspension, but renewed in 1903 with the help of the Carnegie Institution; various bibliographies published in card form, covering zoölogy (103,000 titles to January 1, 1904, published in Zurich, but American in its plan and administration), botany (8,000 titles, issued by the Torrey Botanical Club), new American botanical species (30,000 titles, prepared at first by Miss Day of the Gray Herbarium, Cambridge, and now by Miss Clark of the Department of Agriculture), agriculture (2,800 titles, issued by the same department), the contents of 250 current learned periodicals (21,000 titles, printed under the care of the Publishing Board of the American Library Association), and, to mention one older work, Sabin's 'Dictionary of Books relating to America,' a monument of patient labor, suspended in the midst of the letter 'S' in 1891, but with a prospect of continuation in the near future. Excellent bibliographical work of another kind has been done by various printing clubs in republishing rare books and in issuing careful monographs on the history of the printed book in its various aspects.

Shorter contributions of an historico-bibliographical nature found for a brief period a medium for publication in 'The Bibliographer,' edited during the first five months of its existence (January to May, 1902), by Paul Leicester Ford, and continued after his death by the publishers, Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co., until June, 1903. Articles of a bibliographical character occasionally appear in the library journals, or in the literary and historical periodicals; but in general the former journals concern themselves almost exclusively with matters of library administration, and the latter hold that strictly bibliographical contributions interest but a limited number of their readers.

What shall be the task of the new Bibliographical Society of America? What kind of bibliographical work shall it take up, and in what way can it be most helpful to the progress of American bibliography? It has no endowment and cannot expect to have one, at least until it has proved its usefulness and shown that it can be trusted to administer its affairs wisely. Depending upon the yearly fees of its members, it cannot take up great projects requiring generous and continued support, such as only governments or endowments can afford. Such projects, however, may for the present be safely trusted to the Carnegie Institution, to the Library of Congress (if its present liberal and enlightened policy continues to receive the support of Congress), and to some of the larger societies, such as the American Historical Association.

Bibliography of a popular kind, — the current recommendation of good books, the preparation of reading lists on current topics, and the compilation of more extensive works, if their principal field of usefulness is in public libraries, may be left to the larger libraries, to some of the library commissions, and especially to the Publishing Board of the American Library Association, which enjoys the use of a fund of $100,000, established by Mr. Carnegie, the income of which is to be applied primarily to the prosecution of just such work.

To edit a good journal of bibliography, — one which should be a medium for the publication of articles in the field of historical and descriptive bibliography, should keep its readers informed of work in progress and preserve a record of work published elsewhere, and should gather up the news in regard to books, new and

old, which book-lovers want to know, — such would be a useful task not at present performed by any other agency in America, and it is to be hoped that the new Society may be able to take up this function and discharge it successfully. Such an enterprise, however, cannot be entered upon unadvisedly, and the Society must be assured that material of an interesting character exists in sufficient abundance, that contributors who have the time and inclination to put it into shape are ready to do so, and that readers will be willing to support such a periodical by their subscriptions.

There is other appropriate work, also, for the Society to take up, such as the publication of certain useful bibliographical records or compilations which depend upon material to be found in different places and which can therefore best be prepared by coöperation. One such catalogue has been announced as its first publication, — a 'List of Incunabula in American Libraries.' Other publications of a similar character suggested to the Council of the Society include a list of early manuscripts in American libraries; a list of special collections in American libraries, designed to show inquirers where material relating to their special studies can best be found, and indicating the character of the material accessible; a classified list of current bibliographical records, including not only journals which make bibliographical records their principal aim, but also those which regularly contain, in addition to other matter, reviews, lists, or notices of works on particular subjects.

Other possibilities of larger scope lie hazily in the distance, — such as a comprehensive bibliography of all American publications; a bibliography of bibliographies on a more complete and extended scale than has been attempted before; a list of periodicals accessible in American libraries; and other similar dreams that the enthusiastic bibliographer often revels in. But these all belong to a later stage in the Society's history, if they are to come into its history at all, for they demand wide coöperation and the maintenance of a strong staff of paid workers.

Whatever the Society undertakes to do, it is evident that it should strive to make its membership desirable to all classes of book lovers,— book makers (authors and publishers), book sellers, book distributors (librarians), book collectors, and book readers. It hopes to become a common meeting place for all these interests, and to find the means to perform some useful service in which many will coöperate and which will be acceptable to all.

William Coolidge Lane.
President Bibliographical Society of America.

The New Books.

Theodore Watts-Dunton.*

Rossetti once said of Mr. Watts-Dunton that he 'had sought obscurity as other poets seek fame.' There may be a trifling exaggeration in the statement, but it is certainly true that this distinguished man of letters has been careless of his reputation, has left it to shift for itself, and has never resorted to anything like self-advertisement. He has even neglected the precautions that most writers take naturally and as a matter of course for the permanent preservation of their work, and has throughout his career remained indifferent to the applause of the larger public. Thus it came about that 'Aylwin' was withheld from publication for many years after it was written, that the poems were widely scattered in print — or even lent in manuscript form to friends, and lost — but not collected into a volume until a comparatively recent date, and that the great mass of the critical writings must still be sought in the files of the periodicals to which they were first contributed. This condition of things, a cause of deep regret to those of us who long ago learned to honor the name of Theodore Watts, was remedied in part some six or seven years ago by the publication of 'Aylwin' and 'The Coming of Love,' and some further remedy is now offered by the volume which serves as the subject of the present review, and which has been prepared with the consent of Mr. Watts-Dunton by one of his younger friends.

The object of Mr. Douglas in this work is to give a general view of the man and his writings. As far as the man is concerned, the work is by no means a formal biography, but rather a series of dissolving views of a strong personality, illustrative of his wide interests, his varied scholarly acquirements, the keenness and sympathy of his critical temper, and the genius for friendship which has brought to him richer rewards than fall to the lot of many men of letters, however fortunately they may be circumstanced. As far as the writings are concerned, Mr. Douglas leaves them to speak for themselves, for something like two-thirds of his book is occupied with reprinted essays and poems, or fragmentary illustrations of the longer compositions. His own commentary is rambling and possibly overwrought, but will be found serviceable as a sort of connective tissue whereby the reprinted passages are held together, or as a sort of transparent jelly in which they are embedded. We could have

*Theodore Watts-Dunton. Poet Critic, Novelist. By James Douglas. Illustrated. New York: John Lane.

spared the extracts from 'Aylwin' and 'The Coming of Love,' since those books are now within everybody's reach, but we are heartily grateful for the reprinted criticism, since that has been hitherto practically inaccessible. As the purpose of the work was to represent its subject in his triune character of critic, poet, and writer of imaginative prose, all three species of composition had to be included in something like equal measure, but it is for the critical writing alone that the volume is really to be treasured.

Even in this character, we are bound to regard it as a makeshift. The writer whom Mr. Swinburne has called 'the first critic of our time, perhaps the largest-minded and surest-sighted of any age,' is not to be preserved for posterity by any collection of extracts; nothing less than his entire work will satisfy the student and lover of literature. No matter if it 'would fill several folio volumes,' it is too precious to be lost, and too uniformly weighty to be sifted. It is fundamental criticism, of the type which Coleridge has hitherto chiefly represented in our literature, and it has an insight equal to that of Coleridge, besides resting upon a basis of knowledge broader than was possessed by the older critic, with all his excursions into strange poetical and philosophical realms. It must all be brought together at some time, and if its author is unwilling to do us this final service, it must be done for us (and for him) by another hand.

As a student of the poetry of his and our own time, Mr. Watts-Dunton has seen clearly that a new spirit has come over the most refined contemporary thought as exercised in imaginative directions, and this manifestation he has happily named 'The Renascence of Wonder.' We are not sure that this is 'the greatest philosophical generalization of our time,' as Mr. Douglas seems to think it, but it is a felicitous phrase, in any event, and makes a text for a singularly penetrative piece of critical writing. A special introduction to one of the later editions of 'Aylwin' first introduced the words to the public.

'The phrase, the Renascence of Wonder, merely indicates that there are two great impulses governing man, and probably not man only, but the entire world of conscious life: the impulse of acceptance — the impulse to take unchallenged and for granted all the phenomena of the outer world as they are — and the impulse to confront these phenomena with eyes of inquiry and wonder.'

In the noteworthy essay contributed to the new edition of Chambers's 'Cyclopædia of English Literature,' this principle is carefully elaborated.

'It would seem that something works as inevitably and as logically as a physical law in the yearning which societies in a certain stage of development show to get away, as far as possible, from the condition of the natural man; to get away from that despised condition not only in material affairs, such as dress, domestic arrangements and economies, but also in the fine arts and in intellectual methods, till, having passed that inevitable stage, each society is liable to suffer (even if it does not in some cases actually suffer) a reaction, when nature and art are likely again to take the place of convention and artifice.'

Speaking of the sense of wonder that came into English literature with the Elizabethan *éclosion,* the author goes on to say:

'It is that kind of wonder which filled the souls of Spenser, of Marlowe, of Shakespeare, of Webster, of Ford, of Cyril Tourneur, and of the old ballads: it is that poetical attitude which the human mind assumes when confronting those unseen powers of the universe who, if they did not weave the web in which man finds himself entangled, dominate it.'

Twice since the 'spacious times' of which these words are written has the same sort of reaction from reality been witnessed in our literature: a hundred years ago we called it the romantic revival; in our own time Mr. Watts-Dunton calls it the renascence of wonder. It seems to be the same thing over again, although in its latest appearance it assumes a more regulated form, and its vagabond tendencies are more strictly restrained by the greater amount of exact knowledge at our command.

When in the mood of romance or of wonder, whichever we may call it, the spirit tries to get away, not only from reality of the barren practical sort, but also from self-consciousness. Mr. Watts-Dunton brings out this fact very strikingly when he contrasts the genuine with the sophisticated type of nature-worship.

'How hateful is the word "experience" in the mouth of the littérateurs. They all seem to think that this universe exists to educate them, and that they should write books about it. They never look on a sunrise without thinking what an experience it is; how it is educating them for bookmaking. It is this that so often turns the true Nature-worshipper away from books altogether, that makes him bless with what at times seems such malicious fervour those two great benefactors of the human race, Caliph Omar and Warburton's cook.'

The impulse which led to the writing of these lines is that which forced the writer to reject, with sure instinct, Arnold's famous definition of poetry as a 'criticism of life.' The truth of the matter is that poetry is not life criticised but life expressed, with intensity and clarity, and that just so far as poetry becomes criticism it ceases to do its proper office. Closely allied with this repudiation is that of 'the modern Carlylean heresy of work,' concerning which we read:

'It is not a little singular that this heresy of the sacredness of work should be most flourishing at the very time when the sophism on which it was originally built is exploded; the sophism, we mean, that Nature herself is the result of Work, whereas she is the result of growth. One would have thought

that this was the very time for recognizing what the sophism has blinded us to, that Nature's permanent temper — whatever may be said of this or that mood of hers — is the temper of Sport, that her pet abhorrence, which is said to be a vacuum, is really Work. We see this clearly enough in what are called the lower animals — whether it be a tiger or a gazelle, a ferret or a coney, a bat or a butterfly — the final cause of the existence of every conscious thing is that it should sport. For this end it was that "the great Vishnu yearned to create a world." Yet over the toiling and moiling world sits Moloch Work, while those whose hearts are withering up with hatred of him are told by certain writers to fall down before him and pretend to love.'

One of the most eloquent of the essays here reproduced for us by Mr. Douglas has for its subject the Bible, and more particularly the Book of Psalms, and was published as long ago as 1877 in 'The Athenæum.' From this essay we wish to make several quotations.

'A great living savant has characterized the Bible as "a collection of the rude imaginings of Syria," "the worn-out old bottle of Judaism into which the generous new wine of science is being poured." The great savant was angry when he said so. The "new wine" of science is a generous vintage, undoubtedly, and deserves all the respect it gets from us; so do those who make it and serve it out; they have so much intelligence; they are so honest and so fearless. But whatever may become of their wine in a few years, when the wine-dealers shall have passed away, when the savant is forgotten as any star-gazer of Chaldæa,— the "old bottle" is going to be older yet,— the Bible is going to be eternal. For that which decides the vitality of any book is precisely that which decides the value of any human soul — not the knowledge it contains, but simply the attitude it assumes towards the universe, unseen as well as seen. The attitude of the Bible is just that which every soul must, in its highest and truest moods, always assume — that of a wise wonder in front of such a universe as this — that of a noble humility before a God such as He "in whose great Hand we stand." '

And the secret of the English Bible is that it is written in the Great Style, which,

'Both in literature and in life, is unconscious power and unconscious grace in one. . . . Out of the twenty-three thousand and more verses into which the Bible has been divided, no one can find a vulgar verse; for the Great Style allows the stylist to touch upon any subject with no risk of defilement. That is why style in literature is virtue. To reproduce the Great Style of the original in a Western idiom, the happiest combination of circumstances was necessary. . . . That noble heroism — born of faith in God and belief in the high duties of man — which we have lost for the hour — was in the very atmosphere that hung over the island. And style in real life, which now, as a consequence of our loss, does not exist at all among Englishmen, and only among a very few English women — having given place in all classes to manner — flourished then in all its charm. And in literature it was the same: not even the euphuism imported from Spain could really destroy or even seriously damage the then national sense of style.'

These extracts from a remarkable essay must suffice, although it is hard to refrain from quoting also what is said of the contrast between the Psalms in the Authorized Version, and their doggerellized perversion by Hopkins and Sternhold, Tate and Brady. For the 'Hopkins element' must be taken into account by all who would understand the English character.

'When St. Augustine landed here with David he found not only Odin, but Hopkins, a heathen then in possession of the soil.'

Leaving these serious matters, we will now devote what little space remains us to such bits of anecdote as may seem best to illustrate the lighter side of this absorbing book. Professor Minto, in charge of 'The Examiner,' was the first editor to secure the regular services of Theodore Watts as a contributor. The first article which he wrote for that paper was the occasion of the following scene, which took place on the evening of the day when the article had appeared, and at the house of W. B. Scott.

'Bell Scott, who took a great interest in the "Examiner," was especially inquisitive about the new writer. After having in vain tried to get from Minto the name of the writer, he went up to Watts, and said: "I would give almost anything to know who the writer is who appears in the 'Examiner' for the first time today." "What makes you inquire about it?" said Watts. "What is the interest attaching to the writer of such fantastic stuff as that? Surely it is the most mannered writing that has appeared in the 'Examiner' for a long time!" Then, turning to Minto, he said: "I can't think, Minto, what made you print it at all." Scott, who had a most exalted opinion of Watts as a critic, was considerably abashed at this, and began to endeavour to withdraw some of his enthusiastic remarks. This set Minto laughing aloud, and thus the secret got out.'

Mr. Watts-Dunton's first meeting with Borrow is described in his introduction to 'Lavengro,' Borrow figuring under the fictitious name of Dereham.

'Dereham loved Richmond Park, and he seemed to know every tree. I found also that he was extremely learned in deer, and seemed familiar with every dappled coat which, washed and burnished by the showers, seemed to shine in the sun like metal. Of course, I observed him closely, and I began to wonder whether I had encountered, in the silvery-haired giant striding by my side, with a vast umbrella under his arm, a true "Child of the Open Air." "Did a true Child of the Open Air ever carry a gigantic green umbrella that would have satisfied Sarah Gamp herself?" I murmured to Gordon, while Dereham lingered under a tree and, looking round the Park, said in a dreamy way, "Old England! Old England!" '

Probably the most interesting of all these personal passages is that which relates the conversation between the author and Mr. Lowell upon the occasion of their first meeting, but it is too long to quote, and will not suffer mutilation.

This fascinating book tempts to endless quotation and comment, but it is just as easy to stop here as it would be later on. A final word should be said of the illustrations, which include

Welsh and English landscapes, works of art by Rossetti and others, and both outside and inside views of The Pines, which for many years has been the joint home of Mr. Watts-Dunton and the great poet with whose name his own will forever be associated. It is not for rhetorical effect that Mr. Swinburne has just dedicated the new collected edition of his poems 'to my best and dearest friend,' or that he further says:

'It is nothing to me that what I write should find immediate or general acceptance; it is much to know that on the whole it has won for me the right to address this dedication and inscribe this edition to you.'

A few intimate glimpses of this association are given us from time to time by Mr. Douglas, but we are deprived of anything more than these glimpses by the unwillingness of both Mr. Watts-Dunton and Mr. Swinburne to permit the privacy of their home to be unveiled.

WILLIAM MORTON PAYNE.

THE STORY OF OUR NATIONAL LIBRARY.*

Some years ago a plan was formed to produce a series of 'Contributions to American Library History,' to be edited and published under the auspices of the Library of Congress. Such a series of volumes, prepared according to a uniform plan, can not fail to prove of great interest, not only to librarians, but to all interested in the history of American civilization, as describing the development of one of the most potent agencies for culture. The volume under review is the first to appear, and it is very fitting that it should deal with the institution that has grown to be, in fact if not in name, the library of the nation. It deals with the formative period of the Library of Congress, ending with the appointment by Abraham Lincoln of Ainsworth R. Spofford to be its librarian. A second volume will deal with Mr. Spofford's administration and the short incumbency of Mr. Young, and a third volume will treat of the other libraries belonging to the general government.

Mr. Johnston has taken great pains to collect a tremendous mass of material from both official and private sources. Congressional documents, the minutes of the Library Committee since 1830 (those kept during the early years were destroyed in the fire of 1814, and from 1814 to 1830 no records of its proceedings seem to have been made), files of newspapers and periodicals, such as 'The National Intelligencer,' 'The Washington Republic,' and 'The North American Review,' as well as the writings of many contemporary authors, have been searched and abstracted, and the abstracts orderly arranged and connected by a narrative. The result is a truly documentary history of over five hundred pages. An enumeration of the chapter headings will give a fair idea of the scope of the work. They are as follows: Conditions before 1800; Establishment of the Library, 1800-1805; Growth of the Library, 1805-1814; Destruction of the old Library and Purchase of the Jefferson Library; The Development of the Library, 1814-1829; The Library in Politics; The Development of the Library, 1829-1851; Development of the Library, 1852-1864; Other Libraries of Congress and of the Government; The Smithsonian Institution and Plans for a National Library.

The documents reprinted in the last chapter cast a curious reflection on the appreciation which Congress up to that time had shown towards its library. In fact, Congress never regarded it as being more than its name implied, a library established for the use of its members. That the privilege of using the library was from the beginning open to the President and Vice-President of the United States, and was gradually extended to the judges of the Supreme Court, to foreign ministers, to the heads of departments, and then to all officers of the government, serves only to emphasize this narrow point of view. Voices were heard, however, almost from its establishment, urging that it ought indeed to be the Library of the Nation, and claiming for it a wider scope and a larger usefulness than it could have if merely intended for the members of Congress and the officials of the government. As the years went by, its scope was enlarged, and its collections outgrew the original purpose of its founders. But Congress still treated it as merely an adjunct to itself.

The history of the Library during the period covered by Mr. Johnston's first volume is largely one of slow accumulation, disastrous fires, and congressional indifference. But it is also a history of large plans. Scientific men and writers in current periodicals were tireless in outlining plans for its development, and many members of the Joint Committee on the Library took a deep interest in its welfare. Among the successive members of the committee we find men like John Quincy Adams, Edward Everett, George Perkins Marsh, Rufus Choate, Horace Mann, and Charles Francis Adams. 'The principal function of the committee,' the author states, 'was the selection of books for the Library.' But no uniform plan was followed. Mahlon Dickerson, who was chairman from 1817 to 1828, 'would have made it a library of science'; Edward Everett, who served on the committee, though never as chairman, from

*HISTORY OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. By William Dawson Johnston. Volume I., 1800-1864. Washington: Government Printing Office.

1825 to 1835, 'would have made it a library of literature; still other members of the committee thought it necessary to cater to the various tastes and peculiar fancies of divers and many members of Congress, members of the diplomatic corps, heads of departments, and others to whom the privileges of the Library were extended, who wanted anything new, and everything, if possible, entertaining.' One member of the committee proposed a plan 'of filling up each department of the Library in succession,' and a contemporary writer 'said that under the proper direction the annual appropriation of $5,000 might be so utilized as to make the Library in twenty years one of the first libraries in the world. It might even have been possible,' Mr. Johnston adds, 'by agreeing further to buy great collections of books as opportunities offered, to have made the Library the first of the great libraries of the world.' At this period the prices of books in the antiquarian market were still very moderate; few American collectors had yet appeared on the scene. But the Library of Congress was not in the field, and to European booksellers 'America meant chiefly New York and Providence.'

It was in 1790 that a committee of Congress, with Representative Elbridge Gerry of Massachusetts as chairman, was appointed 'to report a catalogue of books necessary for the use of Congress, with an estimate of the expense, and the best mode of procuring them.' The committee reported in June, recommending an appropriation of $1,000. The report was laid on the table. Not until 1800, upon the removal of the Capital to Washington, was the matter again taken up; the sum of $5,000 was then appropriated 'for the purchase of such books as may be necessary for the use of Congress.' At first no annual appropriations were made for the purchase of books; $5,000 was again set aside for this purpose in 1806, and in 1811 another $5,000. In 1816, Thomas Jefferson's library was purchased for $23,950. From this year on, annual appropriations were made, at first varying between $1,000 and $2,000, until in 1825 it became $5,000, at which amount it remained during the whole period covered by the present volume — with the single exception of the year 1852-53, when $85,000 was set aside to replace the loss caused by the fire of 1851. The Librarian of Congress was from the beginning chosen by the President of the United States, and in 1802 Thomas Jefferson appointed John Berkley, who at the time was Clerk of the House of Representatives. When Berkley died, in 1807, his successor as Clerk of the House, Patrick Magruder, was also made Librarian of Congress. During Magruder's incumbency, which lasted until 1815, as well as during that of his predecessor, the actual management of the Library seems to have been left to the Assistant Librarian. Magruder resigned in 1814, and in 1815 George Watterston, a Washington *littérateur,* was appointed. Much space — too much space — is given by Mr. Johnston to the biography of this man, who may have been a prominent figure in the Capital in his days, but who was but a mediocre librarian. During the whirlwind caused by Andrew Jackson, Watterston was removed, and John Silva Meehan was appointed in his place. The change was hardly for the better. Meehan was removed in 1861, being regarded as a Southern sympathizer, and Dr. J. G. Stephenson succeeded him. Stephenson resigned in 1863, and on the last day of 1864 President Lincoln appointed as his successor Ainsworth R. Spofford, who since 1861 had served as Chief Assistant Librarian. Mr. Spofford had already rendered valuable service to the Library, especially in preparing the alphabetical author catalogue of 1864, which he followed up in 1869 with an 'Index of Subjects.'

An interesting episode in the history of the Library during this period is the visit to this country of Alexandre Vattemare and the beginning of the system of international exchange of documents and other publications between libraries of all countries. The founding of the Smithsonian Institution also falls within this period; the discussion of the proposed formation, through the Smithson Fund, of a national library is treated at great length and forms one of the most interesting chapters in the book.

Mr. Johnston's work is something more than a history — and also something less. It is a collection of documents strung together on a rather thin thread of narrative. This, one may suppose, was done advisedly, as the most fitting treatment of the material in hand, the mass of which is certainly appalling. What has been given is, consequently, not so much a history as material for a history. But as such it is of great value. The index is rather meagre.

AKSEL G. S. JOSEPHSON.

OUR INTIMATE FRIEND, MICHAEL DE MONTAIGNE.*

Sainte-Beuve opens his charming Monday's conversation on 'Montaigne en Voyage' (*Lundi.* 24 *mars.* 1862) with a quotation from Mme. de La Fayette. 'Ce serait plaisir d' avoir un voisin comme lui,' and goes on, 'Montaigne est notre voison a tous': 'Montaigne is the intimate friend of each one of us.' Emerson voices

*THE JOURNAL OF MONTAIGNE'S TRAVELS IN ITALY by way of Switzerland and Germany in 1580 and 1581. Translated and edited, with an introduction and notes, by W. G. Waters. In three volumes. Illustrated. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

the same thought in recalling the delight with which he read the single odd volume of Cotton's translation of the Essays in his father's library. 'It seemed to me as if I had myself written the book, in some former life, so sincerely it spoke my thought and experience.'

Michael de Montaigne died on the 13th of September, 1592; one week later there was published in London Robert Greene's 'A Groatsworth of Wit,' containing the first printed allusion to Shakespeare. Sainte-Beuve's wisest of Frenchmen makes his bow and retires from the stage just as the wisest of Englishmen enters to fill it for all time. But how vast is wisdom to express herself with such absolute divergence. No man ever lived, surely, who so took both men and fools into his confidence as did Montaigne. The most entertaining biography in all the world, the *journal intime* of a spirit as honest as it was wise and as vivacious as it was simple, is yet to be constructed out of the immortal 'Essais.' Of Shakespeare, from Shakespeare, we know nothing. The author of the greatest drama literature has produced remains so shrouded in mystery, under a world-wide blaze of publicity, that an elaborate theory has grown up, not indeed that the player, William Shakespeare, did not exist, but that he did not write the works generally known by his name.

The first edition of Montaigne's 'Essais' was published in 1580. The breadth of experience they show, the infinite variety of historical and classical allusion, their extraordinary philosophical insight into men and things, very naturally led to the supposition, of Villemain among others, that the author had been a considerable traveller. But at that time Montaigne had been, in his own language, 'scarce out of sight of the vanes of his own house.' In fact he had gone no farther afield than the beaten path between his native Perigord and Paris. That path he had traversed many times, first as counsellor of Bordeaux and later as gentleman of the King's bedchamber to Henry II. The outlook of the 'Essais' on the world is just Montaigne. 'When I travel,' he says quaintly, 'I do not look for Gascons: I have left them at home. I rather seek for Greeks and Persians.' Montaigne's most extended search for Greeks and Persians took place during the years 1580 and 1581, when he travelled leisurely to Italy through Germany and Switzerland. His Journal of these travels is even more interesting in its way than the 'Essais,' for Montaigne on horseback seeing the world is more uniformly attractive than Montaigne in his tower saying some things certainly that he had better not have said. He displayed the instinct of the genuine traveller in his fondness for devising tours off the main route, just as the mood seized him, counting on getting lost from his more prosaic companions. When they remonstrated with him, he explained conclusively that he seemed to be like 'one who reads some delightful story or good book, and dreads to turn the last page.'

Naturally, the bent of Montaigne's mind led him to observe the way of life of foreign folk, how they lived and what sort of social and political institutions they had developed for themselves. For this reason, the philosophical Frenchman is the most interesting traveller in an age of travel. His diary furnishes all sorts of valuable and curious information about the Elizabethan Germans and Italians. Some of this information found its way into later editions of the 'Essais,' and doubtless the reason why the Journal was not published by Montaigne or by his family was that he regarded it largely as material for future 'Essais.'

It is a little difficult to understand Montaigne's regret that he had not taken a cook along, for it would be fairly easy to concoct a German meal or to furnish an Italian house from the Journal. And just as in the 'Essais' the most incongruous subjects jostle one another, so here we learn in one sentence that in Ferrara the streets were paved with bricks and they served fruit on plates. Florence, a smaller town than Ferrara, was paved with flat stones without pattern or regularity. He found glass in the windows of even the smallest Swiss cottages, but the windows of Italian inns were open, except for huge wooden shutters that excluded sun, light, and air in bad weather. At Lucca, a fashionable watering-place, his bed was a movable frame resting on trestles and furnished only with a mattress and coverlet. Linen of all sorts, salt, cooking utensils, and candlesticks were rented extra. Dishes, glassware, and knives, the traveller bought himself. The cost of travel is recorded as high in Germany, cheaper in France, and cheapest in Italy, but Montaigne thought the German prices 'quite justified' by superior accommodations.

There is an echo of Elizabethan music in the note of Fano in the Marches, 'Rhymesters are to be found in almost every inn,' and 'there is a musical instrument in every shop, even the stocking-darner's at the corner of the street.' Later, of Empoli, near Florence, we read that the peasants have 'lutes in their hands and the pastoral songs of Ariosto on their lips — which thing indeed may be observed all through Italy.' Toleration is a striking quality of this acute observation. Swiss cooking Montaigne found the best he had ever met with. So also he praises German stoves and feather coverlets and Italian oil. Passing through Fornovo on his way home, he does not mention the great French victory there,

in 1495, while he goes out of his way to visit the battlefield of Pavia where Francis I. lost all save that negligible piece of property he called his honor.

Nowhere is Montaigne's large-minded toleration more marked than towards religious differences. In Augsburg he attended a Lutheran baptism, in Rome he witnessed a Jewish circumcision. Curious facts of the change of religions turn up here and there. At Lindau the priest said there were only two or three Catholics in the place, but Montaigne observed that the priests and nuns still performed the service and drew their incomes. At Kempten in Bavaria he heard the mass celebrated on a Thursday with all the ceremonial of Easter Sunday at Notre Dame in Paris, but nobody was present but priests. Montaigne himself lived and died in the Catholic faith. He kissed the Pope's toe, and has left here, I fancy, the most entertaining account of that performance, throwing in a highly picturesque and just description of the Bolognese Pope, Gregory XIII. At Loreto he bore witness to his piety by setting up to Our Lady a silver memorial of himself, his wife, and his daughter. But he goes on to say almost immediately, 'I have a suspicion that they melt down the old silver plate and put it to other uses.' The Holy City he testifies enjoyed less liberty than Venice. Burglaries were common and the streets were notoriously unsafe after nightfall. Again, the Roman revenue officers searched his boxes, turning over 'even the smallest articles of apparel,' while other Italian towns were satisfied by the presentation of the luggage for search. His Roman experience with his books is characteristic. The books, among them a copy of the 'Essais,' were all seized and kept for a long while. Montaigne writes: 'This evening they brought back to me the volume of my *Essais,* castigated and brought into harmony with the opinions of the monkish doctors.' It developed that the censor, unable himself to read French, had asked for the judgment of a French monk. Montaigne declined to agree with his countryman that he was in error on various points, — for instance, that it is cruel to inflict on men greater pain than is necessary to kill them, or that children should be brought up to look at all sides of a question. The censor, 'a man of parts,' he records, 'completely exonerated me, and was anxious to let me see that he set small value on these emendations.' His book of Hours fell under suspicion because it was a Paris imprint, and 'La république des Suisses' was not returned to him, 'because they had found out that the translator was a heretic, though his name did not appear anywhere in the volume.'

In Rome, Montaigne sought and obtained for himself the title of Roman citizen. 'It is a vain title,' he says, 'nevertheless I take great pleasure in the possession of the same.' 'Voilà un aimable philosophe,' observes Sainte-Beuve, 'qui paye ouvertement son tribut à l'illusion est à la vanité humaine.' But it was not wholly vanity that prompted the amiable philosopher to secure Roman citizenship. Montaigne was by nature a citizen of the world, and Rome was to him of all cities the one most filled with the corporate idea, the one in which differences of nationality counted least. He felt at home there, the very air he thought the pleasantest and wholesomest he had ever breathed. He was in the city negotiating the business of citizenship during Holy Week, and he has considerable to say about the pomp and grandeur of the religious ceremonies. He hears a bull excommunicating the Huguenots read before the pope from the great portico of St. Peter's, he attends service in the Sistine Chapel, and one day on his way out after mass he stops, full of curiosity, to watch a priest exorcize an insane man. The shoes and breeches of the flagellants on Good Friday suggested to him that they were persons of mean condition most of whom had hired themselves out for the occasion. This Rome full of appeal to sight and sense was all for the court and the nobility. He noted that there were no main streets of trade, but that gardens and palaces abounded everywhere. These palaces built over the antique ruins of classic Rome Montaigne compared to the nests of martins and crows on the roofs and in the walls of the French churches destroyed by the Huguenots in Perigord.

Here is the real Montaigne, profoundly impressed by the spell of Rome. Going about the city with his favorite authors, Plutarch and Seneca, in his head, he was delighted to find that he needed no other guide, and he declared that the only Rome he recognized was the sky above his head and the august sites beneath his feet. What he saw was the sepulchre of the ancient world, and the vastness of a world in ruins suggested to him, he said, not comprehension, but respect and reverence only.

Much of the interest of Montaigne's travels comes from his habit everywhere of seeking out and talking with all sorts and conditions of men. In Basel he supped with Felix Plater and saw, for the first time, in the great physician's house an articulated skeleton. He made a point in Ferrara of going to see the unhappy Tasso in his prison-house, and he dined in Florence with the Grand Duke, Francesco dei Medici, and his Venetian wife, Bianca Capello. He thought the Grand Duchess a handsome woman, according to Italian taste, with

an agreeable and inspiring face. On the whole, it is clear that Montaigne did not see much beauty abroad. One pretty exception to the monotony of comments on the plainness of German and Italian women is the record of his secretary, made in Stertzing in the Tyrol: 'M. de Montaigne, having espied a fair young girl in a church, asked if she could speak Latin, deeming she was a scholar.'

From these conversations, or from reflections to which they gave rise, there flows a steady stream of engaging wisdom. He went to a dance of country folk in the great hall of the Grand Duke's palace in Florence, and reflects, 'I have a notion that this licence, which they enjoy on the great feast day of the city, seems to them a sort of shadow of their lost liberty.' Of Pistoia, with its gonfalonier and nine priors living in great state in the grand ducal palace during their short term of office, but essentially imprisoned there for the two months, he writes: 'I felt pity at the sight of men thus satisfied with these apish tricks.' At the baths of Lucca two physicians wait upon the traveller and beg him to act as umpire in their consultation over the case of a nephew of Cardinal de Cesis, 'whereupon,' says Montaigne, 'I could not help laughing in my sleeve,' adding, 'Medicine after all is a poor affair.' For some reason the French ambassador was denied access to the Vatican Library to which Montaigne was admitted without difficulty. He philosophises, — 'All things come easily to men of a certain temper, and are unattainable by others. Right occasion and opportunity have their privileges, and oftentimes hold out to ordinary folk what they deny to kings.'

Montaigne's Journal was first translated into English by William Hazlitt, and annexed to his edition of Charles Cotton's translation of the Essays in 1842. Curiously enough, Mr. W. Carew Hazlitt, in a recent reprint (1902) of his father's work, omits the translation of the Journal for the whimsical reason, entirely gratuitous, that the diary is all in the third person and was dictated by Montaigne to his secretary. As a matter of fact more than half of the story of the journey, the last half, was written by Montaigne's own hand, as William Hazlitt expressly notes when he comes to the break. But Hazlitt's translation is now out of date, and Mr. W. G. Waters has done a real service to letters by making a new one. His book has been beautifully printed by Ballantyne of Edinburgh, and is enriched by photogravures of Montaigne and of his tomb in the vestibule of the Hall of Faculties at Bordeaux, together with nine plates from Piranesi's 'Views of Rome.'

MARY AUGUSTA SCOTT.

THE LUXURIES OF ANTIQUARIANISM.*

The rich man has his luxuries — yachts, automobiles, palaces, mostly vanities of the senses to the austere philosophic mind. Why should not the poor scholar have *his*, — vast libraries, rare manuscripts, *recherché* facsimiles, vain and non-productive though these things may sometimes seem to the utilitarian rich?

'Ah, why
Should life all labour be?'

the Lotos-Eater (the Natural Man) pointedly inquires. Not quite the same is the inquiry of the antiquarian scholar on the American side of the great waters, who is trying to coöperate in the modern movement for the resuscitation and re-interpretation of the past in its richer and more significant and more vital epochs. Rather his plaint is: Why, if life is to be labor, should labor be with such imperfect materials and means? Why, with such wealth behind us and around us, must American libraries of research, generous in some of their beginnings, be so few, so slow of growth, so hampered and neglected? Why is it that our university libraries are almost uniformly unendowed and ill-housed, confined to a modicum of books in print, and few of them rich in the older material, much of it still purchasable, which makes true historical and literary research possible? But, even as he puts the question, are not riches and learning already striking hands? Is not the time now come when books as well as laboratory and museum material shall begin to bulk in university budgets and in the gifts of our Carnegies and our Rockefellers?

In England at least, if not in America, things are being done in more liberal measure. There is the incomparable library of the British Museum, and a score of others that are supplementary; publishing societies, like the Early English Text Society, are supported, even though meagrely; there, too, facsimile editions of the Shakespeare folios and of the first Chaucer folio are being published; the Palæographical Society has been re-established; and, as a striking single illustration of the trend over there, the present magnificent photographic facsimile and transcript of an often-cited but little-known Elizabethan manuscript in the library of the Duke of Northumberland has just been given to the world.

The manuscript itself is valuable, and brings to light some new material. Every scholar and student of Elizabethan literature must be

*COLLOTYPE FACSIMILE AND TYPE TRANSCRIPT OF AN ELIZABETHAN MANUSCRIPT preserved at Alnwick Castle, Northumberland. Edited, with notes and introduction, by Frank J. Burgoyne. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

deeply grateful for the gift thus made to the learned public. It is to be hoped that more of the many existing manuscripts of this sort may be similarly produced. But, after all, the thrifty and frugal mind must query whether the value in this case is commensurate with the outlay. As it stands, we have a beautiful monument of palæography; but what if the transcript alone had been printed, in modest form, and the rest of the sum here expended had been turned in to the scanty treasury of the Early English Text Society? Would we not be better off if that had been done? And so this volume seems to us to be one of the luxuries of antiquarianism, set forth by the munificence of a patron. Yet who will be socialist enough to say that the taste and personal preference of this patron should not be allowed?

The manuscript, which dates about 1597, and seems to have been written for one of Bacon's kin, perhaps in Bacon's own scriptorium, contains in its present mutilated form some nine pieces, six of them by Bacon himself, — two or three of these latter being well-known tracts or speeches of his, one a copy of speeches for a court 'Device' (two of them unknown before the discovery of this MS. in 1867), one a brief essay 'Of Magnanimitie or heroicall virtue' never before printed, and another, 'An Advertisement touching private Censure,' dealing with the toleration question, never before printed. There is also a brief speech 'ffor the Earle of Sussex at ye tilt, an: 96,' never before printed and of unknown authorship, and the well-known letter of Sir Philip Sidney to Queen Elizabeth against the Anjou marriage. The bulk of the volume, however, is taken up with that choice anonymous specimen of Elizabethan personal abuse and political invective known as 'Leicester's Commonwealth.' There is something monumentally impudent yet delicious in the ending of this latter piece, where the author, after pursuing Leicester through some eighty folio pages with unrelenting and atrocious abuse, craves pardon 'of my Lord of Leicester for my boldnesse, if I have been too plaine with him'! The Bacon material that is new presents little of great value. The part not new is instructive for various variants from the accepted texts, and thus the volume is important for students of Bacon.

But the manuscript as we have it here is mutilated. The outer sheet, among numerous scribblings, seems to present a list of the original contents, omitting, however, four of the pieces actually contained in the group. If we may trust this list, there was once in the volume, along with additional essays by Bacon, the lost play of 'The Ile of Dogs' by Nash, and 'Asmund and Cornelia'; also two Shakespearian plays, the 'Richard II.' and 'Richard III.' Among the scribblings, too, along with entries of the names of Thomas Nashe, Bacon, and William Shakespeare, in separate lines, occurs in one line the mysterious conjunction 'By Mr. ffrauncis William Shakespeare.' Another proof, of course, of the Baconian authorship of Shakespeare! Of the evidence of such furtive inference, of innuendo, and of laborious intricate vaticination, like that of medicine man, astrologer, or alchemist in all ages, is that theory built up!

FREDERIC IVES CARPENTER.

WHAT MAY WE BELIEVE?*

Science, speaking objectively, is concerned with physical realities; a scientific concept is one which has for its basis sense-impressions, regarded by us as tokens of an external world of being. Metaphysical conceptions are those resulting from the projection of normally-derived concepts, in various combinations, into regions where they are beyond the test of experience. We may postulate a third region of Metapsychics, conceivable in the sense that the metaphysics, or even physics, of some superior being might be wholly metapsychical, i. e., unthinkable, to us. Certainly, as we descend in the scale of life, there must soon come a point where our metaphysics become metapsychic, and eventually one where our physics are equally so, and self-consciousness finally sinks in the infrapsychic.

The mind of man, thus confined within narrow limits of clear perception, has always been restless. In truth, this is not because of the smallness of his field, but rather because of the obscurity of its boundaries, and their variability according to individual and race. The man of science is ever for enlarging his domain, but he purposes that it shall be his indeed, from wall to wall; his notion of property is that understood by the law, not that of the artist who owns the distant landscape by virtue of his enjoyment of it. The idealist refuses to recognize boundaries, and insists upon planting his choicest flowers on the other side of the wall; where, perchance, the wild beasts devour them, and the man of science says 'I told you so.'

The reconciliation of these quarrelsome individuals is no light task. Your modern idealist denies the proposition, so admirable to common sense, that a bird in the hand is worth two in

*SCIENCE AND IMMORTALITY. The Ingersoll Lecture, 1904. By William Osler. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

IDEALS OF SCIENCE AND FAITH. Edited by Rev. J. E. Hand. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

BALANCE, the Fundamental Verity. By Orlando J. Smith. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

the bush. He even ventures to urge that it is not worth *one* in the bush, when that one hops cheerfully and sings sweetly. What is one to say to such an unreasonable individual? Must we prove that it *is* in the hand, after all, to bring about an agreement? That, possibly, is not worth while; it is too much like breaking the cup to prove its fragility.

The three books at present under review attempt, in their several ways, either to move the wall or justify the individual who would climb over it. It is hardly possible to take a precisely neutral position, although that is here and there attempted.

Dr. William Osler, Professor of Medicine, Johns Hopkins University, just now appointed Regius Professor of Medicine in the University of Oxford, delivered the Ingersoll Lecture on Immortality at Harvard University in 1904. Coming after James, Fiske, and others of high renown, he was justified in the expression of a certain modest timidity; but as we close the little book we feel proud to be of the English-speaking race, with a language capable of being put to such worthy use. The argument is not of the strenuous sort; the words flow gently and naturally, as they expose the mellowed thought of a mature and reverent mind. As we found in reading James, the very mildness of the insistence, the very modesty of the presentation, lends to it a force which is not at all inherent in many a fist-aided pulpit oration. We may be permitted a single quotation, sufficiently long to give a good idea of the language and the meaning.

'A word in conclusion to the young men in the audience. As perplexity of soul will be your lot and portion, accept the situation with a good grace. The hopes and fears which make us men are inseparable, and this wine-press of Doubt each one of you must tread alone. It is a trouble from which no man may relieve his brother or make agreement with another for him. Better that your spirit's bark be driven far from the shore — far from the trembling throng whose sails were never to the tempest given — than that you should tie it up to rot at some lethean wharf. On the question before us wide and far your hearts will range from those early days when matins and evensong, evensong and matins sang the larger hope of humanity into your young souls. In certain of you the changes and chances of the years ahead will reduce this to a vague sense of eternal continuity, with which, as Walter Pater says, none of us wholly part. In a very few it will be begotten again to the lively hope of the Teresians; while a majority will retain the sabbatical interest of the Laodicean, as little able to appreciate the fervid enthusiasm of the one as the cold philosophy of the other. Some of you will wander through all phases, to come at last, I trust, to the opinion of Cicero, who had rather be mistaken with Plato than be right with those who deny altogether the life after death; and this is my own *confessio fidei*.' (Pp. 42-43.)

The volume entitled 'Ideals of Science and Faith' consists of a series of essays by various British writers, edited by the Rev. J. E. Hand, who provides a rather prosy introduction. The essays are of various degrees of merit, the best being 'A Physicist's Approach,' by Sir Oliver Lodge, 'A Biological Approach,' by Professors J. A. Thomson and Patrick Geddes, 'A Sociological Approach towards Unity,' by Mr. Victor V. Branford, and 'An Educational Approach — A Technical Approach,' by Professor Geddes. The Rev. John Kelman, in 'A Presbyterian Approach,' frankly accepts the teachings of science, and sums up his position thus:

'Looking forward, we wait for new light, not only without trembling for the faith, but with eager curiosity that we may understand our faith more perfectly. Looking back, along the line of the history of Presbyterianism, we see a long controversy, due mainly to a misunderstanding. But behind and beneath all controversy, we are proud to recognize in Presbyterian faith the basal principles of all true science—the demand for unity and order, and the assertion of the rights of intellect.' (P. 245.)

On the other hand, Mr. Wilfrid Ward, speaking for the Church of Rome, says:

'The results of the scientific movement, as they come to us from the hands of the opponents of Christianity, the church cannot accept. They are not pure science. What is advanced as science is in reality often subtly coloured by the prepossessions of its advocates. Only learning and thought among Christians themselves, fairly equal in extent and quality to those of their opponents, can afford the means for the desired synthesis.' (P. 322.)

Mr. Branford's essay is a very suggestive one, setting forth the view that human activities continually tend to run — not exactly 'to seed,' but to barrenness in formalism and ceremonialism. That which was first symbolic is at length taken for the thing it symbolizes, while the thing itself is forgotten. In religion the outcome is, of course, idolatry; in industry it is finance, whereby the manipulation of the tokens of wealth is supposed to be equivalent to the production of goods, and the rich man has often no more relation to the sources of his gains than the idol has to the God (or, if you like, idea) he was originally intended to typify. In literature and art, the equivalent of idolatry is found in the work of the stylists, who are satisfied with clever technique, though the result may be idiotic or beastly to the man who looks beneath the surface. In politics, the expression of a living need or sentiment tends at length to crystallize into a rigid law, which presently assumes superiority over the people for whose good it was made, and compels those who would make necessary readjustments at times to resort to revolutions. Will our readers be scandalized if we suggest that the United States Constitution is already too much like an idol? Science does not escape from the tendency to formalism any more than religion, poli-

tics, industry, or art. If it now seems free, it is because in the more civilized countries it is growing rapidly; but those who are intimately acquainted with its condition are well aware that 'eternal vigilance is the price of liberty,' in science as elsewhere. There have been times when science was almost the least progressive of human activities, and our author intimates that certain phases of mathematics today come dangerously near to pure formalism.

Mr. Orlando J. Smith, in his book called 'Balance,' endeavors to deduce human immortality, and other things, from Newton's postulate that 'to every action there is an equal and opposite reaction.' In other words, to revert to the simile given at the beginning of this article, he undertakes to prove that these things are not really outside the wall. The result is unsatisfactory to the materialists, who do not accept his demonstration as valid, and equally so to those who like the other side of the wall, because it is the other side. The little book was sent to a large number of persons (mostly D.D.'s, but including Messrs. Mallock, Benjamin Kidd, etc.) before publication, with requests for a review, and these reviews, favorable and unfavorable, have been published with it. Further review is therefore perhaps superfluous, though there are many things one would like to say.

T. D. A. Cockerell.

Wanderings over Four Continents.*

Through Latin Europe, France, Italy, Portugal, devout pilgrimages paid by painters and men of letters to ancient shrines of art and architecture; hasty trips by men of affairs, across to Morocco in the interests of diplomacy and the world's well-being, up the Nile, over ten provinces of Turkey in Asia to the Euphrates, into inner Jerusalem, north to Russia, back to Scotland, then in one leap across the continents to Siam, that kingdom both new and old, and across the waters to the northern United States, the recent books of travel afford more than a glimpse of a world in which the one salient fact is human sympathy and earnest endeavor at understanding and interpretation. All these books, — some of them as beautiful as modern color processes for real works of art can make them, most of the others with photographs reproduced in half-tone, — survey the foreigner with pleasure and in friendship, seeking to bring the people of the world together on a basis of common sympathy and appreciation, and succeeding to a marked degree. No one will rise from a reading of these numerous works without being more amicably disposed toward those of other climes and races, without a widening of sympathies as well as a deeper comprehension of facts. And this is very modern and significant.

The most beautiful of these books is that for which Mr. Hallam Murray has made a devout pilgrimage 'On the Old Road through France to Florence.' In the earlier half of his journey, from Rouen to the confines of Italy at Mentone, he was accompanied by Mr. Henry W. Nevinson, in the latter half, on to the beauties of Florence, by Mr. Montgomery Carmichael. The text of the book is subordinate to the illustrations, of which there are no fewer than forty-eight in color, admirably printed on paper more dull and hence more grateful to the eye than usual, besides eighteen sketches printed in the text. The cover shows the *fleurs-de-lis* of France and of Florence, with the scallop shell of Normandy and the pilgrim, a commendable and appropriate bit of symbolism. The narrative, however, refuses to stand upon a lower level even than Mr. Murray's beautiful pictures, being informed with the spirit of true literature, filled with historical references, and not without the glamour of poetry from the lands where the world of modern poesy came into being. There is, for example, a chapter in Mr. Nevinson's account on 'Minor Saints

*On the Old Road through France to Florence. By A. H. Hallam Murray. Accompanied by Henry W. Nevinson and Montgomery Carmichael. Illustrated. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

The Log of the Griffin. The Sory of a Cruise from the Alps to the Thames. By Donald Maxwell. Illustrated. New York: John Lane.

Three Weeks in Europe. The Vacation of a Busy Man. By John U. Higinbotham. Illustrated. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co.

Sunshine and Sentiment in Portugal. By Gilbert Watson. Illustrated. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

The Land of Riddles (Russia of To-Day). By Hugo Ganz. Translated from the German by Herman Rosenthal. New York: Harper & Brothers.

Raiderland. All about Grey Galloway, Its Stories, Traditions, Characters, Humours. By S. R. Crockett. Illustrated by Joseph Pennell. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

The Truth about Morocco. An Indictment of the Policy of the British Foreign Office with Regard to the Anglo-French Agreement. By M. Aflalo. With a Preface by R. B. Cunninghame Graham. New York: John Lane.

Along the Nile with General Grant. By Elbert E. Farman, LL.D. Illustrated. New York: The Grafton Press.

Dar-ul-Islam. A Record of a Journey through Ten of the Asiatic Provinces of Turkey. By Mark Sykes. With Appendix by John Hugh Smith, and Introduction by Professor E. G. Browne. Illustrated. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons.

By Nile and Euphrates. A Record of Discovery and Adventure. By H. Valentine Greer. Illustrated. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons.

Inner Jerusalem. By A. Goodrich-Freer. Illustrated. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

The Kingdom of Siam. By the Ministry of Agriculture, Louisiana Purchase Exposition, Siamese Section. Edited by A. Cecil Carter, M.A. Illustrated. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

In to the Yukon. By William Seymour Edwards. Illustrated. Cincinnati: The Robert Clarke Co.

and Prophets,' from which the following is worth reprinting:

'Minor saints, minor poets,— the whole of this country of Languedoc and Provence has been full of them. They are the great benefactors of mankind. The times that produce great saints and great poets can look after themselves. When St. Francis or Dante is at work, no one is likely to forget the worship of the Holy Ghost. But it is during the years when the spirit of man burns low, when people live and die with souls unkindled, wallowing in the common round, the daily task, the struggle for an average and uninspired existence — it is then that the minor saint, the minor poet, fulfill their benefaction and maintain the tradition of that holy spirituality which neither strives, nor cries, nor pays.'

To build a boat in the mountains of Switzerland, convey it to Lake Zurich, and thence navigate it (when it was not being towed) down the Rhine through Germany and Holland and across to the mouth of the Thames, surely make up an achievement sufficiently remarkable to deserve commemoration in book form. Hence Mr. Donald Maxwell's 'Log of the "Griffin"' will be found full of strange events, told with the utmost good humor, and—as the purpose of the long voyage was rather the making of pictures than anything else — full also of charming sketches of German and Dutch scenes, partly the work of the author and partly that of his first mate and sole companion, Mr. Cottington Taylor. There were some exciting events during the voyage, — the 'Griffin' was twice shipwrecked, — and the manner in which it was greeted by the inhabitants along the river is really illustrative of national character: it was not until the little ship was in the Thames that it was subjected to ridicule! Without being in any way a serious work, the narrative commends itself as well-told, veracious, original; while in its artistic aspect the book is beautiful.

As evidence of what can be done by the strenuous traveller in a very short time, the book by Mr. John U. Higinbotham, a business man of Chicago, entitled 'Three Weeks in Europe,' is noteworthy. Within the brief period named, the author contrived to see something of Naples, Capri, Pompeii, Rome, Florence, Venice, Milan, Lugano, Lucerne, Berne, Zurich, Shaffhausen, Bale, and had three days in Paris and as many in London. The narrative is good-natured, quite without pretension, and readable; and it is provided with numerous illustrations, reproduced from photographs, apparently of Mr. Higinbotham's own taking.

Mr. Gilbert Watson's 'Sunshine and Sentiment in Portugal' is a curious book, in which fact and fiction are so commingled that it is difficult to distinguish each from each. We make out that the author fell in love with a very pretty Portugese girl while accompanying an expedition for excavating certain limestone caves near Faro, and that nothing particular came from either the love affair or the excavation, except the present book. It justifies its name, for it is bright and sunny, and succeeds in giving an idea of certain uninspected sides of the Portuguese character, inducing the reflection that very little is known about a country that appears to improve mightily upon intimate contact. The illustrations, which are rather indifferent, appear to be by the author.

There is little in the book of Dr. Hugo Ganz concerning the Russia of to-day that adds to the recent knowledge poured forth so profusely concerning that unhappy land. He proves it to be indeed 'The Land of Riddles,' as many a traveller has done before him; but he does this largely out of the mouths of distinguished individuals whose names he withholds. Himself an Austrian, with prejudices under full control, he made no special preparation for his sojourn under alien skies, — his chief concern seemingly having been to escape the courtesies of the Russian secret police, about whom he had every reason to feel apprehensive. He has much to say about von Plehve which seems to indicate that his taking off was a great national benefit. One searching chapter on the imperial family is perhaps the most enlightening series of statements in the book, — certainly the most significant at this time. With a kindness of heart and intention that cannot be gainsaid, there is nevertheless in the Czar a weakness of judgment described as 'almost pathological,' and this with an intellect which Dr. Ganz says can best be characterized as 'subtle.' After reading the book, Russia still remains the land of contradiction. The translation, by Mr. Herman Rosenthal, is into excellent English.

Old Galloway, especially that portion of it known as the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, is exploited by Mr. S. R. Crockett in his 'Raiderland,' both historically and in a literary sense. He has gathered together the old legends of a spot long independent of settled law as understood by its neighbors, and has scattered these legends through the work, giving it the air of a collection of more or less doubtful history but of excellent literary material. About these episodes are woven fragments of description and statements taken from the authentic histories, bits of modern experiences, and descriptions of natural scenes and beauties. The work concludes with 'The Diary of an Eighteenth-Century Galloway Laird,' one William Cuninghame of Coprington, who spent much time in Virginia as manager for the tobacco lords of that day. The book has an index, and the drawings of Mr. Joseph Pennell are, as always, delightful.

Mr. Moussa Aflalo, author of 'The Truth about Morocco,' although a British subject, was for almost a lifetime continually connected with the courts of successive Sultans of that little known land. His book is written with an eye single to overthrowing that policy of Great Britain which may be best described as giving France a free hand for the annexation of the Morocco territory to its other northern African possessions, in return for a freer hand accorded England in the settlement of questions now agitating the Far East, — in effect a partial abrogation of the alliance between France and Russia. It is, in the main, an attack upon Lord Lansdowne's policy in respect to Morocco and England's commercial interests there, and devotes itself to showing how great the loss will be when France has assumed control, and how thoroughly everything painfully done to raise British prestige through a long series of years has been overturned by a scratch of the pen. The book presents a thorough statement of the attitude of Morocco toward the outer world, by one in possession of the facts.

The Hon. Elbert E. Farman was for many years United States Consul-General at Cairo, and as the highest official representative of his country in Egypt at the time of General Grant's visit to that interesting region in May and June of 1877, he was thrown into intimate association with that distinguished soldier during his tour up the Nile. By skilfully blending with his descriptive narrative, 'Along the Nile with General Grant,' a really profound knowledge of Egyptian antiquities and of the most modern developments, Mr. Farman has succeeded in keeping his book fully up to the times in one respect, while presenting an excellent portrait of Grant on the other. To Americans, nothing can be of more interest than the report of Grant's conversation during the journey, given in the General's own words.

'When I went to Washington to take command of the armies, I had in mind three plans for a movement upon the forces under General Lee. One was that which I adopted. A second was to divide the army of the Potomac into three divisions, and with ten days' rations cut loose from Washington and move quickly to the northwest of Richmond and compel Lee to fight immediately a decisive battle. If I had then had two generals that I had known as well as I afterwards knew Generals Sherman and Sheridan, and in whose ability I had had the same confidence that I afterwards had in theirs, I should have adopted this plan. I would have taken command personally of one of these divisions and placed the two Generals each in command of one of the others. But I had no generals that I then dared to trust with so important an undertaking. . . . I adopted the first because I regarded it as certain of success, though I knew it would involve hard fighting and great sacrifices.'

'Dar-ul-Islam,' the title of Mr. Mark Sykes's really enjoyable volume, signifies 'the heart of Mohammedanism,' and is most apt. His wanderings began at Beyrut, in November, 1902, and ended at the Russian frontier not far from Mount Ararat, apparently in the middle of 1903. His journey took him to Damascus, Palmyra, Aleppo, Zeitun, Diarbekr, Nisibin, Sulimanieh on the Persian frontier, Mosul, Bitlis, Van, and Mosuna, and thence home by way of Orgoff, Tiflis, Batum, and the Black Sea. Mr. Sykes, it seems, is an Irishman, and he brings to his book a keen sense of the ridiculous which compels his delighted readers to share with him many wonderful things he came upon during his extended tour, some of it over lands little known to the Caucasian of to-day. Of these he drew sketch maps, and his text corrects some errors of the guide-books, which in the main, however, were found accurate. He shared the life of the people among whom he sojourned, and he has kindly words to say for the Turk at all times, — many more, in fact, than for the degraded races to which the Ottoman empire, in spite of impressions to the contrary, is still bringing peace and enlightenment. He dwells on the democracy of the East, too firmly a part of the daily life to require argument regarding it. We reproduce a passage describing an incident witnessed by the author at Constantinople.

'We passed the funeral of a Hamal porter. In Moslem countries it is customary for the friends of the dead to carry them to the grave, taking turns to put their shoulders beneath the load; but this poor, rough coffin was only borne by three, and no one followed to mourn or help. In the midst of the bustle of the street, the cracking of whips, the cries of the hawkers, the laughter and playing of children, this sad, shuffling, laboring group had a piteous and forlorn appearance. On the other side of the road walked a Palace aide-de-camp tightly laced in a smart Prussian uniform; he jingled his spurs and clanked his sword in the manner of the continental officer; he curled his mustache like a fop and smoked his cigarette with an air of languid condescension, in excellent imitation of the lieutenant of Western Europe and his marvelous swagger, born of years of peaceful armament; but still when this man saw the funeral, he hooked up his sword, threw away his cigarette, and, stepping out into the street, put his shoulder under the coffin and strode along sharing the burden with the three ragged porters.'

Mr. H. Valentine Greer, an Englishman, was associated with the researches conducted by the University of Pennsylvania on the site of ancient Nippur in Mesopotamia, and with Professor Flinders Petrie in the excavations in Egypt; and he has combined the results of his experiences in a book entitled 'By Nile and Euphrates.' So far as the valley of the latter river is concerned, he has a tale of its inhabitants and their rulers, the Turks, varying considerably from that of Mr. Sykes, in the book last mentioned, — it may be assumed, because he was brought into little contact with the

Turks as individuals. Of the scientific and historical results of his various excavations he has almost nothing to say, those being reserved for the official publications of their directors. One of his experiences at Bahsamun, near Fayoum, is worth reprinting.

'In one tomb I had a curious experience. Ali had just cleared the entrance from the shaft as I came upon the scene, and as I looked into the chamber by the light of a candle it seemed as if the place had never been touched. There were more than a dozen bodies, which were ranged around the walls, and the floor was covered with a thick layer of dust. The minute I stepped into the chamber I broke the crust of dust, and before my astonished eyes the whole contents of the tomb crumbled away instantly. It was rather an uncanny sight, but the explanation was simple enough. The dust had settled over the bodies, after the last burial, and becoming moist had practically taken a mould of everything that lay under it and hardened sufficiently to keep its shape as the shrinkage and sinking of what lay beneath had taken place. Utterly undisturbed, it had been strong enough to support its own weight, but, naturally, when I trod upon it the lot crumbled to powder.'

The author gives an account of the misunderstanding which sent him back to England after he had reached the site of Nippur, in full accordance with Professor Hilprecht's statements. The book is well illustrated with reproduced photographs.

In a portly volume entitled 'Inner Jerusalem,' filled with illustrative photographs of places and scenes, Mr. A. Goodrich-Freer has contrived to answer a great many interesting questions regarding life in the Holy City, so that the reader rises from the work with a sense of having at last learned just what Jerusalem means to its widely assorted inhabitants, especially to those who comprise the European colonies there. The knowledge displayed in the book is such as could have been acquired only by long residence, and is used with discrimination and a sympathetic outlook upon the curious ramifications of temporal and spiritual power. Mr. Freer gives some statistics concerning Protestant missions in that quarter, which go to show that the expense of bringing an occasional unbeliever to the Cross is somewhat disproportionate to results achieved elsewhere. He summarizes the results of the activities of the Church Missionary Society (Anglican), from 1895 to 1901 inclusive, as follows: 'In seven years there has been a total expenditure in Palestine of £114,370. . . . The number of adult baptisms has been nine, . . . at the cost of £12,707 per head.' It is to be observed that here the Protestants are debarred from attempting to convert members of other Christian churches, and from proselytization among Moslems, as matters of essential comity and policy. England appears to be exceedingly backward in everything that could add to her prestige in this region, while the comparatively recent visit of the German Emperor has been productive of striking results.

A number of Siamese officials gathered together at the recent Louisana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis have combined to give a graphic and authentic account of the land they serve, calling the work 'The Kingdom of Siam.' It contains everything the stranger needs to know of a fascinating country, prospering under an autocrat so modern that he justifies the old statement regarding the governmental efficiency of the benevolent despot, with customs and laws as exotic as can well be imagined. Siam has taken long strides forward in recent years, as the statistics adduced bear ample witness; and there seems to have been a hand sufficiently restraining to keep the people of the kingdom from the specious advances of Christendom, implying slums no less than palaces. The book has no literary endeavor manifest in its pages, being rather a complete hand-book of the kingdom, with numerous illustrations of persons and places, — an encyclopædia in little.

Camera in hand, Mr. William Seymour Edwards set forth from his home in West Virginia in August, 1903, on a long journey to the North by way of the great lakes. He returned late in October, stopping at the Fair in Buffalo on his way. Letters home, written in simple and straightforward style, and revealing a pleasant personality, have been gathered into a pleasant volume bearing the title 'In to the Yukon,' which, if it says nothing new, at least says it brightly and interestingly. The illustrations consist of reproduced snap shots taken by the author.

WALLACE RICE.

BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS.

A manual for the library assistant.

Mr. George E. Roebuck, district librarian at Stepney, and Mr. William Benson Thorne, district librarian at Bromley, have issued 'A Primer of Library Practice for Junior Assistants' (Putnam), which naturally adapts itself more particularly to the needs of English than of American library workers, little as one might think these needs should differ in the two cases. Perhaps the chief interest of the book to us lies in its revelation of these differences of library organization, management, and ideals,— these in turn being conditioned by the nature of the communities which the libraries serve. The book opens with a brief outline of public library history in Great Britain, where the first public subscription library, the London Library, came into being more than a century after our first similar experiment, the Library Company of Philadelphia. Compared not only with America, but also with

continental Europe, England was slow to see the need of public libraries. Chapters two, three, and four deal with organization, classification, and cataloguing, and such minor details as book-repairing, correspondence, reports, helping readers, and what to do in emergencies. Chapter five treats of library extension work, a branch of public service less developed than with us. The final chapter is really the only one dealing specifically with the library assistant, for whom the book was written. Matters of personal conduct and obedience to superiors are discussed, and fatherly advice is freely offered to the ambitious subordinate who hopes to rise. The importance of general information, of knowing something of everything rather than everything of something, is dwelt upon. The usefulness of this smattering of knowledge in library work is, perhaps unfortunately, not to be denied; yet our authors would have done well to advise in addition a scholarly application to some one branch of learning. A few matters of no value to American library workers will be found in the book, such as the numerous references to the 'indicator' and its proper use. Since the old Boston Public Library indicator was discarded, thirty years ago, this cumbersome and in large libraries impracticable method of showing what books are in and what are out, has rarely if ever been employed in our libraries. In the chapter on cataloguing, which might well have discussed more at length the various kinds of catalogues, the usefulness in many instances of a title entry together with subject and author entries is insufficiently recognized. An appendix gives the Public Library Act of 1892. A second appendix outlines a course of reading for junior assistants. As a work of literature this primer leaves something to be desired. In a treatise emphasizing again and again the importance of accuracy and of attention to details, it is startling to meet with so slovenly a sentence as this, having reference to these very matters of detail: 'But if, as is often unfortunately the case — especially when a new library has to be prepared for opening in a very limited time — they are neglected, it will be found very difficult to afterwards teach the staff the wisdom of so doing.' As an example of the printer's art, the little book is irreproachable.

More students' search-lights on Japan.

All available search-lights are now directed upon Japan, for the study not only of contemporaneous events, but also of their historic and prehistoric causes and origins. Profoundly different, and startling by their contrast, are the methods of the late Lafcadio Hearn, who was a human camera with a limitless supply of sensitive plates in the storehouse of his nature, and of Dr. Henry Dyer, a hard-headed, thick-skinned Scotchman, who states all that he sees and knows in terms of plainest common sense. This latest book on Japan —'Dai Nippon, a Study in National Evolution'— belongs to the literature of knowledge, and will interest especially those who like unembroidered facts and plenty of statistics and tables, and who hate anything like 'fine writing,' eloquence, or 'gush.' Dr. Dyer did a noble work in establishing the College of Engineering in Japan in the seventies; and his monument may be beheld not only in the title 'Emeritus Professor Imperial University' of Tokio, and in the bronze bust upon a column which his Japanese admirers have raised in his honor, but also in the superb material results visible in the army, navy, railways, factories, and multifarious operations in Japan. At the end of each of his twenty chapters he gives a bibliography; but in his text he quotes entirely too much from Professor Chamberlain and other British writers, thus revealing his limitations on the ideal side of life. The style of the book is pragmatic, and not calculated to thrill; but in one point Dr. Dyer has excelled all other writers on Japan. He shows clearly and forcibly, as well as copiously, what the great army of Yatoi, hired assistants and salaried organizers and advisers, in the days of their youth and strength thirty years ago, did for the Japanese in raising their ideals and pointing the way to future success. In certain chapters,— like those on the fall of Feudalism, the Japanese Mind, Transition, Education, etc.,— Dr. Dyer shows little acquaintance with the native literature or history apart from what one can pick up by reading foreign books; but his other chapters, on Industrial Developments, Art Industries, Commerce, Administration, and Finance, are handled in a bold and masterly way. Like all who have served the Japanese longest as co-workers and brothers in sympathy, Dr. Dyer scouts the idea of any 'yellow peril.' He finds more to dread in the future from the royal and imperial pharisees of Europe than from anything likely to arise from Japan or China. There is a good map, with appendices, bibliography, and an index. The book is printed on good honest English paper, and is imported into this country by Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons. Alas for publishers' ignorance of Japanese imperial susceptibility! As in the cases of Dr. Gulick's and Lafcadio Hearn's latest books, the publishers of this one will doubtless find that any book with the sixteen-petalled chrysanthemum on its cover is not allowed to be sold publicly in the Japanese Empire.

The theory of organic evolution.

For some time the need has been felt, especially by teachers, for a brief, non-technical exposition of the theory of organic evolution, which should adequately set forth not only the fundamental facts on which that theory is based, but also the standpoint and results of present-day investigators in this field of biology. To meet this need has been the aim of Prof. Maynard M. Metcalf in his 'Outline of the Theory of Organic Evolution' (Macmillan). The book is the outgrowth of a series of lectures given to the classes in biology at the Woman's College of Baltimore, and consequently the author has had the advantage of being able by actual trial to adapt his matter to the comprehension of those not especially trained in the biological sciences. The plan

followed in the treatment of the subject is somewhat different from that which has become conventional in popular lectures and treatises on evolution. The first half of the book, roughly speaking, is occupied with a very condensed outline of the theory of organic evolution as it is held by the majority of biologists at the present time, together with a brief account of some of the more important objections that have been urged against it. The stock evidence usually adduced in its support is presented separately in the second half of the book under the heading ' The Phenomena Explained by the Theory.' Aside from this departure in the grouping of the material, the treatment does not differ essentially from that usually followed by popular writers on the subject. An excellent account is given of the principal facts regarding coloration in animals. One of the concluding sections is devoted to the relation of man to evolution, in which the author earnestly urges the importance of educating public opinion to the necessity of attention to those principles of good breeding, in the literal sense, which are essential to true evolutionary progress in the human species. Two features of the book are especially praiseworthy: first, the clearness and distinctness with which essentials are presented; second, the wealth of illustration. It is safe to say that no previous popular treatise on evolution has been so completely and so well illustrated as this. The fact that the figures are for the most part copied from other sources necessitates a considerable variation in their quality, but the occasional shortcomings in the matter of quality are amply compensated for by quantity. The chief criticism to be made regarding the book as a whole is its failure to give any adequate account of the important results of many of the recent investigations in the field of evolution. One especially misses an account of the results of the application of statistical methods to the problems in this field. With the exception of the book admirably meets the need for a popular this single marked defect, we can but feel that and accurate account of the theory of organic evolution.

Some noteworthy Atlantic essays.

It needs no reviewer's commendation to secure a wide reading for Mr. Bliss Perry's volume of essays, ' The Amateur Spirit ' (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.). Indeed, they are already well known from having appeared originally in ' The Atlantic Monthly '— with one exception, ' The Life of a College Professor,' which was printed in ' Scribner's ' before the writer had exchanged the professor's for the editor's chair. His title-chapter balances, in a keenly appreciative and discriminating manner, the conflicting claims of amateurism and professionalism in the great business of life, and leaves us to hope with the author that ' this combination of qualities, this union of the generous spirit of the amateur with the method of the professional,' is not an impossible ideal. The second essay deals with a quality quite opposed to that of the amateur, the lover,— indifferentism. Voltaire's Signor Pococurante is made to serve as type of the indifferentist, if the word may be allowed. The author's search for those subtle elements in character and training that produce ' pococurantism ' in all its varied forms fails, apparently, to hit on what would seem to be a not infrequent cause,— exalted idealism combined with a too insistent consciousness of the yawning gap forever separating conception and realization. Perhaps, however, he would make the resultant discouragement and listlessness merely another form of that weakness of the will which he names, or of the hypercritical temperament which he also recognizes. The chapter on ' Hawthorne at North Adams ' is admirable, written as it is by a true lover and skilful interpreter of Hawthorne, and also a native of that rugged little corner of Massachusetts dominated by Greylock Mountain and the Hoosac and Taconic ranges. The six short studies as a whole reveal a certain fine artistic detachment in the writer's nature. He has something of Signor Pococurante in him, and also a sufficient infusion of Candide, both of them characters for whom he manifests a liking. In short, to apply to him words of his own, he is one of the ' speculative, amused, undeluded children of this world.' Sanity, balance, kindliness, unite with insight and imagination to give his pages their peculiar charm.

Wellington, and England's military power.

In the series of biographical studies which concerns itself with the lives and characters of the great worthies of history, and is called ' The Heroes of the Nations ' (Putnam), the latest volume is given to a survey of the career of Wellington, by Mr. William O'Connor Morris. The book takes the form and scope made familiar to us by the preceding volumes of the series; and the aim of the editors,— to select characters ' about whom have gathered the great traditions of the nations to which they belonged, and who have been accepted, in many instances, as types of the several national ideals,'— has been abundantly realized in the choice of Wellington. The sub-title, too,—' the revival of the military power of England'—is suggestive of the identification of the period with the man. Judge O'Connor Morris seemed especially fitted for his task by his exhaustive researches for his earlier successful work on ' The Campaigns of 1815 '; and the fact that ten of the thirteen chapters of the present book are devoted to Wellington's military career, while only three describe his political life, is fairly indicative of the relative importance of these two periods to English history. In his estimate of the Duke's achievements, Judge Morris does full justice to his great opponents Napoleon and Soult, while protesting against the extravagance of Napier's eulogies on both these captains; and he concedes Wellington's inferiority in strategy to ' the greatest of strategists,' while claiming for him the merit of being 'a consummate leader of men in battle, which largely atoned for undoubted strategic errors.' The book is well indexed, and abundantly supplied with apparatus of maps,

plans, and illustrations. In a note appended to the preface by Mr. H. W. C. Davis, the editor of the series, we are informed of the death of the author shortly after reading the last proofs of this volume, and before he had time to prepare the index. Mr. Davis remarks in the concluding sentence that 'the Judge's conclusions, although they have been challenged by some high authorities, deserve the attention due to acute independent study of the original sources of information'; a statement which will probably be indorsed by most readers of the book.

A Dictionary of the Drama.

In his 'Dictionary of the Drama' (Lippincott), Mr. W. Davenport Adams has endeavored to provide the student and the general reader with a 'handy means of reference to the leading facts of the history of the theatre in the United Kingdom and the United States.' The scope of the work is such that it seeks to give information about playhouses and their designers, plays and their writers and performers, their scenic and musical illustrators, and stage literature generally. Names of plays are alphabetically entered, followed by the place and date of their first performance, with details of their first cast, as well as records of their principal revivals. Special attention has been given to the stage-history of Shakespeare's plays and other classics of dramatic literature. Mr. Adams's Dictionary will prove invaluable to students of the drama. Being an English work, however, considerable more attention is given to English histrionic nomenclature than to American; for instance, Charles Frohman, America's leading theatrical *entrepreneur* is merely referred to as follows: 'Charles Frohman became lessee of the Duke of York's Theatre, London, in 1897.' This would hardly prove satisfactory to an American student in search of historical or biographical data. The work is divided into two parts, the present being Volume I., A—G. The second volume is promised for early issue.

A new Oriental Rug-book.

As fine specimens of the art of the Oriental rug-weaver become rarer and their market price advances, the literature about them grows more voluminous, as might naturally be expected. The latest addition to the list of works dealing with the subject is Mrs. Mary Churchill Ripley's 'Oriental Rug Book' (F. A. Stokes Co.). In her desire to be thorough the author has gone far afield in search of information. Every page bears witness to painstaking investigation, and to earnest effort to answer all questions that may be asked. But excess of enthusiasm has its dangers. Though the book contains much that is new and of value, the useful items are so overlaid by a liberal embroidery of irrelevant matter that their separation from the overcharged context is attended with some difficulty, notwithstanding the aid afforded by the chart with its columns entwined with 'flowers of thought.' Such information as that given on page 57 concerning tests for determining the age of rugs, and the explanation on page 110 of the way the mottled effect of the centres of antique Ghiordes rugs was produced, will be appreciated by every lover of these beautiful fabrics. Excellent, too, is the advice to become thoroughly acquainted with methods and materials before attempting to draw conclusions from the patterns employed, and in studying the latter to avoid 'all effort to force the eye to see what does not exist, and to twist the designs of adventition into those that show deliberate intention.' Pattern, however, is a topic fascinating to the author, who fairly revels in the reading-in of meanings against which she warns others. Her point of view is shown in the absurd definition, 'ornament is decoration that has evolved from patterns that were based on symbols used by primitive peoples to express thought.' And so, in addition to constant references here and there, she devotes a whole chapter to 'Legends and Myths that *may be* illustrated by designs in rugs.' (The italics are ours.) Despite its discursiveness, the book has substantial merit, though its usefulness would be much greater if it could be stripped of some of its redundant verbiage. The illustrations, eight of which are in color, deserve special commendation because of the typical character of the rugs selected for reproduction.

A biography of the mind.

The late Professor Alexander Bain's Autobiography (Longmans, Green & Co.) will undoubtedly be a disappointment to the reader who is looking for literary charm or for any strong infusion of the human interest. It is a dry, concise chronicle, in which first place is given to facts about the writer's own scientific activity and published work,—professedly a record of his intellectual history first of all. As such it will add something —perhaps not very much—to our knowledge of the particular doctrines with which Professor Bain's name is connected; but the wider interest that belongs to a revelation of inner conflict, and emotional response to the problems of life, is almost wholly lacking. The narrative parts are more particularly disappointing. Famous names meet us frequently in his pages; but it is usually in the way of colorless statements, which give little sense of the men themselves. Perhaps as vivid a touch as any is the account of a meeting in Paris with Comte, and the description of the famous philosopher, with his short, paunchy figure, round cropped head, and hard features, his bright colored dressing gown, his moods of abstraction alternating with vehement and magniloquent monologue. 'I may say again, with regard to Comte, that I never knew or could imagine such a case of the negation of humor. His whole attitude was that of severe denunciation or self-aggrandisement, and his only smile was a grin.' However, to him who can appreciate it, and who does not ask for what there is no pretense of giving, the book has a certain power in spite of (perhaps to some extent of account of) its severity of treatment and lack of extraneous charm. Personally one may not find either the temperament or the philosophy

of Professor Bain altogether attractive. But no one can deny a tribute of respect and admiration to the fearless, straightforward, clear-thinking personality, who, by sheer force of hard work, practical good judgment, and intellectual acumen, at last attained for himself the influential position from which prejudices and cliques were so long successful in debarring him.

Untrustworthy information about Italy.

A book devoted to facts and figures and statistics may be forgiven for not being entertaining, but it cannot be forgiven for being inaccurate, or, if offered in a new edition or new translation, for being out-of-date. Deecke's 'Italy' (Macmillan), recently translated by Mr. H. A. Nesbitt, is a large octavo volume of nearly 500 pages, mainly devoted to such subjects as Geology, Population, History, Commerce, Political Institutions, etc.,—only one of its sixteen chapters treating of the things for which Italy chiefly stands in the minds of most persons, its Art, Language, and Science. That the book is dull is therefore not surprising; but that it is also full of errors is both surprising and inexcusable. Even so simple a matter as the topography of Rome contains blunders obvious to the most casual visitor. For example, two errors occur in a single paragraph (p. 392): the statue of Giordano Bruno is wrongly placed in the Piazza Navona (indeed, an earlier page of this same book locates it correctly in Campo di Fiori), and the dome of the Pantheon is alluded to as 'the glorious dome built by Agrippa.' Now it has been a matter of common knowledge, settled by unquestionable evidence a dozen years ago, that Adrian, and not Agrippa, was the builder of the Pantheon dome, its portico only dating from the time of Agrippa. The picture of the Roman Forum is fully five years out-of-date, showing conspicuously a row of modern houses long since pulled down from its northern border which formerly concealed the beautiful ruins of the Basilica Emilia, the pavement of the Sacred Way, and the ancient Sepulcretum of pre-historic Rome now to be seen there. And when was it ever true of this spot (certainly it is not true now) that it appears a 'miserable desert where at most a couple of inquiring foreigners or bored sight-seers are wandering about'? On the contrary, it is the enthusiasm and the large numbers of sight-seers,— students, and lecturers with classes in their trail,— which one is sure to encounter there at any hour of the day and any season of the year, that is the chief drawback to one's enjoyment of this classic spot. If the book is no more trustworthy in its imposing tables of statistics than in these simple every-day matters, it is certainly not to be regarded as an authority.

The latest biography of Lincoln.

Dr. Ellis Paxson Oberholtzer has undertaken to arrange for a series of biographies, twenty-five in number, of the men who had to do in one way or another with the American Civil War, from Webster and Benton to Jay Cooke. Competent men are to write the books, Southern men those giving the Southern side, and Northern men the other. The series is to be known as 'The American Crisis Biographies,' and is to be published by Messrs. George W. Jacobs & Co. The editor has opened the series with a life of Abraham Lincoln, a book of about the size of the single-volume biographies of the 'American Statesmen Series,' and following much the same plan. At first thought, one wonders why another life of Lincoln of this kind should be written, for there are already several excellent short biographies of 'the first American.' But the series demanded it, and the author has produced a well-balanced, readable, compact book, that gives the important facts of Lincoln's life, and shows him as posterity will be likely to see him, not as a demigod, but with full appreciation of his character and genius. Belonging to a later generation, the author is free from the bias that is inevitable in one who lived near the days of the war; and he has brought to his work historical training and a practised hand.

BRIEFER MENTION.

Mr. Isaac Hull Platt's volume on Walt Whitman is the latest issue of the 'Beacon Biographies' of eminent Americans, published by Messrs. Small, Maynard & Co. Like its predecessors in this trim and attractive series, the biography is selective and compact, consisting of less than 150 pages all told, yet remarkably complete and clear in its details. The author is a lover of his poet; but his presentation in this essay is so sane and so wholly free from extravagances that it is quite likely to win the heart of an unprejudiced reader. Indeed as a quiet, straightforward, sympathetic appreciation and interpretation of 'the good gray poet,' this little volume is altogether worth while. The internal arrangement of the book includes a chronology and full bibliography, and there is a portrait.

'The Works of Daniel Defoe,' in sixteen volumes, edited by Prof. Gustavus H. Maynadier, are published by Messrs. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. This is the 'first complete edition of the writings of the first great realist.' We cannot help wondering how many readers of average general intelligence could name off-hand enough of the 'works' of Defoe to account for even half of the number of volumes. 'Robinson Crusoe' fills three of them, 'Moll Flanders,' 'Colonel Jacque' and 'The Fortunate Mistress' two each, and the other seven contain single works and collections. Each volume has an etched frontispiece and a special editorial introduction, and the set is sold at a very moderate price. The editor, who is already responsible for similar editions of Fielding and Smollett, is a competent authority upon eighteenth century literature, and has done his work with commendable scholarship.

Two new volumes in 'Newnes' Art Library' (Warne) are devoted respectively to Raphael and Constable's Sketches. They are made up, like the previous volumes of the series, of a brief monograph upon the life and art of the painter, followed by about sixty half-tone reproductions of his works. The binding is in paper boards with vellum back. Mr. Edgecumbe Staley furnishes the prefatory notes for the volume on Raphael, in this case chiefly biographical, and a list of his principal works, with their present locations. 'The Betrothal of the Vir-

gin' in the Brera is reproduced in photogravure as a frontispiece. Sir James D. Linton, R.I., writes of Constable's life and art, explaining the characteristics of his landscapes and the importance, towards a true understanding of his art, of the drawings, sketches, and studies in the South Kensington Collection, which is the basis of the present volume.

'Government and the Citizen,' by Mr. Roscoe Lewis Ashley, is a simple text-book of civil government, illustrated, and furnished with text questions upon the several chapters. Mr. Ashley's two larger works for mature students of the subject are favorably known, and many teachers will be glad that he has now added to the series a book fitted for the grammar schools. The Macmillan Co. publish the volume.

'Reminiscences of Hoboken Academy' (E. Steiger & Co.), by Mr. Robert Waters, formerly one of its teachers, but now superintendent of the West Hoboken schools, is a brochure of seventy pages, packed full of enthusiasm and loyalty for the old academy, and breathing a high-spirited devotion to the things of the mind and the heart that does one good to encounter. Though written primarily at the request of graduates of the academy, and of chief interest to them, Mr. Waters's pleasant little pamphlet will prove unusually interesting even to the general reader.

The subscription edition of 'The Novels and Stories of Ivan Tourguénieff,' published by the Messrs. Scribner, is at last complete in sixteen volumes, and we have to congratulate those responsible for the enterprise upon the extremely satisfactory way in which they have performed their task. Here at last we have the entire work in fiction of perhaps the greatest of all novelists presented in admirable English and in beautiful mechanical form. Miss Hapgood's introductions to the several volumes are of great value for their presentation of the Russian critical estimate of the author. Volumes XIV. to XVI., now published, include 'Spring Freshets,' thirteen short stories, and the exquisite 'Poems in Prose.'

Mr. Henry T. Finck's editing of 'Fifty Songs of Franz Schubert,' which he has just done for the 'Musician's Library' of Messrs. Oliver Ditson & Co., has been conspicuously a work of love, and this is by no means the first occasion upon which he has expressed (and imparted to others) his enthusiastic appreciation of 'the greatest of the song-writers.' Indeed, when we look through this collection, ranging from the 'Gretchen am Spinnrade' of 1814 to the 'Am Meer' of 1828, we do not find much difficulty in agreeing with his view that in these fifty songs 'there is as much genius, and almost as much variety' as in the editor's earlier collection of 'Fifty Mastersongs by Twenty Composers,' included in the same series of volumes.

The eighteenth annual volume of the English 'Book-Prices Current,' covering the auction season of 1903-1904, has recently been sent us by the publisher, Mr. Elliot Stock of London. So long have the accuracy and inclusiveness of this standard reference work been established that its value requires no further emphasis at this time. With its American prototype, it should find place on the shelves of every well-ordered public library. From the compiler's introduction, we learn that the season covered in this latest volume was by no means satisfactory to the trade. While the real treasures of the book-world have held their own fairly well, the ordinary items that make up the bulk of the sales have shown a falling off of from thirty to forty per cent., as compared to what they have brought in years of happier commercial conditions.

Notes.

A new novel by Mr. S. Weir Mitchell and the Hon. Andrew D. White's autobiography and reminiscences are scheduled for March publication by the Century Co.

A volume devoted to Chaucer, under the editorship of Prof. Fred Norris Robinson, is being prepared for Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s well-known series of 'Cambridge Poets.'

Mrs. Humphry Ward's latest novel, 'The Marriage of William Ashe,' now appearing serially in 'Harper's Magazine,' will be issued in book form by Messrs. Harper & Brothers early in March.

Messrs. A. S. Barnes & Co. publish 'In the Days of Shakespeare,' by Mr. Tudor Jenks, a pleasant book for young readers, in the manner of the author's recent book about Chaucer and his times.

Dr. Lyman Abbott's recent sermon at Harvard University, which has provoked widespread discussion, is soon to be published by Messrs. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. in a booklet entitled 'God in His World.'

A volume of 'Historical Tales: The Romance of Reality,' by Mr. Charles Morris, is published by the J. B. Lippincott Co. The subjects of the tales are Spanish-American; the language is simple, and the book has illustrations.

Messrs. Little, Brown, & Co. republish, in a neat uniform set of four volumes, their books by the late Lafcadio Hearn. The titles are, 'A Japanese Miscellany,' 'Shadowings,' 'Exotics and Retrospectives,' and 'In Ghostly Japan.'

'Four American Indians,' by Mr. Edson L. Whitney and Miss Frances M. Perry, is a reading book for schools published by the American Book Co. King Philip, Pontiac, Tecumseh, and Osceola are the respective subjects of the biographies.

Messrs. R. R. Donnelley & Sons Co. publish a neat volume containing the 'Inaugural Addresses of the Presidents of the United States from Washington to Lincoln,' edited by Mr. John Vance Cheney. This is the second volume of the 'Lakeside Classics' issued by this house.

The new 'Garden Magazine,' published by Messrs. Doubleday, Page & Co., makes an excellent beginning with its February number; text, illustrations, and typography being all of the best. The periodical will doubtless speedily make itself indispensable to those whose special interests it serves.

'The Planting of a Nation in the New World' is the title of the first volume in Prof. Edward Channing's long-promised History of the United States. This volume will be issued by the Macmillan Co. within a month or two, and the remaining seven volumes will appear at intervals thereafter.

The recent developments in Russia lend unusual timeliness to Mr. A. Cahan's novel 'The White Terror and the Red,' announced for immediate publication by Messrs. A. S. Barnes & Co. The book is said to present a dramatic picture of internal affairs in the Czar's domain, written from the point of view of a member of the Revolutionary party.

The 'A. L. A. Catalog' (*sic*), in its new form, extended to include eight thousand volumes, is a work of great usefulness, and the Library of Congress deserves the warmest thanks for having undertaken its publication and distribution at a nominal price. It has two parts in one; the former a classified enumeration, and the latter a dictionary catalogue of the best modern type. Since Mr. Melvil Dewey is the editor (with the assistance of Miss

May Seymour and Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf), the Dewey system of classification is the basis of the work. It is an invaluable guide for the small public library, the school library, and the general reader in search of the best books upon any particular subject.

A popular cloth-bound edition of 'A Rose of Normandy,' by Mr. William R. A. Wilson, has just been added by Messrs. Little, Brown, & Co. to their popular fiction series. Mr. Wilson has written another romance, entitled 'A Knot of Blue,' for spring publication.

Among the authors to be represented on the spring list of Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. are Mrs. Elizabeth Robins Pennell, the Bishop of Ripon, Mr. Alleyne Ireland, Dr. C. Hanford Henderson, Prof. Charles S. Sargent, Mrs. Mary Austin, Dr. Lyman Abbott, and Prof. George H. Palmer.

Prof. Lewis Campbell has recently completed a volume on the Tragic Drama in Aeschylus, Sophocles, and Shakespeare, the purpose of which, he says, is to invite attention to the essential points of correspondence between the great masterpieces of Athens and of Elizabethan England. Messrs. Longmans, Green, & Co. will publish the book.

'The Principles and Progress of English Poetry,' by Professor C. M. Gayley, is published by the Macmillan Co. It is essentially a book of texts, from Chaucer to Tennyson, although the amount of apparatus is considerable, and although there is an introductory study of a hundred pages on 'The Principles of Poetry.' Mr. Clement C. Young has collaborated with Professor Gayley in the preparation of this work.

Twelve volumes of the 'Kensington' Thackeray, just sent to us by Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons, complete the thirty-two volumes of this dignified and almost monumental library edition of the great novelist. We have praised it so highly as the several volumes have from time to time appeared, that little now remains to be said beyond recording our satisfaction that the work is complete. The new plates made by Mr. DeVinne, the fine quality of paper and binding, the care given to producing a comprehensive and accurate text, and the abundance of the illustrations, are features that speak for themselves, and make this edition highly satisfactory. The Brookfield letters are now for the first time included in a complete Thackeray, and a list of characters is now for the first time made.

Topics in Leading Periodicals.

February 1, 1905.

Animals, — Do They Think? John Burroughs. *Harper.*
Arnold, Matthew, Intime. Peter A. Sillard. *Atlantic.*
Bank, A Model. Will Payne. *World's Work.*
Beautifying Ugly Things. Mary B. Hart. *World's Work.*
Biography. William R. Thayer. *No. American.*
Boston Symphony Orchestra and its Founder. *Century.*
Business, The Word. Richard Le Gallienne. *Harper.*
Canada's Attitude toward Us. *World's Work.*
'Castles, Land of a Hundred.' Ernest Rhys. *Harper.*
Chicago's New Park Service. H. G. Foreman. *Century.*
Cleopatras, Six. William Everett. *Atlantic.*
College Students, — Should They Study? *No. American.*
Democratic Predicament, The. Edward Stanwood. *Atlantic.*
Election Expenditures, Publicity of. *No. American.*
Everglades of Florida, The. *Century.*
Far East after the War. Baron Kaneto. *World's Work.*
Fighting-Whales, The Little. J. B. Connolly. *Harper.*
Finland, The Conflict in. D. B. Macgowan. *Century.*
German Emperor, The. Andrew D. White. *Century.*
Gothic in French Architecture. A. Rodin. *No. American.*
Halcheng, White Slaves of. John Fox, Jr. *Scribner.*
Hans Breitmann as Romany Rye. E. R. Pennell. *Atlantic.*
Herbert as Religious Poet. G. H. Palmer. *Atlantic.*
Heroines, Love Affairs of. H. T. Finck. *Harper.*
Insurance Laws. H. W. Lanier. *World's Work.*
Italian Recollections. Madame Waddington. *Scribner.*
Jackson and Van Buren Papers. Jas. Schouler. *Atlantic.*
Japanese Problems. Count Okuma. *No. American.*
Jiu-Jitsu. H. Irving Hancock. *Rev. of Revs.*
Korea and its Emperor. W. F. Sands. *Century.*
La Salle the Great. Henry Loomis Nelson. *Harper.*
Marine Biology, Studies in. W. S. Harwood. *Harper.*
Mary Stuart, Youth of. H. W. Longfellow. *Harper.*
Menelik, Making a Treaty with. *World's Work.*
Morocco, Conditions in. Philip F. Bayard. *No. American.*
Newspaper Woman's Confessions. Helen Winslow. *Atl'ntic.*
Pacific Railroads, A 'Corner' in. *World's Work.*
Panama Canal Problems. John Barrett. *Rev. of Revs.*
Political Economist, The, and the Public. *No. American.*
Pompeiian Discovery, A New. Ettore Pais. *Century.*
Poverty, Some Remedies for. G. P. Brett. *No. American.*
Radium — Cause of the Earth's Heart. *Harper.*
Railway Rates. W. Morton Grinnell. *No. American.*
Scandinavia, What People Read in. *Rev. of Revs.*
Simpler Living, Plan for. G. P. Brett. *World's Work.*
Singers Now and Then. W. J. Henderson. *Atlantic.*
Socialism in Europe. F. A. Vanderlip. *Scribner.*
South Polar Campaign Results. J. S. Keltie. *No. Amer.*
Spanish Treaty Claims. Crammond Kennedy. *No. Amer.*
Street-Railway Fares in the U. S. *Rev. of Revs.*
Theatre, National, Financing the. *No. American.*
Theatre Folk of New York. John Corbin. *Scribner.*
Thomas, Theodore. W. J. Henderson. *Rev. of Revs.*
Venezuela, Industrial Outlook in. *Rev. of Revs.*
Wall Street as It Is. S. A. Nelson. *World's Work.*
War, Lessons of, for America and England. *No. American.*
War, What Justifies Intervention in? *Rev. of Revs.*
War Correspondent and Future. T. F. Millard. *Scribner.*
Wealth, Our Growth in. C. M. Harvey. *World's Work.*
Wireless Telegraphy, Advance of. *World's Work.*

List of New Books.

[*The following list, containing 50 titles, includes books received by* The Dial *since its last issue.*]

BIOGRAPHY AND MEMOIRS.

The Chronicles of an Old Campaigner: M. de la Colonie, 1692-1717. Trans. from the French by Walter C. Horsley. Illus. in photogravure, etc., large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 479. E. P. Dutton & Co. $4. net.

Hurrell Froude: Memoranda and Comments. By Louise Imogen Guiney. Illus., large 8vo, pp. 439. E. P. Dutton & Co. $3. net.

In the Days of Shakespeare. By Tudor Jenks. Illus., 16mo, pp. 238. A. S. Barnes & Co. $1. net.

John Brown the Hero: Personal Reminiscences. By G. W. Winkley, M. D.; with introduction by Frank B. Sanborn. Illus., 16mo, pp. 126. Boston: James H. West Co. 85 cts. net.

HISTORY.

Early Western Travels, 1748-1846. Edited by Reuben Gold Thwaites, LL.D. Vol. XI., Part I. (1819) of Faux's Memorable Days in America, 1819-1820. Large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 305. Arthur H. Clark Co. $4. net.

The Philippine Islands, 1493-1898. Edited by Emma Helen Blair and James Alexander Robertson; with historical Introduction and additional notes by Edward Gaylord Bourne. Vol. XXI., 1624. Illus., large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 320. Cleveland: Arthur H. Clark Co. $4. net.

Spanish-American Historical Tales: The Romance of Reality. By Charles Morris. Illus., 12mo, pp. 346. J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

Letters of William Stubbs, Bishop of Oxford, 1821-1901. Edited by William Holden Hutton, B.D. Illus. in photogravure, etc., large 8vo, uncut, pp. 428. E. P. Dutton & Co. $4. net.

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REFERENCE.

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A POET'S RETROSPECT.

The great English poet who is now approaching his seventieth year, and who remains the solitary survivor in the twentieth century of the great group of nineteenth-century poets with whom he is associated, is now engaged in superintending a uniform republication of his poetical writings. Since these writings occupy twenty-four volumes of various sizes, since they are expensive and in some cases out of print, and since they are, nevertheless, indispensable to every lover of poetry, it is a cause for thankfulness that all of them will soon be obtainable in a shape both uniform and definitive. The lyrical section of this new edition is already complete and in the hands of the public; the dramatic section, we are assured, will soon follow.

In addition to the debt under which Mr. Swinburne has thus placed us, we have also to thank him for having seized this occasion to take us into his confidence by publishing a retrospective view of his poetical activity, which has now extended over nearly half a century. However clearly a poet may reveal himself in his writings, there is always a peculiar satisfaction in the supplementary sort of revelation that is offered when he deigns to tell us something of their history, and to give us some glimpse of the light in which they present themselves to his own consciousness. This is what Mr. Swinburne has now done in the lengthy 'dedicatory epistle' which inscribes his collected poems to his 'best and dearest friend.' It is no doubt true that a poet is not always the best judge of his own poems, and Mr. Swinburne is as likely as others to err in this respect, but the interest of such self-criticism as he gives us is not to be questioned, and we cannot help wishing that Tennyson and Browning had likewise left us some similar subjective measure wherewith to test our own objective estimate of their work.

In an introductory paragraph Mr. Swinburne sets forth his theory of the poet's attitude toward his public in this matter of appraisement and explanation.

'It is impossible for any man to undertake the task of commentary, however brief and succinct, on anything he has done or tried to do, without incurring the charge of egoism. But there are two kinds of egoism, the furtive and the frank: and the outspoken and open-hearted candour of Milton and Wordsworth, Corneille and Hugo, is not the least or the lightest of their claims to the regard as well as the respect or the reverence of

their readers. . . . Whether it is worth while for any man to offer any remarks or for any other man to read his remarks on his own works, his own ambition, or his own attempts, he cannot of course determine. If there are great examples of abstinence from such a doubtful enterprise, there are likewise great examples to the contrary. As long as the writer can succeed in evading the kindred charges and the cognate risks of vanity and humility, there can be no reason why he should not undertake it. And when he has nothing to regret and nothing to recant, when he finds nothing that he could wish to cancel, to alter, or to unsay, in any page he has ever laid before his reader, he need not be seriously troubled by the inevitable consciousness that the work of his early youth is not and cannot be unnaturally unlike the work of a very young man.'

In other words, Mr. Swinburne says again, from the vantage point of his mature years, what he said of the 'Poems and Ballads' when they were published in 1866, that they were 'born of boy's pastime,' that they were not such poems as a man would write, but that, allowing for the limitations and the exuberance of youth, they were produced in all artistic sincerity. He has told us since, in imperishably beautiful verse, how his life outgrew that boyish phase of riotous imaginings, how he rode 'the red ways of the revel through,'

'Till on some winter's dawn of some dim year
He let the vine-bit on the panther's lip
Slide, and the green rein slip,
And set his eyes to seaward,'

and how, in the end,

'The sweet sea's breath
Breathed and blew life in where was heartless death,
Death spirit-stricken of soul-sick days, where strife
Of thought and flesh make mock of death and life,
And grace returned upon him.'

The critics have long since recovered from the hysteria which overcame them when they first sought to pass judgment on the 'Poems and Ballads,' and they hardly need now to be reminded that the dramatic studies contained in that volume were neither confessions of a vicious personal experience nor exercises of an unregulated imagination.

'There are photographs from life in the book; and there are sketches from imagination. Some which keen-sighted criticism has dismissed with a smile as ideal or imaginary were as real and actual as they well could be: Others which have been taken for obvious transcripts from memory were utterly fantastic or dramatic. If the two kinds cannot be distinguished, it is surely rather a credit than a discredit to an artist whose medium or material has more in common with a musician's than a sculptor's.'

It was, as the author says, a 'quaint reception' that the book received, and 'the clatter aroused by it' was to him a source of no little amusement.

Writing of his next book, the glorious 'Songs before Sunrise,' Mr. Swinburne disclaims the notion that he was merely engaged in the task of translating Mazzini's gospel into verse. 'Mazzini was no more a Pope or a Dictator than I was a parasite or a papist.' 'I never pretended,' he goes on to say, 'to see eye to eye with my illustrious friends and masters, Victor Hugo and Giuseppe Mazzini, in regard to the positive and passionate confidence of their sublime and purified theology.' In this connection, the author gives us the keynote to all that he has ever written upon the two subjects of religion and politics. On the former theme he says:

'That the spirit and the letter of all other than savage and barbarous religions are irreconcilably at variance, and that prayer or homage addressed to an image of our own or of other men's making, be that image avowedly material or conventionally spiritual, is the affirmation of idolatry with all its attendant atrocities, and the negation of all belief, all reverence, and all love, due to the noblest object of human worship that humanity can realize or conceive.'

These words are the rational basis upon which rest such poems as 'Hertha,' 'Before a Crucifix,' the 'Hymn of Man,' and 'The Altar of Righteousness.' He claims consistency in his political doctrine when he says, comparing his later poems with the 'Songs before Sunrise,' that

'Every passing word I have since thought fit to utter on any national or political question has been as wholly consistent with the principles which I then did my best to proclaim and defend as any apostasy from the faith of all republicans in the fundamental and final principle of union, voluntary if possible and compulsory if not, would have been ludicrous in the impudence of its inconsistency with these simple and irreversible principles. Monarchists and anarchists may be advocates of national dissolution and reactionary division; republicans cannot be.'

The poet then gives us a running commentary upon his dramatic verse, beginning with 'The Queen Mother,' 'written while yet under academic or tutorial authority,' and acknowledging it to be imitative of the Elizabethan model. In 'Chastelard' he thinks that 'something of real and evident life' is discernible. 'Bothwell' he calls an 'epic drama,' and quotes with pardonable pride the praise bestowed upon it by Hugo. 'Occuper ces deux cimes, cela n'est donné qu'à vous.' 'Mary Stuart' was coldly received by the public, but Sir Henry Taylor applauded it, and the author avows: 'I think I have never written anything worthier of such reward than the closing tragedy which may or may not have deserved but which certainly received it.' Of the two Greek plays, he thinks the 'Atalanta' too exuberant, effusive, and irregular, and doubts whether the whole is greater than any part of it. The 'Erechtheus' he views with greater satisfaction, and this must surely be the ver-

dict of the critic who considers the two works in their entirety. Little is said of the four later plays, but the author is careful to remind us, in speaking of them, that he writes, like Charles Lamb, for antiquity. 'When I write plays it is with a view to their being acted at the Globe, the Red Bull, or the Black Friars.'

Speaking of his lyrical work, Mr. Swinburne gives the highest place, and justly, in our opinion, to the two great Pindaric odes, 'Athens' and 'The Armada.'

'By the test of these two poems I am content that my claims should be decided and my station determined as a lyric poet in the higher sense of the term; a craftsman in the most ambitious line of his art that ever aroused or ever can arouse the emulous aspiration of his kind.'

He happily characterizes and links together the 'Hymn to Proserpine' and the 'Hymn to Man' as 'the death-song of spiritual decadence and the birth-song of spiritual renascence.' Of his lyrics of nature he writes with exquisite charm, and his doctrine is thus expressed:

'Mere descriptive poetry of the prepense and formal kind is exceptionally if not proverbially liable to incur and to deserve the charge of dulness: it is unnecessary to emphasize or obtrude the personal note, the presence or the emotion of a spectator, but it is necessary to make it felt and keep it perceptible if the poem is to have life in it or even a right to live.'

To know how faithfully Mr. Swinburne has followed this precept we have but to recall a few such poems as 'A Forsaken Garden,' 'In the Bay,' and 'By the North Sea.'

Mr. Swinburne's personal and memorial poems have often brought upon him the charge of extravagance in praising, and it is only natural that he should take some account of this accusation.

'If ever a word of tributary thanksgiving for the delight and the benefit of loyal admiration evoked in the spirit of a boy or aroused in the intelligence of a man may seem to exceed the limit of demonstrable accuracy, I have no apology to offer for any such aberration from the safe path of tepid praise or conventional applause.'

Confessing to rare good fortune in both friends and enemies, he declares that it should be

'Always a subject for thankfulness and self-congratulation if a man can honestly and reasonably feel assured that his friends and foes alike have been always and at almost all points the very men he would have chosen, had choice and foresight been allowed him, at the very outset of his career in life.'

Most of all was he fortunate in winning the friendship of Landor, Mazzini, and Hugo, 'the three living gods, I do not say of my idolatry, for idolatry is a term inapplicable where the gods are real and true, but of my whole-souled and single-hearted worship.' What wonder that he should have sought to find expression in song for the joy of such friendships, and that he should have found terms for the expression in some degree commensurate with his gratitude.

The two great misapprehensions of the general public concerning Mr. Swinburne's work are that it is prevailingly sensual and that its verbal affluence conceals poverty of thought. Both these notions are supremely ridiculous. The first of these notions is the exact opposite of the truth, and could not possibly be entertained by anyone familiar with the work as a whole. In all but a few of his pieces, he is a poet of spirit rather than of sense, and austerity is perhaps the most fitting epithet to apply to his work. Nor does it take a very prolonged study of that work to discover that it is rich in thought and varied in intellectual interest beyond the work of most other poets. Mr. Swinburne would be the last person to deny that poetry must be the embodiment of ideas, or fail absolutely in its mission. His own words are these:

'There is no music in verse which has not in it sufficient fullness and ripeness of meaning, sufficient adequacy of emotion or of thought, to abide the analysis of other than the published scrutiny of prepossession or the squint-eyed inspection of malignity.'

By this test he is clearly willing to be judged, and we have no doubt that when judged by it fairly and fully, he will not be found wanting.

THE AMERICAN LITERARY INSTINCT.

Geographical and racial explanations of the evolution of genius have become somewhat faded of late. Even Taine modified his theories considerably after the publication of his 'History of English Literature.' But one would like to call his spirit up and propound the following problem to him: 'There is a country, sir, larger in extent than Europe. It is a land of extremes. In summer it is throughout nearly its whole extent a part of the tropics. In winter the north pole is seemingly situated in every city. Its geographical features are on an enormous scale, — tremendous mountain systems, vast rivers, limitless plains, unending forests. It is inhabited by eighty millions of people drawn from all the great stocks of the world. It is a new ark where descendants of all of Noah's family are reunited. And they are fused together by one system of laws and the use of one language. What, sir, in your judgment, should be the resulting literary instincts and development of such a people?'

Can we doubt that our critic's ashes would lighten with his wonted fires, that his ghost eyes would glitter with delight, and that he would say, though in far more vivid phrase,

something like this: 'Excellent! Superb! You are describing the place and the moment for an ideal outburst of literature. The muster of races in your new empire should bring together all the instincts and ideals of the world. The North should send you its cloudy gods, its dreamings and its doubts. The South should bestow upon you its clear divinities, its passions and its fire. Your literary population should be a cast of stars. Your geographical immensities should raise to the *nth* power all the forces and faculties of the migrating personages of older mythologies and literatures. A brighter Hamlet should jostle a darker Othello. The Greek Achilles, the German Siegfried, the Celtic Cuchulain should reincarnate themselves in more splendid forms. Art should be the inheritance of your whole people. Your brilliant and intoxicating atmosphere should cause them to talk business in blank verse, do their love-making in song, go to church in a galliard, and come home in a coranto.'

So perhaps it should be — but so certainly it has not been. If one were exactly to reverse this imaginary picture one would be nearer the mark. Once indeed in our history, back in the forties and fifties, there was a stir of intellectual life in this country. Foreign philosophies were imported and retailed, native folk-lores were investigated, our men of intellect stood at the street corners and crowds assembled to listen to them, there was a cry that we must have a national literature. And a very remarkable if not absolutely great artistic production resulted. Even then the careers of the greatest were fresh illustrations of the fact that when God creates a genius, he signs a *lettre de cachet,* a sentence of life imprisonment in the world. Poe was practically starved out. Hawthorne would have shared his fate but for the accident of his having a personal friend in Franklin Pierce. Lowell, Longfellow, and Bryant wasted their best years in dry professorial or newspaper work. Yet the difference between then and now is enormous. If these people were not rewarded greatly, they were listened to and discussed. They felt they had a public. It is safe to say that there was, not relatively but absolutely, twenty times as much sympathy for and appreciation of things of the mind in their time as there is today.

A recently translated book, 'Success among Nations,' by a brilliant Hungarian, Emil Reich, devotes a chapter to American possibilities, intellectual and political. The author has no great admiration for us and no grave fear of our dominating the world in either way. He ascribes the inferiority which he attributes to us to three causes: First, the overwhelming influence of our women; second, the lack of outward pressure which would drive us to an intenser inward life; third, our almost exclusive preoccupation with commerce and industry.

Woman and Genius are enemies of old. Possibly the root of their hostility is that they both bear children. Another reason is that society is the creation of woman and that the rough, savage Orson-like Genius is a creature of solitude, and seldom comes into society except to revolt against it and try to shake it down. France is the only nation where woman has a power and influence comparable with that which she exercises in America. M. Brunetière, in an admirable essay, has sought to determine the amount of success with which woman has wielded her sceptre in France. He is most polite; he makes out the best case he can for the ladies; but in the end he is forced to confess that not a single Frenchman of first-class talent has ever bowed to feminine domination. Third-rate thinkers, lap-dog poets, a long train of Abbés and Academicians has thronged their *salons.* But Rabelais, Montaigne, Molière, Corneille, Lafontaine, and their like, have shouldered their way on without the aid of feminine plots or applause. It is not that these men did not feel the charm and beauty of womanhood. Genius generally feels it too deeply. But they declined to submit first-rate intellects to the domination of second-rate ones. It is precisely in those countries where woman is kept in the background, in England and Germany, that the ideal of womanhood blooms most gorgeously in the pages of the poets. Neither France nor America can show anything in their literatures to match the women of Shakespeare and Goethe. And America at least has but few of those lyrics of love and admiration which are as numerous in the literatures of other nations as the songs of their birds in spring. Think of the long roll of English love poems, — the epithalamiums of Spenser, the Elizabethan sonnets, the verse of Donne, the Cavalier lyrics, the triumphant strains of Burns and Shelley, and Tennyson's picture gallery of fair women! With us, Poe's few mystical notes of adoration, two or three southern love-songs, and some rather cold poems by the New England men, are about all that our women have been able to inspire. Probably they do not care; having the reality of reign they may not need verbal homage. But their throne has been built up mainly by the poet. Every educated man sees in his mistress's face not only her own beauty, but the shadow of the beauty of the heroines of song. She sums up for him all that ideal seraglio which has filled his brain since boyhood. She is Rosalind and Viola and Imogen, Shelley's Miranda, and Burns's Mary Morison. And to keep her power alive she needs to be

able to compel men to create new images of her grace and charm. Should women ever succeed in having poetry dismissed from the service of mankind, should they kick down the ladder by which they have risen, they will soon themselves be relegated back into the rank of squaws and serfs.

Our Hungarian author holds that the strength of Europe is in its division, that the hard-won boundaries of the different lands have preserved national peculiarities, have fostered variety and strength of character, have fenced out influences which would have resulted in a Chinese uniformity. The view is sound. Here in America we have established a certain form of civilization and then set it in motion on its Juggernaut course to crush and roll out all originality and level the natural elevations and depressions of humanity into one desert of commonplace. Everybody must be alike through twenty degrees of latitude and fifty of longitude. Even if the type of civilization which we have evolved were the highest possible, such sameness would be soul-depressing. Every one, I suppose, has revolted against the Miltonic idea of heaven because of the monotony of amiability and harp-playing which prevailed there before Lucifer put some variety into the place. The slightest acquaintance with foreign countries is enough to convince one that the cultivation of personality, of eccentricity even, adds greatly to the delight of human intercourse. And of course it is the salt and savor of literature. Compare two contemporary novels, one English and the other American, and it will be seen at once that English life is infinitely richer in varied types of humanity than American. It would be interesting to speculate as to the results if the Southern Confederacy had succeeded in breaking up our nation. A great slave-holding aristocracy left to develop at its own will would probably have given birth to magnificent personalities. One sign of the spirit of conformity which prevails in America is the liking for the study of law, which has obtained here from the beginning. Edmund Burke said in one of his speeches that there had been more copies of Blackstone sold in the Colonies than in the mother country. Now law is a narrowing study. It is apt to make men as sharp and bright and as like as pins. I remember once, in a dispute with my old law preceptor, I drew on a piece of paper a perpendicular line and beside it a circle. The straight line, I said, represented the legal mind, the circle the poetical. 'Yes,' answered my friend, 'the lawyer is an integer and the poet a cipher.' The rejoinder was clever, and it is odd that men have accepted the same sign as a symbol of nothingness and of the universal.

Commercialism, I fear, is ingrained in America, — it is blood of our blood, bone of our bone. Other nations, of course, have been and are commercial, and as long as we must eat and have clothes to cover us there is no help for it. But in other nations there is a saving sense of something better. The secret desire of an Englishman is to be a Lord. The secret desire of a Frenchman is to be a Member of the Academy. The secret desire of a German is to write a big book on the Dialects of the Turanian Tribes. These ambitions are a ferment that elevate and lighten life. I have cast about a good deal for a formula which would express the honest ambition of the average American, and the other day I found it in the first line of an insurance advertisement which met my eye. It ran thus: 'To live better and save more is the big idea which goes to bed with us all.' Obviously this sage of the shop does not mean by his 'live better' the same thing which Marcus Aurelius meant when he said, 'Even in a palace life may be lived well.' No! He means by it to have more food and better clothes and a bigger house and greater social importance. There is no harm, indeed there is good in these things; but to make them the 'big idea which goes to bed with us all,' — why, the Hottentots have a higher hope. No real religion, or art, or literature, no science save that which ministers to material wants, can flourish in a community obsessed by such ambition.

Yet as all men crave permanence, and strive to leave some record of themselves, as the savage carves pieces of bone or scratches hunting scenes on the wall of his cave, so we are forced to some kind of art. And the kinds of art which are accepted and are successful among us express our popular instincts. As a corollary to the dominance of woman in our life we have a worship of prettiness and decorum. We do small things delicately. We are much concerned with style, and import the last year's fashions from France and England and make fetiches of them. As women approve authority, we are fond of maxim-makers and moralists and writers who tell us how to succeed in life. I have always thought that people must be very bad to need to go to church as much as they do; and similarly I think the nation must be weak mentally and morally which requires so many props of moral phrases and axioms to support it. On the other hand, our women-instructed minds shrink from strong passions and tragic situations. We must apologize for indulging in tragedy, as Snug the Joiner apologized for bringing a lion into the presence of the ladies. Whitman was perfectly right in his characterization of our lady-like literature.

If he had only had the ability to visualize his ideas, to create instead of merely making catalogues of possible characters and giving hints of situations rank from the soil, he would have been a great literary reformer. That he would have been popular is another thing. Poe, our profoundest thinker and artist, is not popular. Hawthorne, a tragedian of the spirit, is not popular. Cooper is only read by boys; Herman Melville and Brockden Browne are not read at all. Hardly anything, indeed, is read today except that which deals gracefully with the commonplace, touches on the domestic emotions, or gratifies our social vanity by reviving the names and deeds of our not very remote forefathers.

The corollary to the uniformity of our life is a notable lack of depth and variety of personalities in our books. It is hardly too much to say that there are more vivid, original, eccentric characters in a single novel of Smollett or Dickens than in our whole novel literature. Our striving is for good taste, — we are going to be genteel if we break something; and our books reflect the general insipidity and tameness.

The corollary to our commercialism is a distaste for the ideal and a craving for cheap amusement. Life is not enacted in Wall or Wake street as it is in the plays of Shakespeare or the dramas of Wagner. Dealers in sugar and cotton and manipulators of the stock market are not going to believe in gods and ghosts and elves and heroes and heroines of romance. When they need relaxation they swap doubtful stories, or read the productions of our immortal American humorists; or go to see the light and frothy performances of our stage. I have in mind a famous club where rich men congregate and where the *habitués* sit around and listen to the news from the stock ticker, and when there is any great fluctuation in the market they get their pencils out and calculate how much each of their friends has gained or lost by the operation. That is an intellectual diversion of a kind, — but ah! how different from the conversation in a street of Athens when Socrates had gathered a crowd about him, or the talk in the circles of the Mermaid Inn or Johnson's Club, or the intercourse in the court of Saxe-Weimar.

In one of Keats's letters he describes himself as standing in a central street of London and looking north, east, south, and west, and seeing nothing anywhere but dulness. We cannot always tell at a given time what ferment is going on about us, what rich and glorious fabrics of thought and art are rising like exhalations, silently and unseen. But certainly there is little in America today to encourage a lover of the things of the mind. Our poets are driven into business, our artists into exile. Our thinkers become college professors, where they dry up and blow away. Sir Richard Temple said once that 'None was ever a great poet who did much apply himself to anything else.' We cannot expect a great literature if we do not support and back the persons who can produce. But Americans do not want a great literature. They want, in the inspired words of our insurance advertisement, 'to live better and save more.' CHARLES LEONARD MOORE.

COMMUNICATIONS.

THE AUTHOR OF 'MILTON'S PRAYER OF PATIENCE.'

(To the Editor of THE DIAL.)

The reviewer of Mr. Marston's Reminiscences, in your issue of January 16, is correct in supposing the poem attributed to Milton on his blindness to have been written by Elizabeth Lloyd Howell. Mr. Marston is also correct, for Lloyd was Mrs. Howell's maiden name. She changed both her name and her religious denomination on her marriage; and although really best known through an allusion to her by Whittier,—the poem describing a summer ride with her,—she once spoke of him to me in a distinctly superior and patronizing manner. She was a woman of some beauty, but was charged by some of the ladies at the summer boarding house where we met with wearing 'plumpers' in her cheeks, whatever they may be,—a form of self-decoration in which the kindly Quaker poet would have found, I am sure, some hearty amusement. Mr. Stedman, in the excellent biographical notes at the end of his 'American Anthology,' speaks of her poems as having appeared in 'The Wheat Sheaf' in 1852. She lived to be eighty-five, but did not further distinguish herself, I believe. T. W. H.

Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 4, 1905.

A SHAKESPEARE QUARTO FOUND.

(To the Editor of THE DIAL.)

My friend, Dr. F. J. Furnivall, has just sent me the 'Westminster Gazette' for January 13, which states that a copy of the 1594 quarto of 'Titus Andronicus' has been found in the house of a countrywoman in Sweden. Such an edition was entered on the Stationers' Registers under date of February 6, 1594, as 'a book intituled a Noble Romaine Historye of Titus Andronicus'; but no copy of it has previously been discovered. Langbaine, in his 'Dramatic Poetry' (1691), refers to it, but even at that early date no copy had survived.

The book is at present in the care of the librarian of Lund University. An offer of £300 has been made for it and refused. It will probably fetch more than double that price when put on the market. W. J. ROLFE.

Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 7, 1905.

The New Books.

A Wordsworthian in Reminiscent Mood.*

Any book from the pen of Dr. William Knight, the Wordsworth scholar and St. Andrews professor of philosophy, is sure to be richly worth the reading. His 'Retrospects,' of which the first volume now appears, is a treat such as his long acquaintance with men of letters, his years of work side by side with them in the field of literature, and his mastery of the art of pen portraiture, would have led one confidently to expect. After noting, in his preface, the indisputable benefit to be derived from communion, whether personal or through books, with 'characters that are strong, original, exalted and benign, that are many-sided, fertile-minded and ideal,' he says a word condemnatory of that distorted presentation of a man's life which is not seldom found in the so-called critical biography. 'What is posterity the better,' he asks, 'for knowing the verdict of A, B, and C upon "the great of old," whose spirits still "rule us from their urns"; more especially when there is much more of the A, B, and C, the new critics, than of the departed sage or seer in the books which the former write? What it surely needs much more is to have an adequate and trustworthy re-presentation of the past, and new pictures of the men and women — these "great of old" — as in a mirror, so that the living may be able to realize the dead as they lived and moved and had their being in the flesh.' Without conscious idealization, therefore, or any embroidery or amplification of plain facts and spoken words, Professor Knight has produced some chapters of fragmentary biography that are as fascinating as they are convincing, their very charm indeed largely lying in their evident truthfulness and their admirable restraint. 'I lack the power,' he says, 'of recasting or reconstructing a conversation out of a minimum of actual fact. In no instance is an attempt made to reproduce a lengthened conversation with those whose letters are printed. Many detached remarks are given, but no continuous discussion.' Without further preliminaries, let us now plunge *in medias res*. Here is a glimpse of Carlyle and his wife:

'We were sitting in the "golden silence" he loved so much, and yet ignored so often, when Mrs. Carlyle entered. I was struck by her gracious air. That afternoon it was most gracious. She was preparing tea, when her husband made a disparaging remark on one of our modern writers; and she said, with the utmost *naïveté*, "Oh, Tom, you're so eccentric." "Yes," exclaimed—I may say growled—her husband; "Yes, *but can you find my centre?*"'

A visit to Tennyson in 1890 is described. The grace and dignity with which the aged poet bore his weight of years was impressive. 'There was the keen eagle eye; and though the glow of youth was gone, the strength of age was in its place. The lines of his face were like the furrows in the stem of a wrinkled oak-tree; but his whole bearing disclosed a latent strength and nobility, a reserve of power, combined with a most courteous grace of manner. I was also struck by the négligé air of the man; so different from that of Browning, or Arnold, or Lowell.' From the conversation recorded, all noteworthy, a paragraph on the sonnet may be quoted.

'He said he thought the best in the language were Milton's, Shakespeare's, and Wordsworth's; after these three, those by his own brother Charles. "I at least rank my brother's next to those by the three Olympians." He added, "A sonnet arrests the free sweep of genius, and if poets were to keep to it, it would cripple them; but it is a fascinating kind of verse, and to excel in it is a rare distinction." I ventured to refer to the metrical and structural necessity that its last line should form the climax, both of thought and expression, in a sonnet; and that the whole should be like a wave breaking on the shore. He said, "Not only so; the whole should show a continuous advance of thought and of movement, like a river fed by rillets; as every great poem, and all essays and treatises, should."'

The memoir of Tennyson by his son has made us familiar with the poet's firm belief in the immortality of the soul, a belief that also finds frequent attestation in his poems. Worth recording in this connection is his assertion to Professor Knight that 'the idea of annihilation would be more horrible to me than the idea of everlasting torments.'

The charm of Dean Stanley's radiant, versatile, many-sided personality is well conveyed. Let us quote an incident illustrating his imperturbable good humor.

'On another occasion he was journeying in the same neighborhood, when two fellow-passengers in his carriage, ignorant of who he was, began to abuse the heretical and latitudinarian Dean, unstinting in their denunciations. When he reached his station, and was about to walk to a carriage in waiting, he suddenly remembered that he had left his umbrella in the train and returned for it, when the passenger who had used so many bad words about him had taken it up, and found the name (the Dean of Westminster) on the handle. He apologized profoundly, and said that he did not know who it was who was travelling with him. "Never mind," said the Dean. "You have given me a good deal to think about, and I am much obliged to you."'

This chapter, one of the longest and best in the book, closes with a lecture by Stanley on 'The Mutual Relations of Religion, Science, and

* Retrospects. By William Knight. Volume I. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons.

Literature,' which he delivered at Dundee in 1875, and which has never before been published except as a newspaper report.

Of Gladstone's phenomenal memory, and of his wide reading in general literature, we have heard much. Following is an anecdote illustrating both:

'I well remember a dinner-party in London at which Mr. Gladstone was the principal guest, although there were many representatives of Literature and Science as well as Politics present. After dinner the conversation turned to the number of lines in the great poems of the world; and Mr. Gladstone was asked: How many are there in the "Iliad"? He at once replied, and to a second question gave the number in the "Odyssey." "In the 'Divine Comedy'?" inquired one guest. Instantly the number in the "Inferno," the "Purgatorio," and the "Paradiso" were told. In "Hamlet," "Paradise Lost," "Faust" (I only remember these), the answer came without a pause, as if out of a brain in compartments, where the facts had been stored away, and which now opened as by a spring. I was asked by our host if I could tell the number in "The Excursion" and in "The Prelude," and by some one else how many there were in "The White Doe of Rylstone." In each case I had to shake my head in ignorance. I said it had never occurred to me to estimate poems by their quantity. "No," said Gladstone, "none of us do that—the test is a qualitative one—but literary statistics are of use." It seemed to me, however, as if the instinct of the Chancellor of the Exchequer had been at work in the brain of the Premier in reference to the great poems of the world, and that the chambers of memory were full to overflowing. On telling this afterwards at St. Andrews to his old Oxford tutor—Bishop Charles Wordsworth—he said that Gladstone's memory was superlative. "I remember sending him, to the country house in which he was then residing, a Latin version which I had just written of one of the hymns in the 'Christian Year.' He replied at once, and quoted in his letter another excellent rendering of the same hymn in Latin, made long ago by a friend of his, which he said was still as vivid to him as if he had received it yesterday." '

Among lesser notables, the author gives excellent pictures of those ardent apostles of the true and the beautiful, James Smetham, William Davies, and J. Henry Shorthouse, and a very readable chapter on that woman of rare scholarship, Anna Swanwick. Smetham, the artist and poet, was one of those whose patient strivings are not destined to be crowned with conventional success — which, however, was the last thing desired in his case. 'In my secret heart,' he declares, 'I look upon myself as one who *has* got on, and got to his goal, as one who has got something a thousand times better than a fortune, more real, more inward, less in the power of others, less variable, more immortal, more eternal; as one whose feet are on a rock, his goings established, with a new song in his mouth, and joy on his head.' In his memories of Whitwell Elwin, rector of Booton in Norfolk, and editor of the 'Quarterly Review' from 1854 to 1867, Professor Knight quotes from one of Elwin's letters a curious anecdote showing how painstaking Wordsworth was in applying the file to his verses. Mrs. Gaskell is the ultimate authority for the story, and is quoted by Elwin as follows:

'One day when they were living at Grasmere (no post-office there) Wordsworth walked over to Ambleside (more than four miles) to post some poem that was to be included in a volume just being printed. After dinner, as he sat meditating, he became dissatisfied with one line, and grew so restless over the thought that towards bedtime he declared he must go to Ambleside and alter it; for "in those days postage was very heavy, and we were obliged to be very prudent." So he and Miss Wordsworth set off after nine o'clock, walked to Ambleside, knocked up the post-office people, asked for a candle, got the letter out of the box, sent the good people to bed again, and sat in the little parlour, "puzzling and puzzling till they got the line right"; when they replaced the letter, put out the candle, and softly stole forth, and walked home in the winter midnight.'

Having now had a glimpse of this, that, and the other of our author's contemporaries, let us take a look at the writer himself. In a letter that he prints from James Martineau is a proposal that Mr. Knight should succeed Dr. Martineau as minister of Little Portland Street Chapel, a position Martineau was forced to resign in 1872. Although the offer was declined, the letter attests the broad liberality of both writer and recipient.

'As I muse upon the matter, I come round again and again to the one only thing which, as I believe, would hold and save these people, and prevent the virtual sacrifice of their spiritual life: viz. your removal to London to take charge of them. It is a daring, and I fear an impracticable, thought. I see all the difficulty of such a move after so recent a declaration of Trinitarian opinion—though not as identified with Christianity, but only as an afterthought of philosophical speculation. I hear beforehand the outcry of your opponents, that their suspicions are justified. I anticipate scruples on the part of my own people. Nevertheless, beneath all this, the natural affinities and realities are on the side of such a solution. And if my people had the magnanimity to rely on these and offer you a free pulpit, trusting that adequate theological sympathy would work itself out; and if you, on the strength of this unpledged attitude, felt encouragement to brave reproach, and take a position involving no retraction and only the engagement to go whither the truth of God might lead; it is my sincere persuasion that a work would open before you here more congenial and of higher character than any which the Free Kirk can have in reserve for you. You are appointed, I must think, to draw upwards those who would otherwise have *less faith* than you: and your faculties will never move with their power unhindered till you have to deal with such an audience.'

Other most interesting chapters, of which lack of space forbids further notice, are on Browning, Frederick Denison Maurice, and Matthew Arnold. A second volume is promised, giving 'reminiscences of and letters from Ruskin, Cardinal Newman, George Frederick Watts, James

Russell Lowell, Lords Selborne and Coleridge, Herbert Spencer, Lecky, Henry Sidgwick, Roden Noel, Dora Greenwell, Aubrey de Vere, the late Master of Balliol, Sir John Seeley, Leslie Stephen, William Morris, Dante Rossetti, Mrs. Oliphant, and many others,' — surely a most attractive list. Let us hope that our entertainer, after making us wait so long for his first volume, which was begun and an initial chapter printed many years ago, will now spare us further proof that 'expectation makes a blessing dear.'

PERCY F. BICKNELL.

THE IROQUOIS CONFEDERACY.*

This will surely be remembered as an era of historical reprints, so far at least as the United States is concerned. Never before, probably, has there been such a veritable flood of old historical books reissued in new dress. What is more to the point, the books themselves are in nearly every case books of real value, — books which have not been, and often could not be, replaced by later works in the same field.

It is also a notable fact that, either directly or indirectly, a large proportion of these books throw light upon the history and the manners and customs of the Indian tribes; and several are devoted especially to that most remarkable of North American tribes, the Iroquois. Not long ago, Cadwallader Colden's 'History of the Five Indian Nations of Canada' appeared in a neat little reprint, in two volumes; but without that indispensable adjunct of a history of any sort — an index. Now we have two other books dealing with the same tribe: Morgan's 'League of the Iroquois,' and Canfield's 'Legends of the Iroquois.' Though published more than half a century ago, Morgan's 'League of the Iroquois' still remains the best and most authoritative work on the subject. It is not absolutely free from historical and other errors, — indeed, what work is? — but they are all of comparatively minor importance, and the book is, as Francis Parkman described it, a 'production of singular merit.' The present edition — for it would be most unjust to call it merely a reprint — presents not only a scrupulously accurate printing of the edition of 1851, but is enriched with voluminous notes by the present editor, Mr. Herbert M. Lloyd; an Introduction, by the editor; some interesting personal reminiscences of Morgan, by Mr. Charles T. Porter, the 'only survivor of the three co-laborers in the original book'; a sketch of Morgan's life, with a bibliography of his writings, by the editor; biographical notes on Ely S. Parker and Charles T. Porter; and last, but by no means least, an excellent index, including a partial vocabulary of Seneca names. The illustrations include a portrait of Morgan, and a map of the Iroquois country prepared by the Rev. Wm. M. Beauchamp, S.T.D. A fact worthy of special commendation is that the editor has availed himself to a very large extent of Morgan's own emendations of his original text, whether contained in his subsequent works or in the form of manuscript notes. In this way we have in many cases Morgan's corrections of his own mistakes — mistakes which he was led into in the 1851 book, through insufficient information, but which his own subsequent investigations proved to be false or inaccurate.

For his editorial notes Mr. Lloyd has drawn upon every source of information, and they reveal his wide and discriminating reading of literature on the Iroquois. There is just one criticism that must be made, and that applies not to the substance but to the arrangement of the notes. These are thrown into a bulky Appendix at the back of the book, and are arranged in such a fashion that reference to them is anything but convenient. Possibly a good deal of this is due to the fact that in the present edition the two former volumes are thrown into one, while the paging remains distinct. Had the book been paged in a single series through the two volumes, much of the confusion might have been avoided. However, this is a minor point.

One cannot easily overestimate the importance and value of Morgan's 'League of the Iroquois.' If only as a reliable record of the political and social organization of an extremely interesting tribe, it would be a work of permanent interest. The Iroquois had no written language; their laws and history and traditions were carried down from mouth to mouth. Though greatly reduced in numbers, they still retain their individuality as a tribe, or group of tribes; but it is probable that even now much of the material contained in Mr. Morgan's book would have been unobtainable, had the 'League of the Iroquois' never been written, — and within a comparatively short time, when the last remnant of the once all-powerful Confederacy disappears in the surrounding mass of Aryan stock, the history of the great League would have become a lost chapter in the history of America. Morgan's enthusiasm for his work, and a natural gift for presenting even the dryest facts in a graphic and interesting way, com-

* LEAGUE OF THE HO-DE-NO-SAU-NEE, OR IROQUOIS. By Lewis H. Morgan. New edition, with additional matter. Edited and annotated by Herbert M. Lloyd. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

THE LEGENDS OF THE IROQUOIS. Told by 'The Cornplanter.' From authoritative Notes and Studies. By William W. Canfield. New York: A. Wessels Co.

bine to make the 'League of the Iroquois' not only a work of prime importance to all students of Indian life and character, but a book that one reads with genuine enjoyment for its own sake.

Perhaps an even deeper interest attaches to this work on the Iroquois,—so far, at least, as the author himself is concerned, — by reason of a vast investigation which grew directly out of it, and to which Morgan devoted the latter half of his life. In studying the manners and customs of the Senecas, he had been struck by the peculiar system of relationship which existed in that tribe, — a system under which the familiar relationships of father, mother, sister, brother, uncle, aunt, etc., were extended apparently beyond the usual limits of consanguinity, in a most bewildering fashion. To others, as the Rev. Dr. McIlvaine has pointed out, this apparent confusion of relationships, though often noticed before, had suggested nothing but the confusion of a savage mind and the reign of unreason. To Morgan it was the first step upon a great linguistic trail, which he was to follow throughout the remainder of his life, and which led him to results far transcending his expectations. It led him, first of all, to the discovery that the Iroquois method of characterizing kinship was substantially the same as that of the Dakotah tribes in the Far West. This induced him to conjecture whether, if such an extraordinary system were common to two tribes so remote as the Iroquois and the Dakotah, it might not be found to be common to all the tribes of North and South America.

Here one may note the two characteristics which, above all others, marked the nature of Lewis Morgan, and were chiefly responsible for his successful conclusion of a task that can only be described as gigantic; these were his very remarkable power of generalization — a power which seemed to have in it something very like intuition,—and his indomitable perseverance. He followed this intellectual trail with all the obstinate persistency of one of those Iroquois warriors for whom he possessed such genuine sympathy. As the first of these characteristics led him to generalize as to the probable existence of a system of consanguinity common to all the American tribes, with all the important conclusions to which such a fact would inevitably lead, so the second induced him to devote ten long years to an investigation of the subject, which not only embraced all the available literature, but included personal visits to every important tribe on the continent. The result was a complete vindication of his theory.

But the trail did not end here; it led him still farther afield. If the system of relationship first discovered among the Iroquois was now proved to be common to all the aboriginal tribes of North and South America, was it not possible that the same system might be found among the Turanian and Polynesian families? Another ten years were given to this investigation, schedules of questions being prepared and sent through the Smithsonian Institution to missionaries and American consuls in every quarter of the globe. Again Morgan's broad and pregnant generalization proved to be correct.

Dr. McIlvaine, whose reminiscences form an interesting feature of the appendix to the 'League of the Iroquois,' tells us that during this period Morgan lived and worked under great mental excitement.

'I well remember one occasion when he came into my study saying, "I shall find it, I shall find it among the Tamil people and Dravidian tribes of Southern India." At this time I had no expectation of any such result; and I said to him, "My friend, you have enough to do in working out your discovery in connection with the tribes of the American continent; let the peoples of the old world go." He replied "I cannot do it,—I cannot do it; I must go on, for I am sure I shall find it all there." Some months afterward he came in again, his face all aglow with excitement, the Tamil schedule in his hands, the answers to his questions just what he had predicted; and, throwing it on my table, he exclaimed, "There! What did I tell you?"'

But again the trail led him onward. If the same common system of relationship and affinity was common to all the members of the ancient Turanian and Polynesian stocks, as well as to the aboriginal tribes of America, it might also prove to have prevailed in early days among the two other great groups of the human family, the Semitic and Aryan races; in a word, it might, and probably would, prove to have been absolutely universal, and would lead back from each of the linguistic groups to the prehistoric race which was the progenitor of them all. Here was a problem to stir the blood, — one whose solution might satisfy any ambition. To quote again from Dr. McIlvaine:

'When he broached this final generalization to me I was appalled, not having the least expectation that it could be verified. But with his customary enthusiasm and energy, almost superhuman, he immediately addressed himself to another series of vast investigations, with a similar result in the end. He found overwhelming evidence that the system had once prevailed in all the Arabic or Semitic peoples, including the Hebrews, in all the Sanscritic or Aryan branches, the Brahmans, Persians, Greeks, Romans, Gothic, Celtic and Sclavonic nations, among our own ancestors,—in a word, throughout the human race, over three-fourths of which his investigations extended. This last generalization stands perhaps unequalled for its vastness and grandeur, and for its fruitfulness in results, by anything in the history of science known to me except that of the Newtonian theory of gravitation.'

The results of these long-continued investigations were published by the Smithsonian Institution, in 1871, in a large volume entitled 'Systems of Consanguinity and Affinity of the Human Family.' The reviewer well remembers the amazement with which he first looked through this great work and realized the stupendous nature of the task which had been brought to such a successful conclusion. The conclusions which grew inevitably out of a careful examination and analysis of these data went far beyond Mr. Morgan's most sanguine expectations. It not only became clear that the apparently meaningless system of relationship which he had proved to be common to every branch of the human family established beyond question the existence in prehistoric times of a universal system of communal marriage, but as the voluminous material was more exhaustively analysed and compared, facts of startling significance emerged, — the curtain of countless generations rolled back, and the prehistoric world, with its primitive social organization, and its primitive mental and moral structure, stood revealed. As Morgan had gathered together in his 'Systems of Consanguinity' an immense body of new facts, new data, so in his later work on 'Ancient Society' he interpreted these facts and drew from them conclusions and generalizations of the utmost importance to Ethnology and all its sister sciences. As the editor of the present book rightly says, 'Morgan's work in the domain of Ethnology is quite comparable to that of Darwin in another field.'

So much space has been given to Mr. Morgan that it will be impossible to deal at length with the other author under consideration. Canfield's 'Legends of the Iroquois' is one of the most important volumes in the admirable series which the Wessels Company has been issuing for some time past, under the general editorship of Mr. Rufus Rockwell Wilson. These volumes do not profess to be much more than reprints, with such notes as are absolutely indispensable; but in type, paper, and general makeup, they are all that could be desired. The 'Legends of the Iroquois' present what is from several points of view the most fascinating side of Indian character, the poetic and imaginative side. If space permitted it would be worth while to quote one of these legends,— for instance, the Birth of the Arbutus, as delicate and charming a little allegory as one could find anywhere, but of which no just impression could be given without quoting it entire. It may be said for this book that while, like Morgan's 'League of the Iroquois,' it has a distinct value to the student of Ethnology, or anyone who is interested in the study of Indian life and character, it will also appeal with equal force to the reader who seeks only entertainment; for we venture to say that anyone who dips into this book of legends — one might almost call them fairy tales — will find them as fascinating as a book of verses or a metrical romance.

LAWRENCE J. BURPEE.

MEN AND MANNERS IN TUDOR LONDON.*

The time of the Tudors, beginning with the accession of Henry VII. in 1485 and ending with the death of Elizabeth in 1603, was one of the greatest periods in English history. It included the reigns of Henry VII., Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary and Elizabeth. It embraced the entire sixteenth century, which saw the rise of absolute monarchy, the Reformation extended and England made Protestant, the Renaissance active in that country, the printing-press busy, a noble literature developed, the birth of modern science, and men's minds lifted to a new view-point of the universe and far above that from which they had previously observed nature and natural things; it saw also the greatest of commercial revolutions consequent upon the discovery of a new ocean route to India, and a new world in the west opened for exploration and colonization. It was an age of great men; more than two thousand English names from that century have been found worthy of a place in the 'Dictionary of National Biography,'— three times as many as appear from any previous century.

The gravitating point in this great historical period lay principally in London. By far the greatest number of events which made the time of the Tudors so important and so interesting occurred in that city, which, as the trade of the East deserted the Mediterranean lines and the older commercial capitals lost their rank, rose in greatness. It was there that the lives of the two Henrys, of Edward, of Mary and Elizabeth, were chiefly spent. It was there that the revolutions which marked the period found their storm-centre. It was in the city of London that executions occurred for witchcraft, for political causes, or for conscience's sake, the most numerous and notable in all history.

As London was England to so large an extent, we are naturally curious to learn all we can about the city at that interesting period. The late Sir Walter Besant's quarto volume on 'London in the Time of the Tudors' goes far toward gratifying our curiosity. It is in the same sumptuous form as the same author's 'London in the Eighteenth Century,' reviewed in these columns some time since. The illustrations are

* LONDON IN THE TIME OF THE TUDORS. By Sir Walter Besant. Illustrated. New York: The Macmillan Co.

for the most part reproductions of contemporary prints; chief among them is a panorama of the city, extending over three double-pages of the book, originally drawn by Anthony Van den Wyngaerde in 1543, well illustrating the map folded into the cover, embracing 12 pages, and being a reduced reproduction of Ralph Agas's map of about 1560. The city thus presented to us was not a place of narrow crooked streets and closely-built houses, but a straggling town where parks and gardens and trees abounded, in the midst of which were to be seen such massive structures as the Tower of London, Westminster Abbey, St. Paul's, and many palaces, hospitals, and monastic buildings.

London had not in those days assumed the gigantic uniformity of the modern metropolis, nor was it as yet wholly absorbed in the whirl of business life. It was not, as at present, a province covered with houses, but a city of moderate size, with walls and gates beyond which lay pleasant suburbs. It is difficult now to arrive at any correct estimate of its population. There could not have been less than thirty or forty thousand souls within its walls in the twelfth century; and in the succeeding centuries, while other towns in England were steadily declining, London was growing. It was estimated that in the reign of Mary the city had a population of from 150,000 to 180,000, and that this rose to 300,000 in 1607. All this was in spite of frequent visitations of the plague, causing a heavy death-rate,—as, for example, in 1564, when 23,660 died, more than 20,000 of them of the plague. The number of foreign residents was probably not less than 10,000 at the end of the sixteenth century.

The business of the city, as well as its domestic operations, were largely carried on in the streets, much in the manner of a tropical city. Its red brick, half-timbered houses, with high gables, oriel windows, and terraces, and its citizens in picturesque and even gay attire,—all gave to the city the color and stamp of originality. The Thames was crossed by but one bridge; its waters were clear, and gardens and meadows lined its banks,—though it is said to have given employment in 1594 to 40,000 men as boatmen, sailors, fishermen. It was a pleasure-loving city in those days. The barbers' and tobacconists' shops were favorite places of resort. Of the latter there were no less than seven thousand in the city; and in some of them instruction was given in the art of smoking. St. Paul's was a rendezvous for promenaders and idle folk. Smithfield had its Fair on certain days. At Bartholomew's Fair were puppet-shows and exhibitions of curiosities, and in Southwark were bear-baitings. There were bowling alleys, cock-fighting, and 'tent-pegging in the tilt-yard.' Toward the end of the period arose the theatre, to surpass in popularity all other forms of amusement, notwithstanding the fierce invectives hurled against it by the Puritans. The city was full of inns; and whereas these had formerly been places of lodging, and some of them, like the Inns of Court, were colleges of residence, and totally distinct from the taverns and cookships whose business it was to furnish food and drink, it now became the function of the Inns to provide food, and they were consequently made the meeting-places of those famous constituents of the early clubs.

Sir Walter Besant's work is rightly called a survey. It is not a history; it is not a story. It is especially happy in its accounts of how people lived and dressed, what they ate and drank, what customs they pursued at their weddings and at the burial of their dead,—from the king and queen down to the 'prentice, who at this period was at the height of his power and importance, chiefly as a disturber of the peace, and whose business it was to attract customers by calling out in front of the shops, 'What d'ye lack, gentles? What d'ye lack? My ware is best!' The author has drawn largely upon contemporary authors,—Stowe, Harrison (who contributed to Holinshed), the Maitland manuscripts, and other works which can only be read at the present day through the medium of their modern transcribers.

ARTHUR HOWARD NOLL.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE TO DATE.*

Magazine writers in America have for several decades past found agreeable occupation for their pens in discussing and explaining President Monroe's declaration concerning the attitude of America toward the interests of European nations on this continent. With each fresh possibility of a foreign entanglement has appeared a new exposition of the proper American policy; and more or less difference of opinion has been developed, owing to the failure of commentators to examine the subject exhaustively. The events of recent years have not only renewed but intensified the public interest in the subject, and have furnished so much new material for consideration that what has heretofore required space for a magazine article now demands a treatise. The appearance of Mr. Thomas B. Edgington's compendious volume on the Monroe Doctrine is therefore timely. The author, an attorney of over forty years' practice at the bar of Memphis, Tennessee, has brought to his task a long professional experience, and an extended study of original sources

* THE MONROE DOCTRINE. By T. B. Edgington, of the Bar of Memphis, Tennessee. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

of information. The modest thesis of Mr. George F. Tucker of Boston (1885) has been drawn upon, and followed in part; but the present author has availed himself of the wealth of new material which recent international episodes have introduced, and has brought down to date his discussion of the phases of Monroeism which have been made prominent in the debates of later years. Among other subjects thus presented are the treaty establishing the Hague Tribunal, the Venezuelan Boundary case, the settlement of the European claims against Venezuela, and the Panama Canal treaty and concession. Mr. Edgington preserves a calm and historical spirit in all his comments on the interesting subjects of which he treats, and the argumentation in which he not infrequently indulges is that of a candid jurisconsult rather than that of a partisan. Indeed, it would be difficult for a stranger to discover from these pages the author's political predilections. As authority for the positions he assumes, he makes numerous citations from well-established legal treatises, and from documents of historical verity. The whole work may be called a glossary upon the leading features of recent American diplomacy, with the Monroe Doctrine kept in view as the cardinal feature.

Mr. Edgington's exposition of the true scope and purport of President Monroe's declaration is correct and discriminating, and states clearly the present general understanding at home, and the same with which we are credited by most of the European states. While the author's general purpose is historical and not prophetic, he does not hesitate to point out in several respects what course the United States should pursue in order to preserve a just consistency with our past. The 'Calvo doctrine' is expounded at length, exposing its errors, and its trangressions of international law; and the author explains that it cannot be combined with the Monroe Doctrine 'in any American system,' and urges that 'the fact should be made known by the United States to the European powers that it does not indorse the Calvo heresy.' At the same time, 'the policy of this government should be to induce the Spanish-American republics to adopt the Monroe Doctrine each for itself.' And as the modern substitution of steam for sailing vessels has made coaling stations necessary, we may well concede the use of such stations in this hemisphere to the European powers, as not inconsistent with the Monroe Doctrine, while we, without violating our own precedents, secure the use of similar stations abroad; and 'it would be a sound international policy for the United States to take the initiative in this matter.' These, though the suggestions of an advocate rather than the comments of a historian, are timely, and may well receive careful consideration.

On the vexed question of Canning's claim to the authorship of the Monroe Doctrine, Mr. Edgington seems to be unusually undecided. What is apparently his conclusion on the subject correctly avers that 'The term "Monroe Doctrine" simply became a new name for an old policy of the government. It was a policy recognized by Congress and sustained by the Federal and Anti-federal parties, as it is now by the Republican and Democratic parties.' This conclusion makes superfluous the author's previous statement that 'Canning thereupon, operating through Richard Rush and John Quincy Adams, became the real author of the Monroe declaration.' Nor should we, in justice to our own statesmen, concede, as does the author, that 'the Monroe message, if not inspired by Mr. Canning in whole or in part, was at least in conformity with his general policy.' The facts are, that the policy to which Canning vainly endeavored to commit the Monroe administration differed materially from the 'Monroe Doctrine'; that the essential elements of that 'Doctrine' were definitely adopted by the Monroe administration, and recognized as a part of 'the old policy' of this country, as early as 1820, when we were first confronted with the schemes of the Holy Alliance; that Monroe and Adams and Rush fathomed at once the British selfishness which inspired the 'Canning doctrine,' turned coldly away from it, as their correspondence shows, and persisted in the course previously adopted; and that while Canning undoubtedly welcomed the results which followed the Monroe declaration, no part of the credit therefor belongs to him. The American 'aloofness' was pronounced, and Canning's failure to draw us into an 'entangling alliance' was conspicuous. The results of the action of the Monroe administration in 1823 must be ranked among the accomplishments of American diplomacy.

JAMES OSCAR PIERCE.

SIX GREAT ELIZABETHAN ENGLISHMEN.*

The 'Dictionary of National Biography' is not an especially entertaining work. Its 'lives' are compressed, confined to facts, and for the most part without criticism. When, therefore, Mr. Sidney Lee, of recent years the editor of that work, prepared and later published his Lowell Institute lectures on 'Great Englishmen of the Sixteenth Century,' he was able to deck out a few bare biographies in a fashion more pleasing to the average reader than is per-

* GREAT ENGLISHMEN OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY. By Sidney Lee, Litt.D., Editor of the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' etc. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

mitted in a biographical dictionary. He has vivified the personalities of these half-dozen men,—More, Sidney, Raleigh, Spenser, Bacon, and Shakespeare, — and has made them show forth almost the entire activity of the age. The introductory chapter designs to give in brief prospect the spirit of the century as a whole, so as to make a sort of frame-work into which the succeeding chapters may be fitted, — in this respect being an improvement on the opening lecture, which surveyed in general terms the uses to the public of the 'Dictionary of National Biography.'

Much that Mr. Lee says is of course trite enough. One cannot write of this century without frequent repetition of twice-told tales, such as the Archbishop of Canterbury's prophecy of More's greatness, or Shakespeare's munificence toward his wife in leaving her his second-best bedstead. Yet the book is no mere rehashing of the commonplace. Mr. Lee endeavors to place these men before us in the light of their personal environment as well as in the greater light of their relation to their time. Thus he points out the moral paradox in the minds and consciences of the men of this period, — More's liberalism in his 'Utopia,' and his intolerance in his own religious faith, intolerance which led him to the block; Raleigh's elevated altruism in his 'Historie of the World,' and his dishonesty and greed of gold in his public life; and, most noted of all, Bacon's lofty philosophic spirit in his books, and his petty sycophancy and treachery in his career on the bench. And in lesser degree the paradox existed in Sidney, Spenser, and Shakespeare; for all these men came with the Renaissance and lived into the Reformation. It was no mere personal peculiarity, but something characteristic of the time; the great Queen herself was perhaps the most puzzling paradox of all.

It is especially the relation these six bore to the Renaissance that most interests Mr. Lee. Each man represented some striking phase of this wonderful movement, and combined they practically make up its totality, taking the term Renaissance in its widest sense. More stood for its culture as comprehended by a man still within the church portals; Sidney embodied the personal charm of the courtier and the enthusiasm of the man of letters; Raleigh was the product of the spirit of adventure with its unquenchable desire to discover new worlds; Spenser gave expression to the newly awakened sense of form and color, of Greek sensuousness and mediæval chivalry; Bacon was the great apostle of those who took all knowledge to be their province; and Shakespeare incarnated all these human activities and aspirations in the men and women of his dramas.

The last two chapters of Mr. Lee's book are a popular and brief presentation of his Life of Shakespeare. The first, on Shakespeare's career, shows again that his life is not a tissue of uncertainties and conjectures, spun by pseudo-scholarship from the sonnets and the plays. The subject of the last chapter, the foreign influences on Shakespeare, was evidently chosen to show how the New Learning affected literature in one specific case, as well as to show how Shakespeare, as it were, gathered up into his work all the phases of this new learning. The last chapter is thus in a measure the complement of the first. The mere matter of the chapter is familiar enough. We have all heard over and over again of the little Latin and less Greek, of the superficial French, of the influence of Ovid, and the rest. Yet these facts are worth noting, because they show, as perhaps nothing else so well can, that the spirit of the Renaissance was not local, that it was diffused throughout Western Europe, and that, as Mr. Lee says, it is to this diffusion of the Renaissance and the personal preëminence of Shakespeare's genius and intuition that we must look if we would understand any part of Shakespeare's work.

JAMES W. TUPPER.

RECENT FICTION.*

In our last review of current fiction, we singled out as one of the best books of the season 'The Divine Fire,' by Miss May Sinclair. That book is recalled just now by another, also the work of an Englishwoman whose name is completely unfamiliar to us, which possesses a similar note of distinction, and has a theme which turns out to be the same, if we consider it abstractly enough. An attempt to formulate that theme in terms common to both works would result somewhat as follows. This very real world, as it exists to our seeming, is

* THE GRAY WORLD. By Evelyn Underhill. New York: The Century Co.

THREE DUKES. By G. Ystridde. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THE BRETHREN. By H. Rider Haggard. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.

THE ABBESS OF VLAYE. By Stanley J. Weyman. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

NOSTROMO. A Tale of the Seaboard. By Joseph Conrad. New York: Harper & Brothers.

THE LOVES OF MISS ANNE. By S. R. Crockett. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

THE COMING CONQUEST OF ENGLAND. By August Niemann. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

MORGANATIC. By Max Nordau. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

BETHANY. A Story of the Old South. By Thomas E. Watson. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

THE LAW OF THE LAND. By Emerson Hough. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Co.

THE MARATHON MYSTERY. A Story of Manhattan. By Burton E. Stevenson. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

THE PRIVATE TUTOR. By Gamaliel Bradford, Jr. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

nothing more than an illusion imposed upon our senses. It is all the world there is for most people, but a few have the spiritual insight to perceive its shadowy nature. With such people, if they have the purpose to live lives to some degree corresponding with reality, the ordering of conduct becomes subject to new and unconventional laws; the motives upon which most men act appear absurdly inadequate, and the goals for which they strive are seen to be not worth the seeking. Such people go through life as strangers to their fellows, and are by them set down as impracticable visionaries. Any attempt to bring the two books into a closer or more concrete resemblance than this would fail, for they are widely different in all their details. Miss Sinclair gives us a study of the poetic temperament; Miss Underhill presents for our contemplation the temperament of the mystic. Her hero is introduced, moreover, in startling fashion. He is a child of the London slums, lying at the age of ten years upon his death-bed in a hospital. His life flickers and goes out, and he finds himself in 'The Gray World'— for this is the book's title — among the company of disembodied spirits, blown about a world of which they are ever cognizant, but which has suddenly become curiously intangible. To the ghost of this particular boy, this is a most horrible condition of existence, and so, by putting forth all his power of volition, he escapes from it and is born again, this time into a life of suburban respectability and materialism. But as he grows up for the second time, he is haunted by memories of the shadowy interregnum between his two lives, and also recalls distinctly his earlier incarnation. A few attempts to impart his strange knowledge to others result in such a mingling of incredulity and suspicion that he soon learns to keep such thoughts to himself, and to pretend a belief in the game of life and an interest in its moves. But all the time he knows a truth that none about him can comprehend, and this knowledge is reducible to the two essential propositions that the actual world is unreal and that the real 'gray' world, as he remembers it, offers a most dreadful alternative. So he gropes upward into the years of early manhood, solitary, viewed askance, yearning for human sympathy and for some ideal means of escape from the obsession of a haunting recollection. He is eventually led to contemplate translation into the real world with some degree of hopefulness, for the belief is gradually borne in upon him that what the soul takes with it out of the world of illusion determines the satisfaction with which life is adjusted to the conditions of reality. The agencies which work this change of attitude are art, the Catholic church, the example of St. Francis seen through the medium of the Umbrian landscape, and a highly spiritualized form of love. The following quotation will illustrate better than any words of description the style of the book, a style which, in its best moments, is fairly magical, although its effects are produced by the simplest means. The scene is the interior of a Catholic church in London, looked upon for the first time by the protaganist of this story of mysticism:

'He looked down the long aisles. They were misty, half lighted by colored windows in the south. Far away, he saw lights burning, and persons who knelt by them. It all seemed to him profoundly unnatural. He felt as if he had penetrated to the home of a race of beings not entirely human—an unsuspected world within the world. A woman passed by him. In the street, he would have known her for a very ordinary, well-behaving person, not to be suspected of vivid emotions. Here she was remote, magical; caught up by the strong love of the initiate. He watched her as she made the sign of the cross and knelt, very simply and without shame, before an altar. It seemed to him that she stayed there a long time; he dared not move because of the tension of her attitude. Presently she kissed the feet of a statue that stood there, and came away. Her face, as she passed Willie, was serious but very contented. No doubt she would go out into the foggy sunshine and take a hansom or the omnibus and go home; but her real life had been in the moment when she kissed the image with a convinced sincerity which did not belong to Suburbia and its gods. It was evident that great matters happened in this building.'

We are by no means sure that the writer has any notion of serving, in this and similar passages, as the propagandist of any particular faith. Her creed appears to be expressed, if anywhere definitely, in the following words:

'It seems so much easier, in these days, to live morally than to live beautifully. Lots of us manage to exist for years without ever sinning against society, but we sin against loveliness every hour of the day. I don't think the crime is less great. Beauty, after all, is the visual side of goodness: it is Christ immanent in the world; and its crucifixion still goes on.'

We fear lest we have given the impression that this book is as sombre as its title. It is intensely serious, no doubt, but it is also animated and even enlivened by touches of a highly effective humor. Indeed, its most striking characteristic is found in the fact that the writer has one eye constantly fixed upon the most concrete matters and incidents, while the other is as constantly engaged in exploring the spiritual depths, or in contemplating the eternal verities, of human existence.

'Three Dukes,' by G. Ystridde,—this is a fantastic title and a puzzling name. The title is explained by reference to a Russian folk-song, and the name we shall infer, upon internal evidence, to be that of a woman. As already hinted at, the novel is one of Russian life, not the brilliant life of capital and court, nor the

melodramatic life of conspiracy and exile, but the life of a country estate far in the Russian interior, dominated by an eccentric nobleman of singular ideas and uncontrollable temper, and made sprightly by the intrusion of a self-possessed and charming English governess. The genuineness of the local coloring is undeniable, and the deft manipulation of both characters and incident shows unusual talent. These virtues of the story are offset by a rambling and incoherent structure, with hardly a vestige of a plot, and an ending which is not so much a conclusion as a breaking-off. The book has a charm which these defects almost serve to heighten, and the interest is kept up throughout, although we sometimes wonder why this should be the case.

Mr. Rider Haggard has found in the epoch of the Crusades a new field for his romantic invention, and gives us, in 'The Brethren,' one of the best of his books. The courtly figure of Saladin, dear to us from the childhood days when we were entranced by 'The Talisman,' is revived almost in the spirit of Scott, and is the central object of interest in the present romance. A niece of the great Saracen, born of the union between his sister and an English knight, has been nurtured in her father's home, and protected by her two cousins, the 'brethren' of the tale. Saladin determines to gain possession of this young woman, and his emissaries are successful in ensnaring her and bearing her away from her English home. Thereupon the brethren, both loving her, follow her to the East, bent upon her rescue, and the romance is in full swing. Their adventures are many and exciting, and they are eventually successful, although the one who is doomed to disappointment in his love remains in the East to do further battle for the Cross. Historically, the romance culminates with the siege and capture of Jerusalem by the infidel hosts, and the clemency of Saladin toward the inhabitants of the city, the result of the heroine's throwing herself at the feet of the conqueror with a plea for mercy.

Romance of a sort made more familiar to us by recent writers is provided by Mr. Stanley Weyman's new book, 'The Abbess of Vlaye.' The period is that of Henry IV., who has just become reconciled with the Church and recognized as King of France, but is still far from having set his house in order. Particularly in the region of Périgord are conditions unsettled, and a certain turbulent Captain of Vlaye is having things much his own way. How the king's lieutenant restores order in that region, and incidentally wins domestic happiness, is related in a spirited and picturesque way by Mr. Weyman, whose invention never seems to fail him, and whose workmanship may be seen at its best in this performance.

The psychology of South American politics is the matter which occupies Mr. Joseph Conrad's attention in 'Nostromo,' the longest novel he has thus far produced. South America has provided a theme for many other works of fiction, but they have been almost without exception performances of melodramatic or opera bouffe quality, making no attempt to look deeper than the picturesque surface of things, and offering no claim to be taken seriously as actual studies of life and character. Mr. Conrad, it need hardly be said, never writes anything that does not make a serious claim upon our attention, and his books set a very high standard of diction, characterization, and penetrative observation. It is only upon the structural side that they are conspicuously lacking, and it must be admitted that readers of 'Nostromo,' although they will find in the book ample reward for their pains in perusing it, will often reach the point of exasperation at its lengthy analyses, its interminable dragging-out of incident, and its frequent harking back to antecedent conditions. The scene is a republic on the west coast, conveniently indefinite of location. In this country an English family has long been settled, and has had for its stake the government concession of a silver mine, handed down from father to son, and entailing much disagreeable 'squeezing' from successive presidents and dictators. The descendant to whom it has fallen when the present narrative opens is the first one to make it a really valuable property, and in the development he becomes the greatest power in the state, enlisting foreign capital, building railroads, and carrying governments upon his pay roll. A final desperate effort on the part of the greedy politicians to get control of the goose that lays this golden egg is the main feature of the plot, but, as was observed at the outset, the psychological interest predominates over the adventurous or romantic interest, which justifies the author in naming this novel after one of its characters — a minor character as far as the main action of the story is concerned, but the one upon whom Mr. Conrad has concentrated his analytical powers. The work is a very strong one, and we can think of no other writer, unless it be Mr. Cunningham-Grahame, who could have done anything like as well with the same material.

We expect neither psychology nor any other kind of insight from Mr. S. R. Crockett, but we do expect, and generally get, an entertaining story of some sort. 'The Loves of Miss Anne' is the latest of these fictions, and the setting is Scotch. Miss Anne is a minx who regards all men as fair game for her coquetry, and who

practices through four hundred pages upon as many as come within her reach. Her devices are sometimes desperately wicked, but she carries off her enterprises with a high hand, and never comes wholly to grief, although sometimes dangerously close to its verge. Her story may be read with a good conscience, which is more than one can say of a good many of our recent novels.

Some months ago there was published in Germany a novel by Herr August Niemann, entitled 'Der Weltkrieg—Deutsche Träume.' This novel, translated by Mr. J. H. Freese, is now published as 'The Conquest of England,' a more exactly descriptive title. For the 'dreams' of the German, in the view of this author, are of overthrowing the English power, and of an imperial army taking triumphant possession of London. That some Germans entertain such dreams we imagine to be true; that they represent the real ambitions of the great heart of the German people we take leave to doubt and even to deny. Such a denial, of course, to be effective should come from the nation thus traduced, and we may mention in passing that it has recently been most vigorously voiced by Professor Paulsen. And surely, no wilder or more criminal ambition could be entertained by any serious German than that of destroying the power with which, above all others, Germany is marked out to march hand in hand toward a common goal of culture and civilization. But enough of this. The story, considered as a historical romance, is of a type familiar enough, and is related in a workmanlike manner. The war is foreshadowed by an alliance of the powers inimical to England, and actually begins on the Afghan frontier. It ends, as we have before suggested, with the German occupation of London and the division of the lion's spoils. It is a fairly good story, and is curiously interesting from the way in which it represents, upon every possible occasion, the point of view of the German anglophobe. Throughout it is taken for granted that England is the arch-enemy of civilization, that its foreign policy is a complex network of rapacity and hypocrisy, and that it is deaf to the voice of the higher idealism. To us, who know so well that this is the exact opposite of the truth, and that among modern nations England, whatever its faults or mistakes, stands upon a higher moral plane than any of its rivals, and is much more apt to subordinate expediency or self-interest to ethical principle — to us who know this the author is merely amusing in the display of his prejudiced animosity, but there is cause for some degree of serious reflection in the fact that such a book as this should have had the popular success that is reported from the country of its origin.

In reading 'Morganatic,' Herr Max Nordau's latest work, due allowance must be made for the fact that the author is primarily a student of the political and social problems of modern civilization, and only incidentally a novelist. He has so wide an acquaintance with the currents of contemporary thought and with the conditions of Continental society at the present time that his work, whatever form it may take, and despite its occasional flavor of sensationalism, cannot fail to be interesting, a proposition of which the novel at hand affords ample proof. While the work is open to criticism upon structural grounds, and while it exhibits no great skill in the penetration of character, it makes up for these defects by a rich variety of incident and a dramatic animation of action. It is chiefly concerned with the efforts of a designing woman, the morganatic widow of an Austrian prince, to obtain for herself and her son the social recognition that she believes to be their right, but that are denied them by the chief representatives of the family. It is a story of intrigue, of financial speculation, and of the life of aristocrats and operatic artists. The efforts of the princess, seconded in only a half-hearted way by her son, are completely unsuccessful. She dies an embittered woman, and he takes refuge in a religious order. Our sympathetic interest centres about neither of these figures, but rather about that of a young girl of illegitimate birth and lyrical genius who makes a career for herself, softening animosities and overcoming prejudices by virtue of her marked and charming individuality.

'Bethany,' by Mr. Thomas E. Watson, is a book which describes Southern life, and Georgian life in particular, during the years immediately preceding the Civil War. It also includes scenes from the earlier years of the struggle itself, and ends with the battle of Gettysburg. It is related in the first person, and is apparently a novel of a rambling sort, although the element of truth is much larger than the element of invention. It presents the Confederate point of view with much plausibility, and such leaders as Toombs, Yancey, and Stephen speak for themselves and their cause at great length. It pretends to be a book of boyish memories of the persons and scenes described, and is in this respect essentially genuine, although as a matter of fact the author (who was born in 1856) would have had to be a few years older to be an intelligent eye-witness of the matters concerning which he writes. The fire-eating Southerner has not often been exhibited, in either history or fiction, more truthfully and vividly than in the present work. One paragraph in the apologetic preface seems to demand a word of comment. Mr. Watson writes: 'When it shall have gradually dawned

upon all Northern writers that the Southern States in 1860 did no more than exercise a right which had been almost universally conceded from the founding of the Government — a right in which the seceders believed, and which provocation seemed to call for the use of — then, perhaps, we shall have historical literature which does not stigmatize us as rebels and our leaders as traitors.' We are willing to grant that the argument for secession was a strong one, and that secession itself was carried out with strict regard for legality, but what possible defense can be offered by the author or anyone else for the conduct of those leaders who had taken a solemn oath to support the Constitution, and who in 1860-61 deliberately violated that oath? We are not overfond of using the words 'rebel' and 'traitor,' but that application to the leaders in question seems strictly legitimate, and in the case of these men, whatever we may think of others, the excuse of a divided allegiance is the merest sophistry. We fear that Mr. Watson is still sadly in need of reconstruction.

If our sympathies enable us to make a generous allowance for the influence of Southern birth and environment in expressing our opinion of Mr. Watson's book, there is no reason why we should extend them sufficiently to cover the work of a Northerner like Mr. Emerson Hough. 'The Law of the Land,' viewed as a piece of literary workmanship, is far superior to 'Bethany,' but its argument is inexcusably pernicious. The author plants himself squarely upon the right of the white Southerner to deny every kind of right to the black, and thereby makes himself an apologist for the lawlessness with which the race question is handled throughout the South. The most overbearing acts of license and violence are condoned, and every suggestion of philanthropic endeavor to improve the condition of the negro is made the subject of a sneer. Of course, being a skilful novelist, Mr. Hough so shapes his story as to make a strong appeal for the enlistment of our sympathies in the cause for which he argues, and he has the further advantage of fixing his scene (although somewhat vaguely) in the reconstruction period, when negro domination threatened the very existence of civilization in many a Southern commonwealth. But for all that, his main position is untenable, by any other logic than that of the emotions, for it resolves itself into proclaiming that the powers of law may properly be set aside whenever, in the opinion of the white element of population, they do not operate to keep the negro in his place — the definition of that 'place' being left unreservedly to the white man's discretion.

We approach a new detective story with many misgivings, because long experience has taught us that their mysteries, when finally revealed, are both cheap and artificial, while many minor matters, introduced to whet the curiosity, are neglected altogether in the final *éclaircissement*. Of 'The Marathon Mystery,' by Mr. Burton Stevenson, we may however say that the workmanship is exceedingly deft, and that in neither of the respects above mentioned is it open to serious criticism. The mystery is no more artificial than need be, and the details of the plot all turn out to be important cogs in the mechanism. This story is distinctly better than 'The Holladay Case,' to which it is in some respects a sequel.

'The Private Tutor,' by Mr. Gamaliel Bradford, Jr., is an amateurish production, without much to tell in the way of a story, but having some very pretty pages descriptive of Rome, where the action is laid. 'Glorified Baedeker or Hare' would do fairly well as a characterization of these pages, which are the result of a sympathetic intimacy with the scenes described. The hero, if we may so style him, is a pleasant young fellow, an artist *manqué*, whom fate has placed in charge of the graceless son of an American millionaire during a European trip. The father hopes that the boy will get culture, or character, or something of the sort from the tour, but the hope is manifestly vain. He turns out to be so mean, so vulgar, and so impossibly disgusting, that it is difficult to take his figure seriously as a study of any conceivable kind of real humanity. In fact, the author exhibits no power of characterization worth mentioning, either in this case or in any other, and therein is the essential failure of his novel. This defect is hardly to be offset by style and observation, which qualities are in fair measure his. WILLIAM MORTON PAYNE.

BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS.

The story of a famous libel case.

A very interesting treatise on a much neglected episode in American history has recently been given us by Mr. Josiah H. Benton, Jr., in 'A Notable Libel Case: The Criminal Prosecution of Theodore Lyman, Jr., by Daniel Webster, in the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, November Term, 1828' (Boston: Charles E. Goodspeed). The trial here described was on an indictment alleging that Lyman had charged Webster with having conspired with other leading Federalists in 1807-08 to break up the Union on account of the Embargo Acts, and to re-annex the New England States to the mother country. The defendant was an ex-mayor of Boston, and a man of the highest social and political standing. He was, however, an enemy of John Quincy Adams, and during the campaign of 1828 he became one of the proprietors of a semi-weekly newspaper,

the 'Jackson Republican,' whose one aim was to defeat Adams in his race for reëlection to the Presidency. The charge against Senator Webster, which became the ground of the case against Lyman, was printed in this sheet, October 29, 1828. Twelve days later, Webster, through his counsel, presented the charge as a criminal libel to the Grand Jury in the Supreme Judicial Court, and this body at once returned an indictment. This indictment itself was an unusual document, being based on a principle of English Star-Chamber prosecutions never adopted as a part of the common law of the United States; and by employing the method of a criminal prosecution rather than a civil action, Mr. Webster clearly put his opponent at a serious disadvantage. The trial, which began December 16, aroused greater popular interest and called out a more brilliant display of legal oratory than Boston had known in a generation. But the outcome was only that the jury failed to agree, and the case was continued until the March term, 1829, whence it was continued again until the November term. When November came, the Solicitor-General proclaimed that inasmuch as every resource had been exhausted at the trial of the year before, public justice did not require that the case be tried a second time; and it was therefore dismissed. 'It is difficult to believe,' says Mr. Benton, 'that Mr. Webster himself thought it necessary for his personal or official vindication to institute this extraordinary prosecution. He was doubtless induced to do it only as a part of the bitter political contest then being waged between the friends of Adams and of Jackson. The subsequent conduct of Mr. Lyman toward Mr. Webster shows that he considered the case as really political and not personal on the part of Mr. Webster. The trial for the time interrupted the previous intimate social relations between Webster and Lyman, but in a year or two they became reconciled, and remained warm personal friends through life.' The history of the episode is well worked out by Mr. Benton, and letters and other documentary materials are so skilfully employed in the text that the story almost tells itself from the records. The monograph is admirably printed and contains five excellent engravings.

Up-to-date knowledge of the Forum.

To keep really up-to-date in a knowledge of the Roman Forum is a very difficult matter. Although one of the oldest places in Roman history, it has been so long buried that it is one of the newest topographically, the last six years having done more to uncover and explain its ancient monuments than all the earlier centuries together had done before. So many have been the revelations of pick and spade during this time that the traveller returning after only a few years of absence feels himself quite a stranger in the once familiar spot. It seems, and is, much larger than as he remembers it, several modern encroachments—a row of dwellings, a street-car track, a church, a convent, and a garden—having been banished. Underneath where they once stood are the remains of ancient basilicas, shrines, temples and tombs, beside one old cemetery which clearly dates back before Romulus, before the Forum itself, to the time when the Seven Hills were occupied by tribes of shepherds only. Official reports have been made of these things (in Italian) by the Director of Excavations, Commendatore Boni. Professor Hülsen has published (in German) a large pamphlet which furnishes many technical details, measurements, and the like. But the average English or American traveller has very much needed a smaller work, of equal accuracy but more popular and practicable, as a guide among these new-old stones and pillars and pavements. Such a book is now to be had in Mr. St. Clair Baddeley's 'Recent Discoveries in the Forum, 1898-1904' (Macmillan). The author has been in close touch with all the work as it went on, and fortunately has seen fit to give us many incidents of the eventful days, and illustrations showing the scenes of transition. For example, the frontispiece shows in the process of demolition the shabby house which for years had crowded the beautiful Temple of Faustina and covered the spot under which was soon to be found the magnificent inscription and cornerstone of the ancient Basilica Emilia; another picture shows the section of the Sacra Via which had to be sacrificed to reveal the tomb of Romulus. These are the things that being left unrecorded are sure to be soon forgotten, yet which everyone would wish to know. The book is interesting beyond the rule of guide-books; the map is excellent, and the forty-five illustrations are well-chosen. One is puzzled, however, to find in a book about the Forum an account of the recent discovery of the Altar of Peace in the Campus Martius. Although interesting in itself, it has surely no right to a place in this book, and on a page whose caption is 'The Forum.' The Altar of Peace is one of the great memorials of the Augustan Age in Rome, but it is a part of the story of the Campus Martius and not of the Forum Romanum.

Diary of a poet laureate.

'Edited by Lamia'—these words on the title-page of 'The Poet's Diary' (Macmillan) convey a broad hint as to the shrinking Poet's identity; and when, on turning a few leaves, we meet with our old acquaintance Veronica, the last lingering doubt is dispelled. We have here the same Mr. Alfred Austin as in 'Lamia's Winter Quarters' and 'The Garden that I Love,' dexterously spinning out sentence after sentence and paragraph after paragraph with a facile grace of composition, a deft interweaving of literary allusion and quotation, a ready succession of pleasing ideas, that cannot but excite our admiration. Italy and things Italian—a fertile theme—are the principal topics discussed; and well does the diarist know his Rome and his Florence. The closing chapter is written in 'The Garden that I Love'—the Poet's home—and is therefore English in atmosphere. The diarist's manner is winsome, and it seems ungracious to damn his book with faint praise; but not even the most gifted of us, not

even a poet laureate, can always attain perfection. Perhaps the less excellent books serve a purpose in accentuating the merits of the more excellent; and if a writer fills one volume with harmless banalities, his readers may be impelled, if only by very weariness, to turn for possible relief to some of his others. In short, there is nothing so inevitable and compelling about 'The Poet's Diary' as to warrant the assertion that its loss would eclipse the gaiety of nations or very greatly impoverish the public stock of harmless pleasure. Changing one word of the Poet's warning to orators, we may say, 'The gift of diary-writing, like the gift of writing mellifluous poetry, is a sorry and dangerous one unless inspired, sustained and restrained by "Reason in her most exalted mood."'

A novel municipal experiment.

A novel experiment in American municipal activities, as interesting as it is unusual, is described in the volume edited by Mr. Charles G. Hall and entitled 'The Cincinnati Southern Railway: A History.' The account of the building of the road, coming as it does from several pens, is neither so clear nor concise as could be wished, but it appears that the need of a railway connecting Cincinnati with the South was felt with such poignancy as long ago as 1836 that a mass meeting was held in the western metropolis of that day and a round million of dollars subscribed for the enterprise—a huge sum for that time. Delay followed delay, the aid of the legislature was sought, and the enterprise was at last on its feet when the Civil War put in the background every consideration except the possibilities of a military road. Another series of delays and disappointments followed the war, but authorization was finally obtained, not only from the legislature of Ohio but from those of Kentucky and Tennessee, and in 1873 the actual construction of the road began with money lent by its trustees from their own pockets. In July, 1877, the first division of the road was opened for business. Many millions of dollars were raised by the sale of bonds, and the present situation finds the road in possession of the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railway Company as lessee, the trustees of the Cincinnati Southern holding the legal title in trust for the city of Cincinnati. The lease, which was for a period of twenty-five years, expires in 1906, and the leasing and operating corporation is now paying about $1,100,000 a year for its use of the property. Whether or not a new lease will be made is a matter now open for discussion. The book is profusely illustrated with scenes along the road, portraits of officials and others, views of business houses in cities on the route, and similar material.

Love affairs of a famous bachelor.

Readers of Fanny Kemble's 'Records of a Girlhood' will recall sundry rather tantalizing references to certain interesting complications of a sentimental nature, in which the artist Lawrence and Mrs. Siddons's two elder daughters, Sally and Maria, were involved. Mrs. Kemble, writing from remembrance based on hearsay, and years after the events, is not quite accurate in her statements; and so perhaps it is well to have such a full and apparently trustworthy account of the matter as is now given in 'An Artist's Love Story' (Longmans), as told, with the help of some hitherto unpublished letters from the chief characters concerned, by Mr. Oswald G. Knapp. That Lawrence was an incorrigible flirt, and that the whole story of his successive entanglements and disentanglements with Sally and Maria is a paltry enough chronicle, cannot be denied; but the prominence of some of the actors in this little tragi-comedy, and the amiable qualities of the two beautiful and ill-fated sisters, give the affair a certain dignity and pathos. Both girls died early of consumption, and the fascinating Tom Lawrence, after breaking no one knows how many hearts, himself died an old bachelor. Two portraits that are printed of Maria Siddons, as being both by Lawrence, are remarkable for their entire lack of resemblance to each other. Other portraits, including the familiar National Gallery painting of Mrs. Siddons by Lawrence, are also given, and a few autographs in facsimile.

An episode in Connecticut history.

'Wadsworth, or The Charter Oak,' is the title of a book written and published by Mr. William H. Gocher, of Hartford, Connecticut. It purports to give all that is ascertainable relating to the hiding of the colonial charter, in 1687, in the famous oak tree at Hartford,—an incident of which Captain Joseph Wadsworth, according to doubtful tradition, was the hero. The motive of the deed, it will be remembered, was to keep the charter out of the hands of Andros, the newly appointed governor of all New England, who demanded its surrender in the King's name. Mr. Gocher has shown commendable antiquarian zeal in prosecuting his researches; yet his readers will probably wish he had not chosen to weave fact and fiction into the same web in a book that professes to be history rather than a novel. Wadsworth himself is made to tell the story of the charter and its hiding, in language that is undisguisedly hodiernal, and with many interpolations of matter remotely or not at all connected with the main theme. The chapters on the Royal Oak, on Cromwell, and on the Regicides, are of this irrelevant nature. The wording, and still more the spelling, of Joseph Wadsworth's will, which is printed in full, are so strikingly in contrast with the modernity of his supposed narrative, that not the faintest touch of illusion can cling to the latter. But the author frankly indicates in his introduction the true nature of what is to follow. 'By blending fact and fancy,' he says, 'it is possible to weave a narrative which entertains and at the same time instructs the reader. Those who believe it can; those who doubt it may;—so let it go at that.' There is reason to believe, as readers of the book would do well to bear in mind, that the original charter was secreted, possibly in the oak tree of tradition, some time before Andros's arrival at Hartford, and that a duplicate figured in the historic scene in the council chamber. For a plain

account of the matter chapter sixteen of Sanford's 'History of Connecticut' may be consulted. Mr. Gocher's work is lavishly illustrated from old prints, old portraits, and modern photographs, and is provided with numerous footnotes bearing evidence of painstaking research.

An edition de luxe of the 'Georgics.'

The appearance of each new volume from the Department of Limited Editions at the Riverside Press serves to strengthen our conviction that Mr. Rogers's work represents the highwater mark, so far as this country is concerned, in fine printing at the present time. The Department is now installed in a building of its own, with its own special facilities in the way of material and workmen; the printing will hereafter be done on hand presses, and from the type itself rather than from electrotype plates as heretofore. This is all as it should be, and that the new conditions will have a marked effect for good is evidenced by the latest volume from the Press,—a reprint of the 'Georgics' of Virgil, in Mr. J. W. Mackail's fine translation. The book is octavo in size, printed on handmade paper from a font of old-style italics, with the antique 'swash' capitals, and is bound in decorated board covers with vellum back. A charming outline drawing, of classic flavor, is printed in brown at the beginning of each of the four books, there is a graceful panel design for the title-page, and each paragraph has a small decorative initial. But the decorative features are here, as in all the Riverside Press books, entirely subordinate to the typography; unlike most of the others who are attempting to do what he has done, Mr. Rogers has no need to employ garish decoration as a means of diverting attention from crudities of workmanship. The marked distinction of his work is the result of an observance of sound typographical principles, combined with a certain amount of conservative individual initiative, and an intelligent sense of artistic fitness. The 'Georgics' may be regarded as one of his most successful efforts.

The story of Wireless Telegraphy.

In 'The Story of Wireless Telegraphy' (Appleton), Mr. A. T. Story has presented a subject of great and growing importance in such a manner that the reader without technical knowledge can follow the narrative from beginning to end, and at the close emerge from his reading with a fair conception of what has been accomplished even on the technical side. The steps leading to Signor Marconi's reduction to practice of the knowledge existing before him are detailed, but with the emphasis still left upon the condition of the art today. It is curious to note that Professor Morse himself was successful in using running water as a conductor for a telegraphic current in experiments going back to 1842. The share of Americans generally in the investigations leading to the present triumphs is made quite clear, and the book closes with an account of Professor Fessenden's apparatus. There are numerous illustrations, whereby the method of operation may be learned, and there is a satisfactory index.

A new book of Irish legends and folk-lore.

Lady Augusta Gregory continues her efforts for the popularization of Irish legends with a second volume, 'Gods and Fighting Men: The Story of the Tuatha de Danaan and of the Fianna of Ireland' (imported by Scribner). The volume is a companion to 'Cuchulain of Muirthemne,' which it resembles in style and treatment. From the most miscellaneous sources, some written but more oral, Lady Gregory has collected fragments of ancient tales of the gods and demigods, piecing them together into a mosaic wherein the joints are skilfully concealed, and telling them in the sort of English used by the Irish peasantry, with quaint idioms of the Erse literally translated and a general air of exoticism which is most alluring. Mr. William Butler Yeats has written an introduction for the book, and Lady Gregory prepares a series of appendices which are valuable to the beginner,—one of them particularly so, for it tells how to pronounce the proper names running through the narrative. Physically, the book is a handsome one, with a cover design of more than usual merit.

NOTES.

An informal review, by Prof. Goldwin Smith, of Mr. Morley's Life of Gladstone will be published immediately by the A. Wessels Co.

A volume by Bishop Potter setting forth in full his much-discussed views on the temperance question is announced by Messrs. T. Y. Crowell & Co.

'Some Principles of Literary Criticism and Their Application to the Synoptic Problem,' by Prof. Ernest DeWitt Burton, is a late addition to the 'Decennial Publications' of the University of Chicago.

A reprint of a hitherto unknown poem by Samuel Rowlands, entitled 'The Bride,' made from the unique copy in the Harvard College Library, will be issued this month by Mr. Charles E. Goodspeed of Boston.

A reprint of Sylvester Judd's account of Hadley, Massachusetts, one of the most valuable of New England town histories, is projected by Messrs. H. R. Huntting & Co., Springfield, Mass. The edition will be limited.

An edition of Ben Jonson's 'Bartholomew Fair,' prepared by Dr. Carroll Storrs Alden, is an important recent addition to the series of 'Yale Studies in English,' published for the University by Messrs. Henry Holt & Co.

The 'Studies in General Physiology,' by Prof. Jacques Loeb, containing a résumé of this eminent biologist's investigations during the past twenty years, will appear on the first of next month from the University of Chicago Press.

'Broadway: A Village of Middle England,' by Mr. Algernon Gissing, and 'Evesham,' by Mr. Edmund H. New, are two volumes added to the charming series of booklets called 'Temple Topographies,' published by Messrs. E. P. Dutton & Co.

A new edition of the Hon. William L. Scruggs's 'The Colombian and Venezuelan Republics,' made timely by an added chapter on the Panama Canal and a reprint of the Panama Canal Treaty, has been issued by Messrs. Little, Brown & Co.

Still another new magazine devoted to outdoor life, the country home, and similar matters, will make its appearance within a month or two. It is to be called 'The Country Calendar,' and will be issued from the office of 'The Review of Reviews.'

'The Little Flowers of St. Francis of Assisi,' translated into English verse by Mr. James Rhoades, is a handsomely printed volume just published by Messrs. E. P. Dutton & Co. The translation is in blank verse, and there are three charming prefatory sonnets.

Mr. G. W. E. Russell's life of Sidney Smith will appear in the 'English Men of Letters' series this spring; and so will biographies of two Americans—Mr. William A. Bradley's life of Bryant, and Dr. Harry Thurston Peck's account of William Hickling Prescott.

'The Retreat of a Poet Naturalist,' by Miss Clara Barrus, is an account of the country home of Mr. John Burroughs, at West Park, New York. It is issued in tasteful pamphlet form by the Poet Lore Co., as the first number in a series called 'Poet Lore Brochures.'

An addition to Champlin's popular series of 'Young Folks' Cyclopædias,' the first volume of which appeared a quarter-century ago, will be published by Messrs. Holt & Co. in April. Natural History is the subject of the new volume, and Mr. Champlin has been assisted in its preparation by Mr. Frederic A. Lucas.

Two important additions have just been made to the Columbia University 'Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law.' They are 'Pre-Malthusian Doctrines of Population,' by Dr. Charles Emil Stangeland, and 'History and Criticism of the Labor Theory of Value in English Political Economy,' by Dr. Albert C. Whitaker.

'The Burlington Magazine,' under its new American publisher, Mr. Robert Grier Cooke, continues to maintain the highest standards in its field. The leading article in the January issue is devoted to a description, by Mr. A. H. Smith, of the sculpture at Lansdowne House, illustrated with several fine reproductions.

A volume on Samuel de Champlain, by Mr. Narcisse E. Dionne, will be added this month to the 'Makers of Canada' series, published by Messrs. Morang & Co., Toronto. This series of biographies, in many ways the most important publishing enterprise yet undertaken in Canada, will be complete in twenty volumes, six of which have now appeared.

In response to a demand from members of various university faculties, the Messrs. Harpers are preparing a special 'University Edition' of their important twenty-eight volume history, 'The American Nation,' five volumes of which have so far appeared. This edition will contain exactly the same text, but will be issued in simpler and more suitable form for college use.

From Herr J. C. Heinrichs, Leipzig (imported by Stechert), we have 'The Songs of an Egyptian Peasant,' as collected and translated into German by Herr Heinrich Schaefer, and from German into English by Miss Frances Hart Breasted. The original text of the songs, an Egyptian dialect of Arabic, is given with the translation, and the book is charmingly illustrated.

A memorial to the poet Edward Rowland Sill has recently been unveiled at Oakland, California. It is in the form of a bronze sun-dial, mounted on a granite base, and is the gift of three classes of the Oakland High School, where Sill was a teacher for a short time. The publishers of Sill's works, Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., have for some time past held out promises of a complete edition of his poems in a single convenient volume. It is to be hoped on all accounts that such an edition may be given us.

Mr. W. D. Moffat and Mr. Robert S. Yard, both of whom for several years past have occupied prominent positions in the house of Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons, have now gone into publishing on their own account, under the corporate title of Moffat, Yard & Company. They have also formed a business alliance with the publishers of 'Town and Country,' in which periodical they have acquired an interest.

The reprint of the Baron de Lahontan's 'New Voyages to North America,' which Messrs. McClurg & Co. have had in preparation for some time past, is now definitely announced for publication this month. In many ways this will form the most attractive work in Messrs. McClurg's series of Americana reprints; for, in addition to its historical value, the narrative of this gay soldier of fortune possesses an intrinsic charm and interest altogether lacking in the relations of his austerer fellow-explorers of the late seventeenth century. The edition is in two octavo volumes, with introduction, notes, and index by Dr. Reuben Gold Thwaites.

From the Library of Congress we have just received two publications of exceptional importance. One of them is a reprint of Justin Winsor's monograph on 'The Kohl Collection of Maps relating to America,' first published by Harvard University in 1886. The collection which it concerns has recently been transferred from the Department of State to the Library of Congress. The other publication is Volume I. of the 'Journal of the Continental Congress,' now to be for the first time printed in full. It is expected that this work will occupy about fifteen volumes, and that the publication will require several years. It is edited by Mr. Worthington C. Ford, and has numerous illustrations in facsimile.

List of New Books.

[*The following list, containing 52 titles, includes books received by* The Dial *since its last issue.*]

BIOGRAPHY AND MEMOIRS.

Thomas Cranmer and the English Reformation, 1489-1556. By Alfred Frederick Pollard, M.A. Illus., 12mo, pp. 399. 'Heroes of the Reformation.' G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.35 net.

Thomas Moore. By Stephen Gwynn. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 204. 'English Men of Letters.' Macmillan Co. 75 cts. net.

The Long Ago and the Later On; or, Recollections of Eighty Years. By George Tisdale Bromley. With portrait, 12mo, uncut, pp. 289. San Francisco: A. M. Robertson. $1.50 net.

HISTORY.

The Cambridge Modern History. Planned by the late Lord Acton, LL.D.; edited by A. W. Ward, G. W. Prothero, and Stanley Leathes. Vol. III., The Wars of Religion. Large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 914. Macmillan Co. $4. net.

England under the Stuarts. By G. M. Trevelyan. Large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 566. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3. net.

The Block-House by Bull's Ferry. By Charles H. Winfield. Including the 'Cow Chace' by Major André. With notes. Illus., large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 61. New York: William Abbatt.

Journal of the Continental Congress, 1774-1789. Edited from the original records in the Library of Congress by Worthington Chauncey Ford. Vol. I., 1774. Illus., 4to, uncut, pp. 143. Government Printing Office.

A NARRATIVE OF THE CAPTIVITY OF NEHEMIAH How in 1745-1747. Reprinted from the original edition of 1748, and edited by Victor Hugo Palsits. 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 72. Cleveland: Burrows Brothers Co. $3.50 net.

AMERICA'S AID TO GERMANY IN 1870-71: An Abstract from the Official Correspondence of E. B. Washburne, U. S. Ambassador to Paris. The English text, with a German translation, and prefaced by Adolf Hepner. 12mo, pp. 464. St. Louis: Adolf Hepner. $1.50.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

TRAGIC DRAMA IN ÆSCHYLUS, SOPHOCLES, AND SHAKESPEARE: An Essay. By Lewis Campbell, M.A. 8vo, gilt top, pp. 280. Longmans, Green & Co. $2. net.

POETRY AS A REPRESENTATIVE ART: An Essay in Comparative Æsthetics. By George Lansing Raymond, L.H.D. Fifth edition, revised. 8vo, gilt top, pp. 356. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.75.

THE HEART OF ASBURY'S JOURNAL. Edited by Ezra Squier Tipple, D.D. Illus., 8vo, pp. 720. Eaton & Mains. $1.50 net.

DRAMATIC EPISODES. By Marjorie Benton Cooke. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 181. Chicago: Dramatic Publishing Co.

THOUGHTS OF A FOOL. By Evelyn Gladys. With frontispiece, 12mo, uncut, pp. 258. Chicago: E. P. Rosenthal. $1.50.

NEW EDITIONS OF STANDARD LITERATURE.

HOURS IN A LIBRARY. By Leslie Stephen. New edition, with additions. In 4 vols., 12mo, gilt tops, uncut. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $6. net.

THE LITTLE FLOWERS OF ST. FRANCIS OF ASSISI. Rendered into English verse by James Rhoades. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 303. E. P. Dutton & Co. $2. net.

BOOKS OF VERSE.

THE RUBAIYAT OF THE COMMUTER. By Harry Persons Taber. 24mo, uncut, pp. 48. Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.: John Bridges. Paper.

SONGS FOR MOMENTS OF HOPE. By Clara E. Vester. 12mo, gilt top, pp. 79. R. G. Badger. $1.25.

CONTRASTED SONGS. By Marian Longfellow. With portrait, 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 103. R. G. Badger. $1.25.

AS THOUGHT IS LED: Lyrics and Sonnets. By Alicia K. Van Buren. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 48. R. G. Badger. $1.

APRIL DAYS. By Luella Clark. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 178. R. G. Badger. $1.50.

THE DAWN OF FREEDOM; or, The Last Days of Chivalry, and Other Poems. By Charles Henry St. John. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 156. R. G. Badger. $1.50.

THE PALACE OF THE HEART, and Other Poems of Love. By Pattie Williams Gee. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 64. R. G. Badger. $1.

FICTION.

THE GARDEN OF ALLAH. By Robert Hichens. 12mo, pp. 482. Frederick A. Stokes Co. $1.50.

THE SECRET WOMAN. By Eden Phillpotts. With frontispiece, 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 385. Macmillan Co. $1.50.

MYSTERIOUS MR. SABIN. By E. Phillips Oppenheim. Illus., 12mo, pp. 397. Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

THE SILENCE OF MRS. HARROLD. By Samuel M. Gardenhire. 12mo, pp. 461. Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

THE HOUSE OF HAWLEY. By Elmore Elliott Peake. 12mo, pp. 341. D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

THE QUEEN'S KNIGHT ERRANT: A Story of the Days of Sir Walter Raleigh. By Beatrice Marshall. Illus., 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 322. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

THE CLOCK AND THE KEY. By Arthur Henry Vesey. 12mo, pp. 303. D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

AT THE EDGE OF THE YELLOW SKY. By Guy Arthur Jamieson. 12mo, pp. 125. New York: M. W. Hazen Co.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION.

THE UNVEILING OF LHASA. By Edmund Candler. Illus., large 8vo, uncut, pp. 304. Longmans, Green & Co. $5.

THE MEDICI BALLS: Seven Little Journeys in Tuscany. By Anna E. Sheldon and M. Moyca Newell. Illus. in photogravure, etc., large 8vo, uncut, pp. 237. New York: Charterhouse Press. $3.50 net.

THE COLOMBIAN AND VENEZUELA REPUBLICS. With notes on other parts of Central and South America. By William L. Scruggs. New edition; with a chapter on the Panama Canal. Illus., 8vo, pp. 380. Little, Brown & Co. $1.75.

THE RETREAT OF A POET NATURALIST. By Clara Barrus, M. D. With frontispiece, 12mo, uncut, pp. 30. Poet-Lore Co. Paper, 50 cts. net.

RELIGION AND THEOLOGY.

BIBLE PROBLEMS, and the New Material for their Solution. By T. K. Cheyne, D.Litt. 12mo, pp. 271. 'Crown Theological Library.' G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50 net.

THE SAINTLY CALLING. By James Mudge, D.D. 12mo, gilt top, pp. 260. Jennings & Graham. $1.

THE UPWARD LEADING: Pulpit Talks under Various Auspices. By James Henry Potts. With portrait, 12mo, pp. 131. Jennings & Graham. 50 cts. net.

ST. PETER AND HIS TRAINING. By Rev. John Davidson, M.A. With frontispiece, 24mo, pp. 120. 'Temple Bible Handbooks.' J. B. Lippincott Co. 30 cts. net.

POLITICS AND ECONOMICS.

THE GOVERNANCE OF ENGLAND. By Sidney Low, M.A. Large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 320. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.25 net.

PRE-MALTHUSIAN DOCTRINES OF POPULATION: A Study in the History of Economic Theory. By Charles Emil Stangeland, Ph.D. Large 8vo, uncut, pp. 356. 'Columbia University Studies.' Macmillan Co. Paper, $2.50.

HISTORY AND CRITICISM OF THE LABOR THEORY OF VALUE in English Political Economy. By Albert C. Whitaker, Ph.D. Large 8vo, uncut, pp. 195. 'Columbia University Studies.' Macmillan Co. Paper, $1.50.

DANIEL WEBSTER, the Expounder of the Constitution. By Everett Pepperell Wheeler. With photogravure portrait, large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 188. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50 net.

SEVEN YEARS' HARD. By Richard Free. 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 268. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50 net.

SCIENCE AND NATURE.

THE WONDERS OF LIFE: A Popular Study of Biological Philosophy. By Ernest Haeckel; trans. by Joseph McCabe. 12mo, pp. 485. Harper & Brothers. $1.50 net.

REFLECTIONS SUGGESTED BY THE NEW THEORY OF MATTER. By Right Hon. Arthur James Balfour, M.P. 8vo, pp. 24. Longmans, Green & Co. Paper, 36 cts. net.

A LITTLE BROTHER TO THE BEAR, and Other Animal Studies. By William J. Long. Illus., 12mo, pp. 178. Ginn & Co. 50 cts.

ART.

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A PRINCE OF INTERVIEWERS.

'Who is this Scotch cur at Johnson's heels?' asked some one. 'He is not a cur,' replied Goldsmith; 'he is only a bur. Tom Davies flung him at Johnson in sport, and he has the faculty of sticking.'

It has been the fashion, even among Johnson's warmest admirers, to belittle and ridicule the man to whose unique achievement in pen-portraiture that very admiration owes its being. Macaulay, in a paragraph that exhausts the vocabulary of contempt, calls him 'one of the smallest men that ever lived' and 'a man of the meanest and feeblest intellect'— just after he has extolled the small man's book as so far superior to all others of its class as to have no second. Indeed, according to Macaulay (the dictum is now a household word) it was precisely because Boswell was such a fool that he was so good a biographer. The absurdity of this extreme view of the case is too patent to call for comment, not to speak of the utter unlikelihood that a man of Johnson's vigorous understanding and sturdy self-respect would have not merely tolerated, but actually entertained a warm affection for, a person so devoid of all claim to his esteem. With the master himself we may laugh at the comicalities of his disciple, but it would be taking an unfair advantage of the man's frank portrayal of his own absurdities to deny him any higher qualities than flatulent conceit and abject sycophancy.

Let us, if we choose, credit all that has been said of Boswell's delightfully naïve exhibition of his own idiosyncrasies. Miss Burney has described his worshipful attention whenever the great Doctor began to speak. At such times Boswell so concentrated his entire thought and energy upon his idol that he would not even answer questions from others. His eyes goggled with eagerness, his listening ear almost touched the Doctor's shoulder, his mouth fell ajar as if to drink in every slightest syllable, and he appeared to listen to the great man's very breathings as if they had some mystical meaning. He took every opportunity to edge himself close to Johnson's side, even at table, and was sometimes ordered imperiously back to his place like a faithful but obtrusive spaniel. In his desire to form his mind after the Johnsonian model, he went so far at times as to out-Johnson the original. His assumption of a more than Johnsonian contempt for women is indicated in a reply to Mrs. Knowles, the Quaker, who had expressed a hope that the sexes would be equal

in another world. 'That is too ambitious,' he said. '*We* might as well desire to be equal with the angels.' Even the Johnsonese idiom he succeeded to some extent in making his own. When a distinction was drawn between moral and physical necessity, Boswell thus expounded the matter,—'Alas, sir, they come both to the same thing. You may be as hard bound by chains when covered by leather as when the iron appears.' It was an odd freak of his that once made him refrain from writing to Johnson for a long time, to see whether his correspondent would finally be induced to write first. The older man grew uneasy at this strange silence, though he shrewdly suspected its cause, and upon Boswell's confession gave him a piece of his mind. 'Remember that all tricks are knavish or childish, and that it is as foolish to make experiments upon the constancy of a friend as upon the chastity of a wife.' A comical aping of his master's exemplary morality reveals itself now and then. While suffering grievous prickings of conscience for what he admits to have been highly reprehensible conduct, he allays the smart by summoning up pictures of his future blameless deportment. Viewing himself as already reformed for the rest of his days, he glows with prospective virtue and thus rhapsodizes in a letter to his friend Temple, who had sent him a bit of excellent advice,—'My warm imagination looks forward with great complacency on the sobriety, the healthfulness, and worth of my future life.' The pious platitudes that sprinkle his pages are highly amusing, and so is his frank record of Johnson's wholesome advice that he should 'clear his mind of cant.'

Recognizing all that is laughable and all that is indicative of weakness and vanity in such revelations as the foregoing, we may yet find much that is admirable in Boswell both as a man and as a writer, both as a faithful friend and as a keen observer. However often he may have disregarded, merely from excess of animal spirits, the apostolic injunction to give no offense, he certainly showed an exemplary unwillingness to take offense. The harsh rebuffs he received from Johnson at the very outset would have alienated a man possessed of that smallness of mind and that petty vanity so generally ascribed to our undaunted biographer. Drawn like iron to the magnet, he was stoutly determined not to mind a rude repulse of his first awkward overtures. It was at Davies's bookshop, a place thenceforth sanctified to Boswell, that the two first met. Davies announced the great man's 'aweful approach,' and Boswell nerved himself for the ordeal. An unfortunate apology for his Scotch birth brought him snub number one. Then, when Johnson had complained to Davies of Garrick's refusing him an order to the theatre for old Miss Williams, Boswell, watching for a chance to join in the conversation, exclaimed, 'Oh, sir, I cannot think Mr. Garrick would grudge such a trifle to you.' 'Sir,' replied the other, with a stern look, 'I have known David Garrick longer than you have done, and I know no right you have to talk with me on the subject.' But in a day or two Boswell was on friendly terms with Johnson. 'Poh, poh!' said the Doctor, with a complacent smile, on being reminded of what had passed at the first meeting, 'never mind these things. Come to me as often as you can. I shall be glad to see you.' Balm to his wounded vanity it was not in Boswell's nature to refuse, although, after one especially outrageous affront, we find him protesting, in terms that won the master's admiration for their happy picturesqueness, 'I don't care how often or how high Johnson tosses me when only friends are present, for then I fall on soft ground; but I do not like falling on stones, which is the case when enemies are present.' The Doctor's commendation of this image sufficed to atone for the rudeness that had evoked it; and though he allowed himself to toss and gore his follower, he insisted that others should treat him well. It was Johnson's command that effected the Scotchman's election to the Club, the dictator having made it known that until Boswell was admitted no other new member should be added.

Leslie Stephen, in his admirable life of Johnson, long ago pointed out some of the qualities that made Boswell 'a prince of interviewers' before the interviewer as we know him was so much as dreamt of. A few of these personal traits it may be not unprofitable or uninteresting to recall. 'Perhaps,' says Stephen, 'the fundamental quality in Boswell's character was his intense capacity for enjoyment. He was, as Mr. Carlyle puts it, "gluttonously fond of whatever would yield him a little solacement, were it only of a stomachic character."' Like his idol, he frankly enjoyed the pleasures of the table. 'For my part,' was Johnson's declaration, 'I mind my belly very studiously and very carefully; for I look upon it that he who does not mind his belly will hardly mind anything else.' In somewhat the same vein Boswell acknowledges, 'I am myself a lover of wine, and therefore curious to hear whatever is remarkable concerning drinking'; and he was always delighted when he could induce Johnson to discuss the matter ethically, statistically, and philosophically. Now it is this curiosity that seems to me the 'fundamental quality' of Boswell the biographer. It was a prime essential to the production of his marvellously 'speaking' likeness of the master. 'A generous and elevated

mind,' he quotes from the oracle, 'is distinguished by nothing more certainly than an eminent degree of curiosity,'— a sentiment, it may be noted, that reappears in various form in the pages of the 'Rambler.' We are, then, to credit our much-ridiculed Boswell with a hunger of the mind corresponding to his less praiseworthy animal appetite. It was an insatiable curiosity, often degenerating into a childish inquisitiveness, and at times it provoked its chief object to an impatient outburst of protest. 'I will not be baited with what and why,' exclaimed poor Johnson one day in desperation. 'Why is a cow's tail long? Why is a fox's tail bushy?' The following, also, must have been called forth after the master had been badgered beyond endurance by his affectionate disciple,—'My regard for you is greater almost than I have words to express; but I do not choose to be always repeating it. Write it down in the first leaf of your pocket-book, and never doubt it again.' At another time, when Boswell was cross-examining a third person about Johnson in his presence,—'Sir,' he cried, in petulant remonstrance, 'you have but two subjects, yourself and me. I am sick of both.' But Boswell was irrepressible. Once when the two were querying how best to induce a friend to leave London, Johnson said in revenge for some previous offense, 'Nay, sir, we'll send you to him. If your presence doesn't drive a man out of his house, nothing will.' Yet the 'unspeakable Scot' stuck to his victim like a leech, and continued to pry into the minutest details of the great man's habits and peculiarities, even pushing his investigations as far as the subject of nightcaps and begging to know why his idol never wore one. It seems to have been a subject of absorbing interest to him. He also noted, with painstaking accuracy, that though Johnson abstained from milk one fast-day, he did not reject it when put into his cup. The lexicographer's whistlings and puffings, and his way of saying 'too-too-too,' were all conscientiously recorded; and on one memorable occasion persistence surpassed itself and won a bet by hazarding the inquiry of Johnson what he did with certain scraped bits of orange-peel that he had been observed to treasure up for purposes unknown. Curiosity in this instance was not gratified, but it certainly was carried to an extent that would have made its possessor invaluable to the modern newspaper as an interviewer.

To be sure, there is much that is unattractive in this eagerness for information, in season and out of season; but it was accompanied by such innocence of offense, such unfeigned good-humor, and, above all, has resulted so greatly to the advantage of Boswell's readers, that it would be ungrateful and unfair to censure him too severely. Burke paid his amiable qualities a curious compliment when he said of him that he had so much good-humor naturally it was scarcely a virtue. Most vain persons are vain of fancied endowments; Boswell takes innocent delight in his real peculiarities, and thinks himself so charming an object as to need no disguise. There is no false shame, no pompous regard for imagined dignity, but as cheerful a readiness to join in a laugh at himself as at his neighbor. Though the joke be at his own expense, it is none the less worth relating. 'I owned to Johnson,' he tells us, in a frank discussion of his own foibles, 'that I was occasionally troubled with a fit of narrowness.' 'Why, sir,' was the reply, 'so am I. But I do not tell it.' The excellence of the implied advice, we may gratefully note, was lost on our amusing Bozzy. Other pleasantries of this sort are easily turned up in Boswell's pages. Music, he once confided to Johnson, affected him intensely, producing 'alternate sensations of pathetic dejection, so that I was ready to shed tears, and of daring resolution so that I was inclined to rush into the thickest of the battle,' — a battle, of course, that was purely hypothetical. 'Sir,' replied the other, 'I should never hear it, if it made me such a fool.' On another occasion Boswell expressed a wish to fly to the woods or retire into a desert, a disposition promptly checked by one of Johnson's customary gibes at the considerable extent of easily accessible desert in Scotland.

According to Johnson, Boswell was 'the best travelling companion in the world.' Imperturbable good-humor and an unfailing ingenuity and resourcefulness in making talk — and conversation was to Johnson the worthiest occupation of a rational being — combined to make the lively Scotchman a very acceptable comrade for the older man. 'If, sir, you were shut up in a castle and a new-born baby with you, what would you do?' was one of Boswell's silence-breakers — ludicrous and well-night witless, no doubt, but still welcome to one whose greatest horror was the undisturbed companionship of his own thoughts. Any remark, however trivial, any expedient however absurd, was justifiable if it could but serve to draw Johnson out; and it is with something of Shakespeare's art that our biographer has contrived to make his hero paint his own portrait. In his report of others' conversation Boswell never misses the point of a story, but never thrusts it on our notice. The gist of one dialogue after another is deftly noted, and there are few irrelevances in his rapidly moving narrative. Just the stroke needed to indicate character or to make clear a possible obscurity is adroitly put in, and we

pass to something else. The story is so naturally told that we almost imagine it to have told itself, the writer serving as little more than a phonograph to be spoken into by his various characters. It is the art that conceals art. If any one questions this, let him, as Leslie Stephen suggests, try to put into writing, within the same compass, the pith of a brilliant conversation. Not only the humble offices of memory, but the higher qualities of artistic selection and representation went into those paragraphs of club talk and coffee-house discussion. Those who regard the chronicler of these conversations as nothing but a toady, an echo, a blind worshipper of his idol, should read again what he says of Johnson's anonymous pamphlet, written at the request of the government from which he received his pension, on 'Taxation no Tyranny; an Answer to the Resolutions and Address of the American Congress.' 'Of this performance,' declares the biographer, 'I avoided to talk with him; for I had now formed a clear and settled opinion, that the people of America were well warranted to resist a claim that their fellow-subjects in the mother-country should have the entire command of their fortunes, by taxing them without their own consent. . . . Positive assertion, sarcastical severity, and extravagant ridicule, which he himself reprobated as a test of truth, were united in this rhapsody.'

Boswell was the first biographer in his kind, and he remains so far the greatest that, as Macaulay says, no one has yet successfully competed for second place. But for him, moreover, it is possible that we might never have had, in anything like their present form, such works as Lockhart's Scott, and Trevelyan's Macaulay, and Froude's elaborate though not wholly judicious attempt to picture the prophet of Cheyne Row. Not merely a remarkable degree of self-subordination, but also a stanch adherence to truth, regardless of remonstrances, went to the production of our great biography. 'I will not make my tiger a cat to please anybody,' declared Boswell when Hannah More entreated him to soften some of the burly Doctor's asperities. Toning down, he instinctively felt, would depress the lights as well as the shadows. We should not be so deeply affected by Johnson's kinder qualities did we not see them often masked by an irritability that meant only a manly nature's unwillingness to reveal the underlying tenderness of heart. And all this we owe to one who, in writing his life of the master, counted it time well spent 'to run half over London in order to fix a date correctly'; one who, in Carlyle's words, 'out of the fifteen millions that then lived and had bed and board in the British islands . . . . has provided us with a greater *pleasure* than any other individual at whose cost we now enjoy ourselves, perhaps has done us a greater *service* than can be specially attributed to more than two or three.'

PERCY F. BICKNELL.

COMMUNICATION.

MONTAIGNE AND ITALIAN MUSIC.

(To the Editor of THE DIAL.)

In her article on Montaigne in the issue of THE DIAL for February 1, Dr. Mary Augusta Scott has accepted in one instance (and possibly in two) a mistake in Mr. Waters's translation of Montaigne's Journal of travel, which is perhaps worth correcting. She quotes Montaigne (using the words of Mr. Waters's translation) as saying that near Florence 'the peasants have lutes in their hands, and the pastoral songs of Ariosto on their lips.' What Montaigne wrote (he was then writing in Italian) was that he was struck with three things: one being 'di veder questi contadini il liuto in mano, e fin alle pastorelle [the shepherdesses] l'Ariosto in bocco.' There are no 'pastoral songs' ascribed to Ariosto.

The other error is more difficult to clear away. Montaigne says: 'Les instrumans sont en toutes les boutiques jusques aus ravaudurs des carrefours des rues.' Mr. Waters translates these words as follows: 'There is a musical instrument in every shop, even in the stocking-darner's at the corner of the street.' It is hardly conceivable that Montaigne wrote of 'shops' of the stocking-darners, and described such shops as being at 'the corners of streets.' 'Ravaudeur' has other meanings beside that of mender of clothes or darner of stockings. Nicot, in his Dictionary, after defining it by 'Sarcinator,' adds: 'Et par metaphore Ravaudeur est dit celuy qui ne sçait ce qu' il die, le propos duquel est tout rappetassé, et celuy qui ne fait rien à droict ni à propos.' And Cotgrave essentially translates this by, 'A Botcher; also an idle or ignorant speaker, one that either confounds or understands not what he says; or one that neither does nor says ought rightly.'

In this, or in a kindred sense, Montaigne seems to use the word in his essay 'De la Phisionomie': 'Sans peine et sans suffisance, ayant mille volumes de livres autour de moy . . . j'emprunteray presentement s'il me plaist, d'une douzaine de tels ravaudeurs, gens que je ne feuillette guiere, dequoy enrichir le traicté de la Phisionomie.'

It is in this sense, which continued in use in the next century, and is defined by Littré as 'Celui qui ne dit que des balivernes,' that the word in Montaigne's journal is perhaps to be interpreted, and the passage—which follows a notice of 'improvisatori'—may be translated: 'Instruments are in all the shops and even [in the hands of] the idle talkers at the street corners.'

But if the simple significance of darners be preferred, we may be reminded of the 'old and plain' song of 'the spinsters and the knitters in the sun.'

GRACE NORTON.

Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 18, 1905.

The New Books.

Memorials of an English Painter.*

A life of Sir Edward Burne-Jones, written by his widow, bids fair, on theoretical grounds, to be a performance of doubtful value. The Pre-Raphaelite painters have already been thoroughly exploited by skilful hands. The career of either Rossetti or Morris furnishes a far more dramatic point of departure than the less eccentric and less varied one of Burne-Jones. There is, too, the danger of sentimentality and of rhapsodical criticism, as well as of more disagreeable disclosures about Rossetti, and more irritation over Ruskin's peculiar methods of making and unmaking friendships. On the other hand, we may expect from Lady Burne-Jones intimate knowledge and sympathetic understanding, which, if good judgment and skilful manipulation are added, should produce a delightful memorial of a fascinating coterie.

It is only fair to Lady Burne-Jones to say at once that she has avoided every pitfall that lay along her path, and has made the most of every pleasure that the excursion afforded. She has transcribed all the joy of living and working, the buoyant enthusiasm, and the vivid, many-sided interest in men and things, which were characteristic of her husband and his friends. She has been reserved where reserve was desirable; and her partiality for her subject has never led her into bathos. As for the little touch of affectation in the account of her first acquaintance with her husband and the early days of their marriage, it only adds a bit of quaintness to the narrative. She thoroughly appreciates the vivacity and color of her husband's conversation and letters, and uses his notes and correspondence, and those of his old acquaintances, to brighten and vivify her own by no means unpleasing style. So one's doubts are speedily dissipated, and supplanted by thorough enjoyment of a remarkable piece of biography.

The memorial is in two copiously-illustrated volumes, of which the first contains at once the best and the worst of Lady Burne-Jones's work. The account of Burne-Jones's family, and of his childhood and school-life, is too long. It has the interest that belongs to any close study of alert, open-minded boyhood; further than that it is commonplace, and a large part of the space accorded to it could have been spent to better advantage on later and more unique experiences. But once the Oxford days are reached, with their splendid enthusiasms, their almost defiant challenge to life to show forth the best that is in it, their fine achievements of friendship with men and books,— once Lady Burne-Jones begins upon Oxford, the reader's interest is quickened. And it never wanes until the second volume is finished; although the later years, crowded with vast undertakings and panoramic with famous personages, lack the special charm of the earlier days. Then Ruskin was a god to be worshipped from afar, Rossetti a giant, Morris a hero, the world a place to sketch in, and a sketch the absorbing work of a lifetime.

At Oxford Burne-Jones saw much of a talented set of Pembroke college men from his home town of Birmingham, but his sun rose and set by William Morris. Both men came to the university with the definite purpose of entering the church. Both were bitterly disappointed in the religious life of their college and the state of the episcopacy. Both loved art and poetry, and together they discovered the 'Morte d'Arthur,' fell under the spell of Poe's mysticism, dabbled in mesmerism and church polemics, and read Tennyson, Thackeray, Kingsley, Chaucer, and above all Ruskin.

One morning Morris brought Ruskin's newly-published 'Edinburgh Lectures' to Burne-Jones's rooms, and then, to quote from the latter,

> 'Everything was put aside until he read it all through to me. And there we first saw about the Pre-Raphaelites, and there I first saw the name of Rossetti. So for many a day after that we talked of little else but paintings which we had never seen, and saddened the lives of our Pembroke friends.'

Shortly afterwards, some of the work of Millais was shown at Oxford, 'and then,' Burne-Jones says, 'we knew.' During his first years at the university he had cherished the notion of forming a clerical Brotherhood, composed of himself, Morris, and the Pembroke set, which should live and work in the heart of the London slums. But when he decided that painting was his destined career, and Morris made choice of architecture, the idea of the Brotherhood was gradually abandoned; or rather it was modified, taking shape in such projects as the joint editorship of the 'Oxford and Cambridge Magazine,' and later in the partnership decorating of the walls of the Oxford Union, or in the firm of Morris, Marshall, Faulkner and Co. And its mission was not to save men's souls, but to mend their minds, by giving them new ideals of truth and beauty.

In 1855 both Morris and Burne-Jones left Oxford, the latter without waiting to get his degree. The next year (1856) Lady Burne-Jones styles 'Annus Mirabilis.' Early in its course came the beginning of acquaintance with

* Memorials of Edward Burne-Jones. By G. B.-J. In two volumes. Illustrated. New York: The Macmillan Co.

Ruskin. This is Burne-Jones's account, contained in a note to a friend:

'I'm not Ted any longer, I'm not E. C. B. Jones now—I've dropped my personality—I'm a correspondent with RUSKIN, and my future title is "the man who wrote to Ruskin and got an answer by return." I can better draw my feelings than describe them, and better symbolize them than either.'

And below is a drawing of himself prostrate before an aureoled figure intended for Ruskin.

A little later came the meeting with Rossetti. Wishing to know how the man looked who had drawn the 'Maids of Elfenmere' and written 'The Blessed Damozel,' Burne-Jones went to a lecture at the Working Men's College, and by the good-fellowship prevailing there secured not only the sight he coveted, but an introduction also, and following that an invitation to Rossetti's studio by Blackfriars Bridge. Writing to a friend shortly after this visit, Rossetti speaks of 'a certain youthful Jones, one of the nicest young fellows in — Dreamland.' His liking rapidly ripened into intimacy. Morris and Burne-Jones drew and painted and watched the master paint in Rossetti's studio, and went with him to see the Brownings, and the Prinseps of Little Holland House, with whom Watts was then living, and frequently to the theatre. But if the play did not suit Rossetti, they were dragged summarily away, 'which through worship of him we always assented to obediently, though much wanting to know how the story ended. And sometimes we roamed the streets and sometimes went back to Blackfriars to Gabriel's rooms and sat till three or four in the morning, reading and talking.'

Rossetti was very encouraging about Burne-Jones's work. After having seen his drawings, he refused to allow the younger artist to spend his time in learning the mechanical art of wood-engraving; and he insisted that Morris also should abandon architecture and take up painting, as the best medium for expressing the poetry he had in him. Poetry, Rossetti declared, had almost run its course in England, but painting was still an unknown art there, and the next Keats ought to be a painter.

So Morris painted, but his versatile genius also turned to wood-carving, and it was at this time too that he began designing furniture. When the two friends moved into their famous apartment at Red Lion Square, the chairs and tables were made after Morris's designs, and painted by him and Burne-Jones and Rossetti with knights and ladies from Malory — 'perfect marvels,' Burne-Jones calls them. Some four years later the Morrises moved into Red House, and it was from the necessity of furnishing and decorating this house, and the impossibility of buying any furniture or hangings that Morris could endure to live with, that the idea of a manufactory of all things needed in household decoration took its rise.

By the end of 1856 Ruskin had become a patron and a dear friend. 'Today we are to go and see Ruskin,' Burne-Jones writes to Miss Sampson, his father's housekeeper. And after their return he goes on:

'Just come back from being with our hero for four hours — so happy we've been: he is so kind to us, calls us his dear boys and makes us feel like such old friends. Tonight he comes down to our rooms to carry off my drawing and show it to lots of people; tomorrow night he comes again, and every Thursday night the same — isn't that like a dream? Think of knowing Ruskin like an equal and being called his dear boys. Oh! he is so good and kind — better than his books, which are the best books in the world.'

The painting of the walls of the Oxford Union was Rossetti's project. In it he enlisted Burne-Jones, Morris, Arthur Hughes, Alexander Munro, the sculptor, Valentine Prinsep, who was studying with Watts, and half a dozen others, each of whom promptly abandoned whatever he was doing and went down to Oxford, because their adored Rossetti wished it. Mr. Prinsep gives a very vivid account of dining with Rossetti on the evening of his arrival.

'There I found Rossetti in a plum-coloured frock-coat, and a short, square man with spectacles and a vast mop of dark hair. I was cordially received. "Top," cried Rossetti, "let me introduce Val Prinsep." (Topsy was the name by which Morris — "that unnaturally and unnecessarily curly being" — was known among his intimates.)

'"Glad, I'm sure," answered the man in spectacles, nodding his head, and then he resumed his reading of a large quarto. This was William Morris. Soon after, the door opened, and before it was half opened in glided Burne-Jones. "Ned," said Rossetti, who had been absently humming to himself, "I think you know Prinsep." The shy figure darted forward, the shy face lit up, and I was received with the kindly effusion which was natural to him.

'When dinner was over, Rossetti, humming to himself, as was his wont, rose from the table and proceeded to curl himself up on the sofa. "Top," he said, "read us one of your grinds." "No, Gabriel," answered Morris, "you have heard them all." "Never mind," said Rossetti, "here's Prinsep, who has never heard them, and besides, they are devilish good." "Very well, old chap," growled Morris, and having got his book he began to read in a sing-song chant some of the poems afterwards published in his first volume. . . . To this day, forty years after, I can still recall the scene: Rossetti on the sofa, with large, melancholy eyes fixed on Morris, the poet at the table reading and ever fidgetting with his watch-chain, and Burne-Jones working at a pen-and-ink drawing.

'"Gold on her head and gold on her feet,
And gold where the hems of her kirtle meet,
And a golden girdle round my sweet,
Ah! qu'elle est belle La Marguerite,"

still seems to haunt me. . . . I confess I returned to the Mitre with my brain in a whirl.'

In later years a great wall of melancholy surrounded Rossetti and shut him away from his friends, but they never lost their admira-

tion of the man in his prime and felt nothing but pity for the wreck he had made of his life. As time went on Ruskin also dropped away; but Morris never failed, and other friends came in to fill the vacant places,— the Gladstones, Du Maurier, Lady Leighton, Charles Eliot Norton and his family, and many more, besides the host of young artists to whom Burne-Jones never refused his advice and sympathy. And the pictures went on in never-ending succession. So, while the later years have less brilliancy and enthusiasm than the earlier ones, they are happy, ambitious, full of work and new hopes and new interests. As Burne-Jones's personality strengthened and he became more and more the centre of his own world, instead of Rossetti's satellite or Morris's friend, the stream of the biography narrows and deepens, to show more of his character and of his personal aims and methods of work.

Undoubtedly the most valuable thing about Lady Burne-Jones's work is the pleasant light it casts across the whole Pre-Raphaelite movement. Memoirs of Rossetti have tended to emphasize the sordid element in the lives of the circle, and the unbalanced element in their work. Biographies of Morris naturally emphasize their socialistic leanings, and the Arts and Crafts side of the movement. Burne-Jones's work was confined to the narrower field of painting, and he was even more closely associated with Rossetti than was Morris. Like Rossetti and most of the others of the circle, he was a poor man, harassed by the necessity for petty economies, as well as by continual ill-health,— privations of which Morris knew nothing,— yet there is nothing sordid in Lady Burne-Jones's outlook upon life. She tells a cheerful story, and makes her readers realize that it was the best, and not the worst, of Rossetti,— his greatness, not his eccentricity,— that his friends cared for; that there was nothing necessarily morbid or decadent in their love of beauty; and that if they did not attain to all they hoped for, they were the better for the aspiration. It is well for this view to be emphasized, particularly when it is done as convincingly as Lady Burne-Jones has managed to do it. There is no doubt about her sincerity; every page of her writing rings true.

Lady Burne-Jones wisely refrains from any attempt at criticizing her husband's work. In consonance with this decision, it is only suitable that the illustrations contained in the two volumes should consist of portraits of the family and their friends, and reproductions of sketches or early drawings. Thus the illustrations partake of the intimate character of the memoir, and add decidedly to its interest.

EDITH KELLOGG DUNTON.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF AMERICANISM.*

Professor Muensterberg remarks that his book portraying 'The Americans' might appropriately have been given the title that heads the present review. Such philosophy is presented under four heads, to which are referred the inspiring motives that direct the interests, ideals, occupations, institutions, and character of the Americans, individually and collectively. These are the 'Spirit of Self-direction,' the 'Spirit of Self-Realization or Initiative,' the 'Spirit of Self-Perfection,' and the 'Spirit of Self-Assertion.' With symmetrical consistency these fourfold inspirations serve as the introductory chapters to the fourfold phases of American life,— Political, Economic, Intellectual, Social. The justification of this philosophical schedule, and the necessary harmonizing thereof with the course of events and with the present status of affairs in our puzzling democracy, give form and substance to the six hundred pages of the volume. Equally influential as a motive to the author's initiative is his frequently uttered conviction that of all peoples, the Americans and the Germans need to understand one another, should contribute coöperatively and sympathetically to the growth of culture, and should mutually receive and offer benefit on the basis of their distinctive civilizations. His labors are thus sustained by the conviction that they are to serve as a step toward this international consummation. Practically, the most efficient motive in shaping the volume has been the desire to furnish the German reader with a suitable account of the real nature of the American people, of their institutions, their problems, their mode of life, their interests, their culture. The work was written by the author in German for the Germans; just as his book entitled 'American Traits' was written in English for home consumption. The two treatises, we are informed, bear the complementary relation of a pair of stereoscopic pictures: the difference of their points of view resulting in an added realism of their combined effect. Apparently with some reluctance, the English translation has been authorized, and with some omissions — notably, and regrettably, the chapter on German-Americans, upon which topic the author's views would have received special consideration on the part of American readers — substantially reproduces the two volumes of the original. It is likewise to be regretted that the translator has felt his obligations to the original so literally as to force upon the English construction types of expression, orders of phrase-

* THE AMERICANS. By Hugo Muensterberg, Professor of Psychology at Harvard University. Translated by Edwin B. Holt, Ph.D. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.

ology, and modes of approach to statements, which the American's keen sense of form — a trait noted by the German-American author — finds peculiarly irritating.

Although the author sets forth that his concern is with 'the lasting forces and tendencies of American life,' and not with 'the problems of the day,' the distribution of the presentations themselves hardly supports this emphasis. Viewed objectively, the account of the political organization is most amply presented. The pervasive power of political parties, the functions of the executive, the mode of procedure and temper of Congress, the status of the judiciary, the complex relations of State and City to the Federal Government, form the natural components of American politics. With them are considered our internal and external political problems,— the dominance of the former and (until recently) the slight hold of the latter upon the political interest being sharply contrasted,— and also the special social and ethnological problems of our variously assorted population. A particularly incisive account of the indirect but effective way in which public opinion enters to make or mar the political game deserves honorable mention. The comprehensive and intensive absorption of the American people in industry and commerce must in every account constitute a vast and impressive aggregate. Statistics that impress and bewilder by their magnitude testify the more strikingly to latter-day strenuosity, by aid of the historical comparisons of the curve of progression through which the present status has been reached. As typical and important problems of our economic life the silver question, which has already acquired something of a bygone flavor, and those ominous realities, the tariff, the trusts, and the labor unions, are presented primarily in terms suited to Teutonic assimilation. With these obligations realized, Professor Muensterberg proceeds with a notably freer handling and more congenial manner, to set forth our status in regard to education, high and low, public and private, good and bad. A rather bare chapter on the achievements of science in America gives way to a far more sympathetic account of our literary tendencies, successes, and failures. The manner in which Americans express themselves in art, and live and move in religious tenets and activities, occupy chapters proportionate to these factors in American culture. Our social life is the most briefly disposed of; the introductory chapter requiring supplementing only by that most characteristic feature of Americanism, writ large in other than the society column, but here ungallantly entitled 'the self-assertion of women'; and by a portrayal of such aristocratic tendencies as have survived the onslaught of our iconoclastic democracy.

By plan, selection of topics, and perspective of presentation, the work seems measurably suited to its objective purpose, that of carrying enlightenment to the many highways and byways of Germany, where conceptions of what really goes on in our midst, and notably of the motives and temper of the participants in the drama, are such as to cry out lustily for some vigorous corrective. On this score English readers are prepared to make proper allowances, bearing in mind that much of what is familiar and obvious is yet not superfluous when addressed to a foreign public. They cannot avoid, however, calling to mind the far more vigorous, discerning, and, to the Americans themselves, instructive account which Mr. Bryce has given, though in larger proportions, of the institutions of the American commonwealth. The comparison is provoked by the equally ambitious character of the present volume, and emphasizes how essentially the value of such an undertaking is dependent upon the temper of the artist, as well as upon his particular *metier* and technique. Viewed on its informational side, and yet regarding the critical discernment and vigor without which such presentation is stale and flat though possibly profitable, Mr. Bryce's work assumes a value to all readers, and ranks as an independent contribution; while to Professor Muensterberg's work must be assigned the more humble virtue of a fair suitability to German consumption.

In this aspect, however, although the author's talents and position make his conclusions worthy of distinct consideration, the volume does not demand, and is not likely to receive, a widely extended notice. The distinctive note thereof and the contention which it is certain to arouse have as yet been indicated in part only. The issue arises in regard to the pertinence of the philosophical key that is presented as unlocking the secret power-house of American thought and activity, and with regard to the judicial decisions which permeate through and through every topic considered in the several chapters. So much is this the case that the sensitive American reader leaves the volume with the feeling of having been unexpectedly liberated from the prisoner's stand; while the publishers (doubtless with no adequate authority) see fit to herald the volume as 'a vivisection of the American people so incisive, true, and interesting that every American will enjoy reading it.' As an offset, the author raises the query whether 'such a eulogy of Americanism before the Americans' will not unduly stimulate the spirit of self-satisfaction which may likewise be an American trait. Surely, in the present connection, eulogy

and vivisection are equally out of place. The question is not whether a critical estimate of American ways and contributions is a legitimate or desirable matter, but wholly whether the particular form of holding things in the balance, which dominates this volume, can or does result in any useful or helpful service. That it interferes essentially with the successful ministration to the several functions which the book was planned to serve, seems clear enough. While the positing of a philosophic Americanism and the persistent application of the odium of comparison are in themselves questionable proceedings, equally in regard to the purposes of the author and to the convictions of the reader, the main issue is as to the intrinsic value of such philosophy and of such judicial findings as are here handed down. The philosophy helps the reader little, if at all, and certainly weakens, when it seriously affects, the presentation. Fortunately it frequently does little more than furnish the author with a series of categories by means of which dominant American traits — the significance of which at times lies in other directions — are referred back to one or other of the fourfold motives. If one drops the philosophy, and plainly sets forth the variety of characteristic ways, pleasant and unpleasant, in which the fundamental American independence of thought and action disports itself, the same end is accomplished and nothing lost. That certain traits and tendencies are expressible in terms of these categories, the author has shown; but that these have in themselves any explanatory or illuminating power does certainly not appear. Yet this objection could be ignored, did not Professor Muensterberg insist that in the potency of these four arch-characters of *homo Americanus* lies all hope of identifying and comprehending this interesting new-world specimen.

If the philosophy may be dismissed as of slight efficiency, yet not detracting from the merits of the work except through its needless obtrusiveness, the same leniency of judgment cannot be extended to the array of positive pronouncements in which the work abounds. That certain, indeed that many, of the positions taken are in their salient features sound, and that real distinctions are shrewdly observed, the acumen of the author guarantees. The idealism of American life is particularly well noticed; though even here love of contrast carries the point into quite inappropriate fields. One feels, too, a greater confidence in those judgments that repeat the verdict of the author's previous volume — 'American Traits' — and bring with them no necessity of speaking *pro* to one public and *con* to another. One is grateful when Professor Muensterberg points out the haphazard make-up and wastefulness of our direction of the educational machinery, and has in pleasant memory his memorable article in 'The Atlantic Monthly' on 'School Reform.' When he points out the obvious feebleness of the American drama, and is compelled to admit that it reflects little of that striving for self-perfection which pervades Americanism, we again respond with a chastened 'Amen.' When he indicates the dangers of a too rapidly established dominance of feminine ways of thinking, he finds a public that appreciates without distorting his caution, even as it questions the need of it. When he indicates — as so many have done before him — as one of the serious shortcomings of our aggressive democracy, the tendency to overlook really great men and to magnify complacent bourgeois leaders, we realize that a vital weakness has been laid bare. This type of criticism so far as it is sympathetically and fairly presented — and on this score little fault is to be found — is sure to meet with a fair reception, even when the manner of indicating these weaknesses is not particularly acceptable to the American type of receptivity. These are in the main fairly definite questions in regard to the nature of the cultural tendencies which we collectively exhibit, and which the observant stranger in our midst is likely to note.

The type of judgment, the fault of omission and commission, which is distinctively more certain to arouse protest and antagonism is not so easy to indicate. The change becomes apparent when the discussion shifts from the indications of objective failings to subjective motives, from what we do and how we do it to that inner perspective of considerations that eventually determines action. It is in these attempts to read back of the tendencies and behind the records what is bred in the bone and graven in the heart of the American that the author's foreign spectacles — even though refitted in America and accustomed to the vagaries of our atmosphere — render inefficient his psychological astuteness. It is on this score that the candid critic, however favorably disposed towards Professor Muensterberg's able and good-tempered effort, cannot avoid the responsibility of indicating that, from the American point of view, the distinctive features of the volume carry but little of conviction or enlightenment. This verdict conveys with it no intimation of deficiency on the part of the author, except in regard to temperamental and hereditary traits. A less able man might well have written a book of richer insight: for it is notably true that this art of national delineation demands qualities of temperament even more than of training. The contrast of attitude may be illustrated by referring once more to the philosophic scheme in which

the present exposition finds its guidance. In the Teutonic mind this fourfold partitioning of American traits and its apparent fitness to the situation arouses distinct gratification. In the American as in the English mind, it merely arouses suspicion; and the American writer, finding himself inclined to fall in love with these categorical muses, becomes scrupulously cautious to prevent any unseemly subservience to so symmetrically perfect an ideal. The German writer points the finger of emphasis to it in his preface; the American writer would use the same space to explain or apologize for his hesitant willingness to use the scheme at all.

It is but fair that further instances should be indicated of the failure of the author's temperamentally guided insight to lead him aright through the mazes of the American character. Any transition from an objective description of institutions to a subjective delineation of character is particularly difficult in America on account of the many varieties of typical Americans. Professor Muensterberg tells us that he is presenting 'a study of the Americans as the best of them are, and as the others should wish to be.' As a matter of fact he is frequently describing types that are not suggested by this characterization. And yet he misses the inner significance of this very variety itself, — a variety that will not lend itself to the type of formula here regarded as dominant. It is quite the same tendency that leads him to posit Washington as the political capital, New York as the commercial, and Boston as the intellectual. Apart from the inevitable concentration of national politics at the capital, these differentiations are misleading. If America were Europeanised, we would of necessity have commercial and intellectual capitals. The significant fact about us is that these things are not centralised; and the insistence of the intellectual superiority of Boston, like the recurrent glorification of the members of the Harvard faculty, cannot but arouse a smile where it does not call up a less charitable emotion. For the type of national portraiture that is here attempted, the American simply will not — though possibly he should — obey the rules of the game. The result is that the diversity of American character is slighted, and that the type held up as dominant to the inquisitive German is distinctively misleading. It carries with it little of the quality of a portrait from the living model, but rather the conventionalised academic grouping of features that has its source in a prejudiced mental photograph.

Specifically does it fail by lack of comprehension of the underlying sterling English group of ideas and modes of reaction which still constitute the core of Americanism. The point would bear elaboration. In spite of the many variations, the intrinsically English temper of our civilization is most effective. Had this trait been appreciated, there would have appeared as ample reason to provide for a chapter on self-restraint as for any of the four other types of self-conditioned motives. American self-restraint is not English self-restraint; but it serves as a common differentium when the American is to be contrasted with the German or the Frenchman. The same insistence on this factor of good form and of propriety in the conduct of affairs, the same prominence of the ideals of a 'gentleman,' pervade American and English life; and — as a single instance — make impossible those frequent relations of personal hostility that mar the high regard that Americans cherish for the German academician. These traits are deep-seated; they are difficult to bring to the surface. But it is their omission that imparts the unreality to the portrait. And, once more, there is a failure to understand that the American is facile in importing and grafting foreign products to native growths, but has no intention of absorbing these into his mode of life. What we borrow is so vastly different in its effect upon the national temperament from what we inherit and what we develop. American ladies import their finery from Paris, but without thereby becoming in the least Gallic in appearance or in outlook on things in general. The leaders of the intellectual life and in the world of commerce make use of ideas and processes that are made in Germany, but they show nothing Teutonic in their intellectual make-up. The expert may recognize the foreign traits in the transplanted fruit, but the soil by which the tree grows is thoroughly American.

It is for like reasons that Professor Muensterberg's practical mission seems equally hopeless of result. The German and the American are likely to continue to feel such measure of attraction and repulsion for one another as they now cherish; and no indication, however justified and adequate, of their community of interests and ideals, will alter the effectiveness of those temperamental qualities that — one may acknowledge with regret — do form a considerable obstacle between the mutual understanding of German and American. In this estrangement and national incompatability, the American finds himself not alone; but often discovers with surprise how the same feeling, though differently motivated, is shared by so many other of the dominant nations of Europe.

While acknowledging gratefully and admiringly the objective service which this volume is to perform in the German community, the self-assertive American cannot refrain from express-

ing with regrét but with conviction his inability to endorse the judicial pronouncements or the philosophic standpoint of Professor Muensterberg's 'The Americans.' It is possible that we lack the gift to see ourselves as others see us; but we cannot candidly laud the lifelikeness of the portrait when we are introduced into its presence.

JOSEPH JASTROW.

MILITARY RULE AND NATIONAL EXPANSION.*

From the organization of the Northwest Territory in the days of the Confederation, to the events of the past few years resulting from the Spanish war, the United States has pursued a fairly consistent, even though not arbitrarily designed, course of territorial expansion. With an energetic and growing population, and with vast stretches of productive lands ever just across the borders, this aspect of our national history has been clearly inevitable. It may well be questioned whether we have need to acquire landed possessions across the seas; but that we have, or soon shall have, a real use for all the territories contiguous with our own which we have annexed during the past hundred years, will hardly be disputed by anyone, even though methods employed, as in the case of the Mexican cessions, may not be regarded as always distinctly creditable.

It is a curious fact that in the mass of literature, more or less worthy, that has grown up about the subject of American expansion, one very important phase of the process has until recently been almost totally neglected. The political, the constitutional, the diplomatic, and the commercial aspects of territorial acquisition have been pretty well worked out, but as a rule the strictly administrative policies and principles involved have been dealt with by writers only incidentally, or at least with reference merely to single cases of annexation. There has been no well-grounded attempt at systematic treatment of the subject as a whole. The need for such a piece of work is now in part supplied by Dr. David Y. Thomas's 'History of Military Government in newly acquired Territory of the United States,' a doctoral dissertation of rather unusual merit recently submitted to the Faculty of Political Science of Columbia University.

The proposed scope of Dr. Thomas's monograph should be made clear before judgment is passed. By purchase, conquest, occupation, and partition, the United States has acquired foreign territory on about a dozen different occasions. Usually (the cases of Texas and Hawaii being the main exceptions) territory acquired in any of these ways has been compelled to pass through a transition stage intervening between the occupation of it by the officials and troops of the United States and the definite organization of it into 'territories' in the technical sense. During this transition stage, when the authority of previous owners and claimants had been cut off and that of the United States could be asserted only through temporary agents, such annexed domains have been held under what is commonly known as Military Government. What Dr. Thomas set out to do, and what he may be said to have done with a good degree of success, was to start with Louisiana in 1803 and make a survey of all our annexations of territory with respect to the theory and practice of military government as applied during this preparatory stage by the executive power of the United States. The result, therefore, is not a history of American expansion in general, or of American military government in general, but a pointed presentation of the part which military government has played in the intervals, usually brief, between the stationing of commandants by the President in annexed territories and the placing of these territories on a civil basis by action of Congress. The task of preparing such a study, as the author conceived it, involved not only a consideration of the legal status of new territory and the legal basis for military government and its various administrative activities, but also a description of the actual management of new acquisitions from the time of occupation until the organization of territorial or state governments.

The fullest and most valuable part of the book is that dealing with the four great acquisitions of Louisiana, Florida, New Mexico, and California. The preliminary governments of a military character established in these regions are discussed with a very satisfactory appreciation of existing conditions and with a clear conception of the larger political and constitutional bearings of the system. The treatment of military rule in other annexed territories,—Alaska, Hawaii, the Philippines, Porto Rico, Samoa, and the Panama Canal zone,—is much briefer, and on the whole less satisfactory. The author tells us that regarding these he deems it 'unnecessary, not to say improper, to go into details upon the same scale,' and that 'for the most part they must be left to the reader's memory of partisan accounts, or to the researches of a later historian when the air shall have cleared and the evidence shall be complete and accessible.' Notwithstanding the

* A HISTORY OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN NEWLY ACQUIRED TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES. By David Yancey Thomas, Ph.D. (Columbia University Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law, Vol. XX.). New York: The Macmillan Co.

spirit of scholarly caution here displayed, it would seem that more than two pages might profitably have been given to Alaska, and more than one to Hawaii. It is fair to say, however, that there is probably nowhere in print a better summary of military government in the Philippines and Porto Rico than that given us by Dr. Thomas.

The work throughout is based on the best of documentary materials, and these are referred to in the foot-notes with a fair degree of frequency. One cannot repress the feeling, however, that so elaborate a treatise on a subject of such general interest ought never to be published unaccompanied by a full and systematic bibliography. The index to the work, too, is rather inadequate.

FREDERIC AUSTIN OGG.

THE POETRY OF MR. SWINBURNE.*

Singer last born of all the starry race
Whose names make bright the heaven of English song,
With words that should not do thee wholly wrong
We fain would praise and thank thee for the grace
Bestowed of all thy gifts, were not the space
Of our slight verse too narrow for the throng
Of grateful memories and emotions strong
That cluster round thy name to find a place.

But we will bring thee tribute of our love,
Because thy song has ever set above
All things most cherished since the world began
The priceless thing which gives to life its worth,
Most sacred of the sacred things of earth,—
The freedom of the body and soul of man.

It is a great satisfaction to have at last the complete poetical works of Mr. Swinburne in a uniform library edition. The foremost of living poets has long been held from his own in the estimate of the larger reading public by the fact that it has hitherto been almost impossible to view his work as a whole. The numerous and multiform books which have contained it have been difficult to obtain and almost prohibitive in price. The author says: 'It is nothing to me that what I write should find immediate or general acceptance,' and the sincerity of the statement is beyond question. But it is much to all lovers of poetry that the only surviving exemplar of the great Victorian age of song should be easily accessible to them, and such access is now measurably facilitated by the six volumes into which the contents of the earlier sixteen have been brought together. Even this collection does not include the dramatic works (with the exception of 'Atalanta' and 'Erechtheus'), but those works are to follow in a series of five more volumes.

The sixteen volumes now reprinted include the two Greek dramas, the three series of 'Poems and Ballads,' the two volumes of Arthurian narratives, 'Songs before Sunrise,' 'Songs of Two Nations,' 'Songs of the Springtides,' 'Studies in Song,' 'A Midsummer Holiday,' 'A Century of Roundels,' 'Astrophel,' 'A Channel Passage,' and the 'Heptalogia.' The last-named collection of parodies is now first acknowledged by Mr. Swinburne, although its authorship has been an open secret from the time of its publication a quarter of a century ago. All these volumes are reprinted with practically no changes. Mr. Swinburne is evidently of the opinion that the product of the creative hour had better be left to speak for itself, that any subsequent tinkering is more likely to mar than to mend the original. For an artist of Mr. Swinburne's type, whose verses are forged at white heat, although with no scamping of the workmanship, this appears to be a just instinct, although it is possible that artists of other types may be well-advised in making amendments at the dictate of the reflective years that supervene. The question is one that admits of no general rule of practice, although a recollection of the 'improvements' that some great poets have made upon their originals incline us to believe that the *labor limæ* so frequently lauded is more likely than not to be a work of futility.

Mr. Swinburne, at least, has had no doubts as far as his own work is concerned, and beyond a few trifling corrections of the most obvious sort, and a few lines added to the 'Heptalogia,' has altered nothing. Allied to the instinct which has held him to this course is that which has impelled him to reprint everything contained in the volumes as first published. He says of the 'Notes' that accompanied and defended the famous first volume of 'Poems and Ballads' that he has 'nothing to retract from them,' and this statement at least implies that he has nothing to retract from the poems themselves, or from any of the poems that have followed them during nearly forty years. Even the poems inspired by political passions that now seem remote to us are all scrupulously reproduced, from the curses heaped upon the third Napoleon and the ninth Pius in the sixties to the denunciation in the eighties of 'the hoary henchman of the gang' who, in the opinion of the poet, sought the undoing of England for the furtherance of his political ambitions. Even if the years have lessened the vehemence of some of these old animosities, they were genuine enough at the time of their expression, and the poet probably feels that to delete them from his work would denote a lack of intellectual integ-

* THE POEMS OF ALGERNON CHARLES SWINBURNE. In six volumes. With portrait. New York: Harper & Brothers.

rity. *Litera scripta manet,* and these things are a part of the historical record from which the final judgment pronounced upon nineteenth-century men and affairs will be made up.

In our last issue, something was said of the deeply interesting retrospect which prefaces the first volume of this collected edition. The purpose of the present review is mainly to discuss the contents of 'A Channel Passage and Other Poems,' published in England as a separate new volume, but in this country (thus far at least) only as the final section of the sixth volume of the complete poems. A few of Mr. Swinburne's later poems have seemed to us, as they have appeared from time to time in the reviews, to be unworthy of his genius. Although all these pieces are now reprinted, they are in the company of so many others to which the most captious critic would find it difficult to take exception, that the impression made by the volume as a whole is that it adds materially to the poet's fame. It maintains as high an average level as is reached by most of the preceding volumes, and it fairly outweighs one or two of them. Its publication is then, absolutely considered, an event of the first importance, or at least of greater importance than could possibly attach to the publication of a new collection by any other known English singer.

The titular poem is accompanied by a date (1855) which would indicate that it was half a century old. But this date must refer to the experience described rather than to the composition of the verses, for 'A Channel Passage' is clearly written in the poet's matured style, and it is inconceivable that it should really have been produced by a boy of eighteen — even by as marvellous a boy as he who wrote 'Hesperia.' A few lines will make this fact sufficiently evident.

'Far eastward, clear of the covering of cloud, the sky
laughed out into light
From the rims of the storm to the sea's dark edge with
flames that were flowerlike and white.
The leaping and luminous blossoms of live sheet lightning
that laugh as they fade
From the cloud's black base to the black waves' brim
rejoiced in the light they made.
Far westward, throned in a silent sky, where life was in
lustrous tune,
Shone, sweeter and surer than morning or evening, the
steadfast smile of the moon.
The limitless heaven that enshrined them was lovelier
than dreams may behold, and deep
As life or as death, revealed and transfigured, may shine
on the soul through sleep.'

'A Channel Passage' is but one of the nature-poems which are scattered with lavish hand throughout this volume. Others of great beauty are 'The Lake of Gaube,' 'Hawthorn Tide,' and 'The High Oaks.'

The remaining contents of the collection (with one notable exception, to be discussed hereafter) fall chiefly within the two categories of poems inspired by political passion, and poems of a personal or memorial nature. In the first of these categories comes 'A Word for the Navy' (which is an old poem not hitherto reprinted), 'The Commonweal,' 'The Question,' and 'Apostasy' (which date from the home rule controversy of the eighties), the poems on recent happenings in Russia, Greece, and Crete, and a group of pieces occasioned by the war in South Africa. The poems of this group are greatly inferior to Mr. Swinburne's earlier work of similar character, and need not long detain us. The ode to Russia achieved a certain notoriety because of the line

'Night hath none but one red star—Tyrannicide,'

which cost the author many a hard journalistic rap. The verses 'For Greece and Crete' yield these noble lines, which may, however, be overmatched a dozen times by passages in 'Athens.'

'Greece, where only men whose manhood was as godhead
ever trod,
Bears the blind world witness yet of light wherewith her
feet are shod:
Freedom, armed of Greece, was always very man and
very God.

'Now the winds of old that filled her sails with triumph,
when the fleet
Bound for death from Asia fled before them stricken,
wake to greet
Ships full-winged again for freedom toward the sacred
shores of Crete.'

The memorial poems now collected include pieces inscribed to Shakespeare, Cromwell, Nelson, Burns, Rabelais, Voltaire, and Dumas, besides personal tributes to Christina Rossetti, Mrs. Lynn Linton, Lord Leighton, G. F. Watts, President Carnot, and Aurelio Saffi. There is also a tender dedication (in the familiar stanza which the poet has made his own for such purposes) to the memory of William Morris and Edward Burne-Jones. These poems have 'the redeeming quality of entire and absolute sincerity' which the author claims for them, besides many other admirable qualities concerning which his own voice is silent, but which the critic is bound also to claim for them. The most important of these poems is the ode to Burns, from which we take the closing stanzas.

'But never, since bright earth was born
In rapture of the enkindling morn,
Might godlike wrath and sunlike scorn
That was and is
And shall be while false weeds are worn
Find word like his.

'Above the rude and radiant earth
That heaves and glows from firth to firth
In vale and mountain, bright in dearth
And warm in wealth,
Which gave his fiery glory birth
By chance and stealth,

'Above the storms of praise and blame
That blow with mist his lustrous name,
His thunderous laughter went and came,
And lives and flies;
The roar that follows on the flame
When lightning dies.

'Earth, and the snow-dimmed heights of air,
And water winding soft and fair
Through still sweet places, bright and bare,
By bent and byre,
Taught him what hearts within them were:
But his was fire.'

A word of praise should also be given to the Rabelais roundel, the Carnot sonnet, and the verses in memory of Mrs. Linton, in the simple form of the verses written to the glory of Landor forty years ago.

Among the miscellaneous features of this volume may be noted an ode to 'Music,' some exquisite new songs of childhood, a translation of the Delphic Hymn to Apollo, some lines 'At a Dog's Grave,' and a group of 'Prologues' for certain of the more famous Elizabethan plays. These poems supplement the earlier series of sonnets on the old English dramatists, of which the author says: 'I can hardly remember any task that I ever took more delight in discharging than I felt in the inadequate and partial payment of a lifelong debt to the marvellous and matchless succession of poets who made the glory of our country incomparable for ever by the work they did between the joyful date of the rout of the Armada and the woeful date of the outbreak of the civil war.' The 'Prologues' may be taken as a further instalment toward the payment of the debt thus acknowledged. They and the volume are closed by 'The Afterglow of Shakespeare,'—

'Alone of all whose doom is death and birth,
Shakespeare is lord of souls alive on earth.'

We have left for the close of this review our consideration of the poem which is the crowning glory of the present volume. 'The Altar of Righteousness' is so great a poem that any words of praise would do it but scant justice. It may be briefly described as a companion to the 'Hymn of Man,' and as the final summing-up of the poet's philosophy, the last word in his confession of religious faith. The contrast between the shifting forms of superstition and the veiled central object of all true religious emotion is embodied in the following passage:

'Of cloud and of change is the form of the fashion that man may behold of it wrought:
Of iron and truth is the mystic mid altar, where worship is none but of thought.
No prayers may go up to it, climbing as incense of gladness or sorrow may climb:
No rapture of music may ruffle the silence that guards it, and hears not of time.
As the winds of the wild blind ages alternate in passion of light and of cloud,
So changes the shape of the veil that enshrouds it with darkness and light for a shroud.
And the winds and the clouds and the stars fall silent, and fade out of hearing or sight,
And the shrine stands fast and is changed not, whose likeness was changed as a cloud in the night.'

The body of this poem offers a sort of historical survey of the religious instinct groping its way upward to the light. To the advent of Christianity this lovely tribute is paid:

'Then, soft as the dews of night,
As the stars of the sundown bright,
As the heart of the sea's hymn deep,
And sweet as the balm of sleep,
Arose on the world a light
Too pure for the skies to keep.'

A beautiful tribute to St. Theresa occupies a conspicuous place in the poem, and fairly matches the glorification of St. Catherine in the 'Siena' of 'Songs before Sunrise.' Then comes the tale of the gradual undoing of the ecclesiastical perversions of Christianity, with mention of Bruno and Rabelais, and much praise of Shakespeare.

'In him all truth and the glory thereof and the power and the pride,
The song of the soul and her story, bore witness that fear had lied.
All hope, all wonder, all trust, all doubt that knows not of fear,
The love of the body, the lust of the spirit to see and to hear,
All womanhood, fairer than love could conceive or desire or adore,
All manhood, radiant above all heights that it held of yore.
Lived by the life of his breath, with the speech of his soul's will spake,
And the light lit darkness to death whence never the dead shall wake.'

The final section of the poem ends as follows:

'All the names wherein the incarnate Lord lived his day and died
Fade from suns to stars, from stars into darkness undescried.
Christ the man lives yet, remembered of man as dreams that leave
Light on eyes that wake and know not if memory bid them grieve.
Fire sublime as lightning shines, and exalts in thunder yet,
Where the battle wields the name and the sword of Mahomet.
Far above all wars and gospels, all ebb and flow of time,
Lives the soul that speaks in silence, and makes mute earth sublime.
Still for her, though years and ages be blinded and bedinned,
Mazed with lightnings, crazed with thunders, life rides and guides the wind.
Death may live or death may die, and the truth be light or night,
Not for gain of heaven may man put away the rule of right.'

With this strain of majestic music in our ears, we close the volume, our gratitude to the poet for his many past gifts strengthened and renewed, our thankfulness deepened for his continued presence in the world of living men.

WILLIAM MORTON PAYNE.

'An American Primer,' by Walt Whitman, edited by Mr. Horace Traubel, is published by Messrs. Small, Maynard & Co. This manuscript of notes for a projected lecture dates from before the Civil War, but has never before been put into print. It is a very important addition to the library of Whitmania, and the form of publication is most attractive. The same publishers send us, in similar form, 'Walt Whitman's Diary in Canada,' with extracts from other of his diaries and literary note-books, edited by Mr. William Sloane Kennedy. Each volume has a portrait, and the former has some facsimile reproductions of the manuscript.

Struggles in the World of Suffering.*

In the volume sent forth from the busy office of the secretary of the New York Charity Organization Society, those who are interested in benevolent work will find a most instructive and stimulating discussion of 'The Principles of Relief.' The standpoint is that of one who is most familiar with the heroic efforts of private charity to mitigate the sufferings of dependent families. Its author, Mr. Edward T. Devine, is optimistic, and indicates the conditions under which relief may help without pauperizing. But he comes to the practical conclusion that all direct measures will fail unless larger social policies are fostered. The book will help us to give a quantitative value to our vague notions about the standard of living and the minimum wage; and no writer has applied this definite standard to the methods of poor relief more thoroughly. Especially valuable to a student is the analysis of typical relief problems, which enables one to arrive at principles of relief much as a study of court decisions takes one to the heart of legal principles. A brief historical survey of English and American poor laws and methods furnishes a background for the generalizations, and the deductions from the experiments made in connection with such disasters as the Chicago Fire, and industrial distress in periods of crisis, are of permanent value. The field of vision is chiefly that of a charity organizationist, and some important topics,— as state and town relief, child-saving work, care of defectives, and some others,— are lightly touched. The work will be recognized as one of the chief contributions on this vital subject.

Dr. Washington Gladden has written a graceful sketch of the historical development of industrial organizations of society and the tendency to improvement in the lot of wage-earners, in the volume entitled 'Organized Labor and Capital.' Mr. Talcott Williams analyzes with wealth of legal learning the origin of corporations and the ethical and legal principles which regulate appropriate treatment of them. Dr. George Hodges defines and illustrates the rights and wrongs of the trade union. Rev. Francis G. Peabody reminds us that the great public is a party in controversy whose interests are paramount and which ultimately holds final power of decision and control. Altogether, the discussion, while rather an interpretation of our situation than the report of primary investigation, is a sane and sensible statement of many of the most essential conclusions of impartial and competent students.

Along the path of thought made familiar by the Socialists, the author of 'Mass and Class, a Survey of Social Divisions,' conducts us to the inevitable conclusion, the coöperative commonwealth. And if the terrible facts cited from reliable sources stood alone; if they represented the main tendency of capitalistic management; if it should prove true that the traders cannot be honest and cannot even construct a moral code; if their domination makes falsehood and oppression necessary,— then the people would greet almost any change, save revolution. Our President has a mind to tame the traders, and make an experiment with constitutional and legal regulation. If his method fail, Mr. Ghent's thorough scheme would have several millions of attentive readers. Meantime, the nation puts the prophet on the upper shelf, and awaits with some patience the trial of less heroic remedies.

Mr. Robert Hunter, in his work on 'Poverty,' disclaims any pretensions to original investigations and novel contributions to knowledge. His materials might be found in the documents and treatises which are cited in his bibliography. Yet it is fair to say that he has coined the crude metal into current form and stamped it with his own personal quality. He has, as agent of charity organizations and settlements, been driven by what he witnessed and experienced to the discovery that individual effort and philanthropic agencies are utterly inadequate to prevent the increase of misery in the absence of a national policy. His descriptions of extreme distress have the vivid color and sharp outline which comes only with direct observation. His statistics of pauperism are confessedly incomplete, and his estimates may be exaggerated; but he has clearly demonstrated the necessity for more thorough investigations by the government than we have yet had. It seems incredible that any human being can read this volume without fixing his purpose to work for a more rational method of dealing with the immigration of defectives, the insurance of unskilled workingmen, the municipal provision for playgrounds, and the other sane and practical measures which promise at least some degree of relief. The argument for legal prohibition of child-labor in urban industries is sound and vibrant with patriotic and humane

* The Principles of Relief. By Edward T. Devine, Ph.D. New York: The Macmillan Co.

Organized Labor and Capital. The William T. Bull Lectures for 1904. By Washington Gladden, Talcott Williams, George Hodges, and Francis G. Peabody. Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co.

Mass and Class. A Survey of Social Divisions. By W. J. Ghent. New York: The Macmillan Co.

Poverty. By Robert Hunter. New York: The Macmillan Co.

Working with the People. By Charles Sprague Smith. New York: A. Wessels Co.

Out of Work. A Study of Employment Agencies. By Frances A. Kellor. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Seven Years' Hard. By Richard Free. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

sympathy. Those who simply neglect to read such discussions become participants in the national injustice which threatens our civilization with a new invasion, a veritable deluge of barbarism. It will little avail to promote science, art, and literature, unless adequate measures are taken to select the breeding stock for the nation. At present the tendency is to select the unfit; and the author shows that 'race suicide' is an inevitable consequence of unregulated immigration. His argument on this point deserves special attention.

The director of the People's Institute in New York, which conducts educational work chiefly in the Cooper Union, describes his experiments and sets down certain generalizations in his book entitled 'Working with the People.' Workingmen are deeply interested in those social problems that are concerned with the distribution of wealth; but the 'Classes' uptown will not spend time listening to lectures on such subjects, for they are the happy possessors. Workingmen like discussions rather than sermons, and their interests are wide enough to include music, history, literature, drama, and some religion. Sectarianism in a mixed audience is not tolerated, but a man who can show how the immanent forces of the universe are related to right and happiness on this earth may gain a hearing. Socialism is welcome in such gatherings, because it gives the 'Masses' some chance to control the social machinery which masters their lives. Municipal ownership of public utilities is favored by these audiences.

Miss Frances A. Kellor, in her book entitled 'Out of Work,' has brought together a body of first-hand information about the devices and mysterious ways of employment-agencies and intelligence-offices, which throws much light on the perplexities of housekeepers. Ultimately this investigation will doubtless aid in the amelioration of conditions. The method of securing the facts was one which a detective will admire and which the man of science will commend, for it was marked by shrewdness and exactness. The campaign in which this plucky student is a pioneer will carry terror to the unscrupulous and will help the honest and useful men and women whose function it is to market the commodity of surplus and misplaced labor.

In the volume entitled 'Seven Years' Hard,' a young clergyman of the Church of England tells in fragments of anecdote, with a hint of social philosophy and a little of clerical bias, some of his experiences in a poverty-cursed region of East London. It is not a story and it is not a system of sociology, but a series of snap shots of the life of people ground to earth by employers, debased by drink and ignorance, and indifferent to art, science, history, morals, and religion. The author is not without his theories of reform,—he would have all land owned by government; all churches united and free from dissension and soup-house bribery; while cultivated people from the West End should reside in the East End and leaven the obdurate lump. In his view, ordinary philanthropy is mockery, a homeopathic pill diluted in a sea of misery; for the 'gift without the giver is bare.'

CHARLES RICHMOND HENDERSON.

BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS.

A bachelor and his books.

From 'The Academy' and 'Literature' are gathered together the book-chats written by 'E. G. O.,' the collection bearing the title 'Egomet' (John Lane). A more thorough-going, one might almost say incorrigible, bookman than 'E. G. O.' it would be hard to imagine. Literature, however, is not his calling, as he tells us that he earns his bread somewhere in commercial London, working from ten in the morning until late in the afternoon, with two weeks of vacation in the summer; but reading is his one passion, and it is reading for pleasure solely. In a declaration neither voicing the loftiest ideals nor clothed in immaculate English, he frankly says, 'Life is given us for enjoyment, so I read what I believe I will enjoy.' But his manifest sincerity in all his literary judgments, and his abounding enthusiasm for a wide range of good books make his chapters delightful reading. Qualities and preferences, it is true, he very honestly reveals, that one might wish to be otherwise. For instance, 'that roaring despot, Dr. Johnson,' he likes not at all. But as he repeatedly sings the praises of 'The Pilgrim's Progress' and 'Robinson Crusoe,' and as the way to his heart is through his favorite books, perhaps he will let us call his attention to two familiar anecdotes that ought to soften him toward the worthy Doctor. One day, as Croker tells us, Johnson took Bishop Percy's little girl on his knee and asked her what she thought of 'The Pilgrim's Progress.' The child replied that she had not read it. 'No!' returned the Doctor; 'then I would not give one farthing for you.' Thereupon he set her down and took no further notice of her. Mrs. Piozzi records in her 'Anecdotes' a saying of Johnson's that should delight our book-lover. 'Was there ever yet anything written by mere man,' he asks, 'that was wished longer by its readers, excepting "Don Quixote," "Robinson Crusoe," and "The Pilgrim's Progress"?' 'E. G. O.' is an old bachelor, dried and seasoned, a lover of his pipe and his fire-side, and perhaps in some danger of forgetting that life is more than literature, and that man does not live by books alone. Yet as we are judging him from data furnished by

himself for our entertainment, we must be lenient. We believe him to have a warm human heart, and to be at bottom a right good fellow, whose real name we should like to learn, and whose acquaintance we should like to make.

The birthplace of Savonarola.

The city of Ferrara, at one time one of the great centres of Italian culture, at present holds a position of relative unimportance, and so little is heard of it that but few have a definite idea even of its location. But the city that was the birthplace of Savonarola, the home of Ariosto, and the refuge of Tasso, will never be wholly forgotten. Interest in this old Lombard town will doubtless be stimulated by the recently published 'Story of Ferrara,' written by Miss Ella Noyes and included in the 'Mediæval Towns' series (Dent-Macmillan). The author devotes about two-thirds of her book to the history of the city, and recounts its troubles and triumphs from its earliest emergence in the seventh century to its great eclipse at the close of the sixteenth. The whole account centres about the ruling family of Este, which came into undisputed control of the city in 1208. To this remarkable line of rulers, typical despots of the wonderful age of the Renaissance, Ferrara owes her greatness and her fame. The story of the various reigns is, as a rule, told in a sympathetic manner; still, the author is not blind to the strange weakness and grossness that seem to have formed a part of the character and culture of the period and tries to present a true picture of Estensi despotism. Her work seems to have this defect, however,—that too much is said of the court and too little of the masses that strove to supply the splendor that is described so well. In the last third of the book we are given a descriptive view of the city, its palaces, pictures, streets, churches, and abbeys. In forming an idea of what remains of Ferrara's greatness, the reader is aided by a number of interesting illustrations drawn by Miss Dora Noyes. The work is written in easy, dignified English, the narrative is interesting, and the historian displays good taste and judgment both in her choice and her rejection of materials. The book is well supplied with poetical quotations from the great Italian masters; but as these are frequently not translated, their presence often detracts from the general interest of the work.

Pithy essays on literary subjects.

To say that the substance of Mr. H. W. Boynton's volume entitled 'Journalism and Literature' (Houghton) has appeared, for the most part, in 'The Atlantic Monthly' is enough to indicate that it is made up of serious and suggestive work, though the narrow limits within which the separate essays are confined suggest rather the 'by-product' of literary effort than its main purpose. There is a touch here and there in Mr. Boynton's work that reminds one of Miss Repplier, and one might very successfully pick up his book for 'dozy hour' reading, following the by-paths of thought which his sentences open up or letting them drop to suit the fancy. It is by no means every writer who will yield results worth while either to desultory or to careful reading, but we think Mr. Boynton has attained to that good fortune. The essay on 'Journalism and Literature,' from which the volume takes its title, attempts no rigid distinction between the two, but admits a great deal of inter-penetration along the lower margin of the latter and the upper margin of the former. The ruthless demands of daily journalism could not keep a Godkin confined wholly within its narrow limits, and on the other hand the many who reach the higher walks of literature through the avenue of journalism are not always successful in leaving the dust of the road wholly behind them. The two functions in their normal development, however, are quite distinct. Literature, properly so called, requires the creative faculty and presents a personal interpretation of life; the business of journalism is to record events and to comment upon them from a more or less rigidly pre-determined point of view. The originality that is the prime condition of success in pure literature is not needed in journalism, and may even be a stumbling block. On the whole, we like the paper on 'American Humor' better than anything else in Mr. Boynton's volume. The author's power of packing a great deal of truth in a few words shows to good effect in his adjudication of certain claims to a seat on the bench of humor. For instance: 'The true humorist cannot help concerning himself with some sort of interpretation of life: Mr. Bangs can.'

An Ohio regiment in the Civil War.

The supplying of materials for the future great history of the Civil War goes on unceasingly; and one of the most popular forms taken is that of regimental records. These, like the family genealogies and town annals of New England, while not exactly history, are indispensable to the historian; and the story of a regiment's war achievements has at least symmetrical form,—a true beginning, middle, and end. Those who peruse it with breathless interest are the survivors and their families; the 'general reader' will go through it as he does through the flag-rooms and relic-rooms in the State-house,—with his hat off and his attention only occasionally roused by the mention of a famous name. One of the best recent books in this kind is entitled 'Trials and Triumphs; or, the Record of the Fifty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry' (McClurg); and its principal author is Captain Hartwell Osborn, who served honorably with the regiment throughout the war. The Fifty-fifth Ohio was recruited in Huron County (of which Norwalk is the county-seat), after the reverses at Bull Run had stirred the North to greater efforts; it had its full share of the campaigns in Virginia, Tennessee, and Georgia, and of the terrible work at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. This is related with clearness and graphic power by Captain Osborn; and, besides the narrative, the book is unusually complete in regimental statistics, sketches of officers and citizens, and personal notes and recollections of soldiers. Photographs, both 'wartime' and

modern, have been reproduced in profusion, to recall the features of many a comrade; and the work is in every way a real contribution to the literature of the great struggle.

A scientific biography of Jesus.

Professor Holtzmann's 'Life of Jesus,' published in Germany in 1901, now appears in an English translation (Macmillan). The book represents an effort to present the trustworthy picture of the life of Jesus that it is felt historical science is under obligation to provide, and the point of view is therefore strictly that of scientific criticism. The work exhibits thorough acquaintance with the sources, Jewish as well as Christian, and with the literature of the subject. Moreover, the writer possesses to a good degree the sympathy and insight necessary for such a task. As sources for the life of Jesus, he recognizes the Synoptic Gospels, or rather their sources, the Gospel of Mark and Matthew's collection of sayings which was used by all three Synoptics. 'The first and best source is always the Collection of Discourses; the next best is the Gospel of Mark' (p. 32). The 'Gospel according to the Hebrews' is reckoned 'one of the primary sources we possess for the life of Jesus' (p. 52). While Professor Briggs is founding his chronology of Jesus's ministry upon John's references to various feasts, Professor Holtzmann is dismissing the fourth Gospel as a mere work of art, and describing the sorry tatters that we possess of the lost 'Gospel according to the Hebrews' as 'certainly equal as a source to the Johannine Gospel in value' (p. 46). Surely the truth lies between these positions. Holtzmann's Greek feeling is clearly at fault when he appeals to the saying of Salome in the lost 'Gospel according to the Egyptians,' 'Then have I done well in that I have not borne children,' for the words may as well be read 'Then had I done well not to bear children?' The contradiction between this fragment and the Synoptic tradition as to Salome (Mt. 27:56, Mk. 15:40) is factitious.

Memoirs of a French dragoon officer.

To those interested in that somewhat perplexing conflict known as the War of the Spanish Succession, Mr. Walter C. Horsley's translation of a now little-known French work, which he styles in English 'The Chronicles of an Old Campaigner, 1692-1717' (Dutton), will be welcome. The author of these 'Mémoires,' he tells us, is M. de la Colonie, and nowhere in the book have we come upon his full name, which from other sources we learn to be Jean-Martin de la Colonie. He was a native of Bordeaux, and early entered the service of Maximilian Edward, Elector of Bavaria, and ally of France in the war that resulted in seating Philip of Anjou on the Spanish throne. La Colonie afterward became field-marshal and distinguished himself under Prince Eugene at the siege of Belgrade. Returning to Bordeaux and to private life after the stirring events of this chronicle, he devoted himself to historical studies and published, besides the book under discussion, a 'Curious History of the Town and Province of Bordeaux.' His literary output seems to have met with considerable favor, as several editions of the 'Mémoires' appeared in his lifetime. Mr. Horsley names Brussels, 1737, as the place and date of the first publication of this work; but we find record of an earlier edition, apparently the first one, issued at Frankfort in 1730. The book is pre-eminently for military men, being devoted to the details of battles and sieges, of marches and counter-marches. Other readers will find it tiresomely prolix. Both translator and printer appear to have done their work well. Portraits, plans of battles, and a copious index are duly provided.

The problems of Modern Industrialism.

In the preface to Mr. Frank L. McVey's 'Modern Industrialism' (Appleton), the author confesses that it were indeed a bold task to consider such an inclusive subject within a single volume. He confines himself, therefore, to showing, first, the essential elements of the industrial history in the United States, Great Britain, and Germany; second, to pointing out some of their complications; and, third, to discussing certain consequent problems of administration. The reader is initiated into the discussion through a survey of the subject, a general comparison of the methods of production at various times and in different places. He is then shown particularly the industrial changes which have taken place within the three countries which the author purposes to consider. Thence he is led through a more detailed and extremely interesting account of present industrial conditions, and the institutions which are the outcome of them. Logically, questions arise as to the correction of certain evils, and solutions are clearly and concisely offered from the point of view of State interference, regulation, and government ownership. Mr. McVey's conclusion as to present conditions, especially in the United States, are somewhat ominous; and yet his outlook for the future can be considered in no way pessimistic. His book, on account of its fairness and balance, deserves to be widely read; and it can hardly fail to create in its readers a livelier interest in industrial conditions.

Animal stories by an Indian.

Mr. Charles A. Eastman's 'Red Hunters and the Animal People' (Harper) is likely at first to be a little disappointing, it is so plain, so lacking in art or artifice. After Mr. Long and Mr. Thompson-Seton, it is like bread-and-butter after dessert. But it nearly, if not quite, justifies the simile, for if the reader sustains his interest long enough his taste will approve the rather homely fare. Mr. Eastman, as is well known, is an educated Sioux Indian, but he does not pose, even upon that vantage-ground. That it is a vantage-ground, however, is sufficiently clear. Familiarity with the wild tribes has doubtless bred in him some coolness with regard to cracking bones and flowing blood; but it has not bred cruelty. The Indian—at least the good Indian—believes that he should not kill unless he needs food. He thinks that 'all the tribes of earth

have some common feeling,' and he is not ashamed to go to the beaver and the wild-cat, the bear and the deer, to consider their ways and be wise. He shares his catch with the wolf that has pointed out the prey, and spares the mountain ewe and her lamb. He remains friends with the eagle that has saved his life, and for the sake of that friendship he never kills one of the eagle-folk. He smokes the pipe of peace over his fallen enemy the grizzly, and leaves handfuls of cut tobacco beside the two elk who have fought to the finish, 'returning to camp empty-handed out of respect for the brave dead.' 'And who is the grandfather of these silent people?' he asks. 'Is it not the Great Mystery? For they know the laws of their life so well! They must have for their Maker our Maker. Then they are our brothers!' This spirit of understanding and of awe lifts Mr. Eastman's stories, plain as they are, far above the ordinary in interest and significance.

An English monarch's adventures.

'The Adventures of King James II. of England' (Longmans) is the title of a work by an unnamed author, but with an introduction by the Right Rev. F. A. Gasquet, D.D. The work is slightly tinged with a Catholic bias, but is on the whole very fair in its statement of events and impartial, if sometimes original, in its judgment of men. The life of James II., heretofore little known save for the three years he was King, furnishes many striking situations, and of these the author has made the most, placing special emphasis on James's adventures in the armies of Turenne and Condé, his services as head of the English navy, and his genuine religious conviction, centred at first in allegiance to the established church, later to Catholicism. The customary judgment of history that James II. had much less real ability than his brother as a ruler, is here denied, and in fact Charles II. is throughout regarded as a trifler, swept unresistingly along by the current. The book is in no sense a history, but is rather a characterization, the reader's knowledge of leading political events being taken for granted. This is in some slight degree confusing at times, but the fault is more than compensated for by a wealth of intimate anecdote not permissible in a more formal history. The value of the book is much increased by the inclusion of several beautiful portraits.

Facts for the collector of old furniture.

In his book entitled 'How to Collect Old Furniture' (Macmillan) Mr. Frederick Litchfield has supplemented his more exhaustive and theoretical history of antique furniture with a practical appendix treating only the comparatively modern kinds of old furniture, such as the collector of ordinary means might wish to identify or to purchase. This limitation excludes everything earlier than the sixteenth century, as well as the magnificent pieces of later periods in which only the millionaire collector or the museum would have an acquisitive interest, and centres attention on the domestic furniture of the last three hundred years,—Renaissance, French, Italian, Dutch, and particularly English. Mr. Litchfield offers numerous hints, cautions, and suggestions, calculated to put the reader on his guard and assist him in making intelligent choice in purchasing; and a glossary of technical terms used in connection with furniture will enable him to consult catalogues and written descriptions of old furniture intelligently. The numerous cuts are with a few exceptions from photographs of examples to be found in the Victoria and Albert Museum.

NOTES.

A selection of representative editorials from the files of the New York 'Sun' during the past twenty years will be published shortly by Mr. Robert Grier Cooke in a volume entitled 'Casual Essays of The Sun.'

'Cambridge Sketches' is the title of a forthcoming volume by Mr. Frank Preston Stearns, made up of essays dealing with life and character in the famous New England university town. The J. B. Lippincott Co. will publish the book this spring.

The English 'Who's Who' for 1905, published by the Messrs. Macmillan, is the fifty-seventh annual issue of that important book of reference. The volume is now eighteen hundred pages thick, plus another hundred pages of prefatory and advertising matter.

A new collection of Mr. Owen Seaman's inimitable parodies will be published shortly by Messrs. Henry Holt & Co. 'A Harvest of Chaff' is the title of the book, and among Mr. Seaman's victims are Wordsworth, Browning, Byron, Morris, Richard Wagner, and Mr. Austin.

'Seven Lamps for the Teacher's Way,' published by Messrs. Ginn & Co., is a reprint of an address given not long before his death by the late Frank A. Hill. In response to a considerable demand it has now been produced in booklet form, with a biographical sketch written by Mr. Ray Greene Huling.

Three new volumes in the charming 'Caxton Thin Paper Classics,' imported by the Messrs. Scribner, are the following: Swift's 'Journal to Stella,' with other writings relating to Stella and Vanessa; 'The Travels of Marco Polo the Venetian,' in Marsden's translation, revised by Thomas Wright; and Rossetti's 'Early Italian Poets,' including the 'Vita Nuova' of Dante.

'The Holy Roman Empire,' by Mr. James Bryce, is republished by the Macmillan Co. in a new edition, enlarged and revised throughout, with a chronological table of events, and three maps. It is now forty years since the first appearance of this work, and its qualities of sterling historical judgment and masterly philosophical condensation seem likely to keep it a standard work for at least another forty years.

'The Napoleon Myth,' by Mr. Henry Ridgely Evans, is described as 'an occult study,' and is a curious contribution to the history of the Napoleonic legend. It is accompanied by a translation of the 'Grand Erratum,' in which Jean-Baptiste Pérès, writing in 1827, disproved the existence of Napoleon, a few years after the publication of Whately's 'Historic Doubts.' The Open Court Publishing Co. sends us this extremely interesting book.

Topics in Leading Periodicals.

March, 1905.

Alchemy, Later Day of. William C. Morgan. *Harper.*
Arbitration, International. John B. Moore. *Harper.*
Balkans, What People Read in the. *Rev. of Revs.*
Civil Service under Roosevelt. W. B. Shaw. *Rev. of Revs.*
Czar's Soliloquy, The. Mark Twain. *No. American.*
Employees, Uplifting. Lawrence Lewis. *World's Work.*
Employers' Policies. Charles W. Eliot. *Harper.*
Farmer, Government and the New. *World's Work.*
Government Education in Europe. F. A. Vanderlip. *Scrib.*
Hudson River, The. Marie Van Vorst. *Harper.*
Inauguration Ball, The First. Gaillard Hunt. *Century.*
Indian Types, Portraits of. G. B. Grinnell. *Scribner.*
Industrial Life in France. *World's Work.*
Italian Recollections. Mary K. Waddington. *Scribner.*
La Follette, Rise of. Walter Wellman. *Rev. of Revs.*
Lamb Letters, Some New. W. Carew Hazlitt. *Harper.*
Lancelot, Guinevere, Arthur. Julia Magruder. *N. Amer.*
Lifeboats, Recent Types of. *Rev. of Revs.*
Merchant Marine Investigation, The. *No. American.*
Northwest, Political Movements in the. *Rev. of Revs.*
Painting, Primitive. John La Farge. *McClure.*
Panama Canal,—Why it Should not be Sea-Level. *N. Am.*
Passive Resistance Movement in England. *No. American.*
Peace, Preserving the World's. *World's Work.*
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A GENTLEMAN'S LIBRARY.

Charles Lamb's reckoning of the books 'no gentleman's library should be without' would require some modifications to fit with our modern notions. Gibbon would still occupy a place in that supposititious collection, and possibly Hume. But we have our doubts about Robertson, Beattie, and Soame Jenyns. The last-named person may have been, as Burke said of him, 'one of those who wrote the purest English, that is, the most simple and aboriginal language, the least qualified with foreign impregnations,' but the present age knows him not. Paley's 'Moral Philosophy' and the 'Histories of Flavius Josephus (that learned Jew)' may possibly still fill nooks in the libraries of 'modern gentlemen,' but they are there as corporeal hereditaments, not as purchases made of purpose prepense. 'Scientific Treatises' are to be found in great numbers, to be sure, but how different a matter is their science from that comprised in the term as Elia understood it! As for the miscellaneous items in Lamb's catalogue — 'Court Calendars, Directories, Pocket-Books, Draught Boards, bound and lettered on the back, Almanacs, Statutes at Large'—they have their modern analogues, no doubt, for the type they represent is persistent. A revised version of the essayist's list, adapted to our own American day and generation, might run somewhat as follows: Blue Books, City Ordinances, Automobile Catalogues, and Club Registers, the 'works' of Balzac, Washington, Corelli, and Tolstoy (in uniform library sets), the Messages of the Presidents, Ben Hur, the Best Literature of the Universe (sold by subscription), and the writings of Mr. Andrew Carnegie. And of such a list the book-lover might say as Lamb said of his own: 'With these exceptions, I can read almost anything. I bless my stars for a taste so catholic, so unexcluding.'

The 'things in books' clothing' that perch upon our modern shelves offer a variety of vacuity and a hollowness of pretension of which Lamb could hardly have dreamed. We were speaking not long ago of the ingenuity of subscription publishers in inventing new sorts of 'Libraries' — oratory, sermons, poetry, wit and humor, elegant extracts, and what not — and of the skill of their agents in foisting these choice products of the printer's trade upon unwary or easily gullible victims. The nefarious business goes merrily on, and the commercial energy which prosecutes it shows no signs of abatement. What a legacy is being prepared for the inheritors of these showy stores of literary lumber! What a time 'the child in the house' is going to have as he grows up; and the roots of his young life strike blindly through this mould in their search for nutriment! We have often reflected upon the melancholy fortune of that luckless child. His predecessor of a generation or two ago (con-

cerning whom the literature of biography has revealed so many interesting particulars) had access to no great store of books, but, however restricted the pasture afforded for his browsings, there was a fair chance that it would yield a 'Gulliver,' or a 'Tom Jones,' or a 'Robinson Crusoe,' and very likely all three of them. A 'Pilgrim's Progress,' an 'Arabian Nights,' and a Fox's 'Martyrs' were pretty sure to be found in cupboard or garret, clothed in respectable ancient garb, redolent of mystery and romance. The battered Shakespeare and the few old 'Waverleys' that rarely failed to be discovered somewhere offered a passport to the whole realm of the imagination, and were fed upon as manna from heaven. With such incitements, the instinct of youth was wont to grope its way toward the light of literature, and to build up wholesome tastes upon the most solid of foundations.

How different is the fate of the modern youth! To begin with, he is sent to the school of our new mechanical fashion, and scientific pedagogy wreaks its will upon him. He is taught 'literature' — Heaven save the mark! — by means of manuals and ingeniously-chosen texts, and his soul revolts. That this particularly obnoxious form of worriment should have any real relation to life, let alone to pleasurable experience, is the last idea that ever enters his mind. Left to his own devices he might have found his way into many a treasure-house or pleasance of letters, but once having learned to look upon authors and their work as ticketed and classified objects of study, he relegates literature to the list of disagreeable things that the tyranny of his elders forces him to endure for a season, but that no rational boy or girl would think of counting among the pleasures of life. With much toilsome constraint of his tender childish faculties he has been taught to read, and then he is given literary apples of Sodom for the reward of his labors and the disenchantment of his sense. Later in life, when the pressure of his environment forces him to find something to read, he wastes himself upon inanities; the vulgarity of the newspaper becomes his intellectual pabulum, the triviality of the popular magazine his means of mental recreation.

Meanwhile, books (of a sort) have been all around him. If his lot has been cast among the well-to-do, he has had within his reach the 'gentleman's library' of our theme. If not, he has had its humbler analogue, the bookcase filled with spoil of the department store and the bargain sale. Now the trouble with this 'gentleman's library' (and its cheap substitute) is that it is woefully undiscriminating. The proportion of wheat to chaff, of bread to sack, is so small that the 'child in the house,' even if his healthy natural instincts have escaped perversion at the hands of his pedagogues, has small chance of finding the wholesome nourishment that the family bookshelves would still probably afford if put to the right uses. Moreover, the very idea of literature is cheapened and vulgarized by the quantity of printed matter thus easily to be got at. How can books be precious things if multiplied in this reckless fashion, and thrust upon a child's attention from all sides? And how can any mere book in covers hope to compete with the glories of the Sunday newspaper with its colored comic supplements?

The 'gentleman's library' of Lamb's detestation was not, we shrewdly suspect, a source of great literary satisfaction to its possessor. It was the mark of respectability, of station in life, and perhaps of affluence. Its modern prototype is the mark of all these things, displayed with an exaggeration of pretension that comports with the other aspects of modern extravagance. It is apt to be viewed by its owner as so much furniture bought by the yard, as so much binding made to match the other upholstery. It may be safely averred that the books it contains are not read. In some cases, the notion of their being read is flouted by their very appearance. We recall certain editions of Dickens and George Eliot and Shakespeare designed for the very purpose of making it impossible to read them. Such books are architecture, not literature; the amateurs of *éditions de luxe* may describe them as 'noble tomes,' and take pride in their possession, but the lover of books (in the warm human sense) would not have them as a gift.

But whether physically readable or not, these collections of 'authors' stand on the shelf unhandled, and grow from year to year with the incapacity of their owners to enjoy the bounty which literature so liberally offers to its elect. Like the schoolboy of whom it was said that much classical study had given him no acquaintance with Greek and Latin, but only the firm conviction that those languages existed, so the 'gentleman' whose 'library' we are now discussing may be said to have a firm conviction that the 'authors' exist, but no notion whatever of the reason for their existence. Thus is education justified of her children; thus, in other words, does the mechanical teaching of facts about literature bear fruit in the mechanical acquisition of 'standard sets,' for the encouragement of the sharp-sighted manufacturer of books and the faithful editorial hacks whom he employs. That our modern multiplication of editions is the index to a corresponding increase in literary culture

and appreciation is about the last hypothesis that would be framed by a philosopher seeking to account for the 'gentleman's library' as it exists in our day and generation.

COMMUNICATION.

SHAKESPEARE'S 'SECOND BEST BED.'

(To the Editor of THE DIAL.)

A writer in the issue of THE DIAL for March 1 refers to the clause in Shakespeare's will by which he left to his wife his 'second best bed'; a clause that has been often mentioned as indicating that the poet had but little affection for his partner in life and the mother of his children. I have never seen in print any explanation of a testamentary disposition that was not uncommon, I believe, in wills of that period; but there is an explanation which, I think, is perfectly satisfactory, and which relieves the poet of the imputation of having put a slight on his wife.

The question has often been asked, If Shakespeare really entertained affection for his wife, why did he not leave her his *best* bed? The answer is that under an existing custom which had the force of law he had no power to do so, the best bed of a land-owner being an *heirloom*, a species of personal property which upon the death of the proprietor goes along with the land to the heir, and of which the heir cannot be deprived by a last will and testament.

'The term heirloom,' according to Bouvier's Law Dictionary, 'is applied to those chattels which are considered as annexed and necessary to the enjoyment of the inheritance.' It includes title papers to lands, together with the chest in which they are contained, the keys of a house, fish in a pond, deer in a park, family tombstones and monuments, family portraits, pews in churches, etc.

In Shakespeare's time the *best* bed of a land-owner was an heirloom by custom recognized as law in many parts of England. Thus Sir Edward Coke, who was a contemporary of Shakespeare, says: 'And note that in some places chattels as heirlooms (as the *best bed*, table, pot, pan, cart and other dead chattels movable) may go to the heire and the heire in that case may have an action for them at the common law' (Coke on Littleton, 18 a, 18 b, L. I. C. Sec. 12).

Blackstone gives in quaint language the reason why heirlooms cannot be bequeathed by will. He says: 'Yet they [heirlooms] being at his [the testator's] death instantly vested in the heir, the devise (which is subseqnent and not to take effect till after his death) shall be postponed to the custom whereby they have already descended' (4 Blackstone's Commentaries, p. 429).

That this custom was regarded in drawing the will of Shakespeare, and that the will does not in the least tend to show that he was wanting in natural affection for his wife, would seem to be obvious. R.

Little Rock, Ark., March 6, 1905.

The New Books.

THACKERAY IN AMERICA.*

Those of us who are like Mr. Andrew Lang in being able to say of Thackeray, '*C'est mon homme*,' have been particularly fortunate of late. The recently-published 'Letters of Thackeray to an American Family' and General James Grant Wilson's 'Thackeray in the United States' are books of quite exceptional interest. As to the first, it may be with a somewhat uneasy gratitude that we accept what is offered us. The old question of our right to such a gift arises with peculiar insistence in the case of Thackeray, whom we know to have shrunk from all that biography and its accompaniments implied to him. It would decidedly simplify this and similar problems for us, and help besides to dispose of one of the most troublesome points of literary ethics, if we could be given some opportunity of proving our fitness for the privilege we enjoy. There would doubtless be some difficulties in the way of devising a suitable plan for the establishment of our qualifications, as well as in the selection of those entrusted with the duty of applying the test. Even an authorized biographer—as in the case of Carlyle, for example,—might not give universal satisfaction if appointed as a judge of candidates; nor would all the advantages of intimacy and collaboration have rendered Henley entirely acceptable to all Stevensonians. The suggestion, it must be admitted, is not very practicable. Our reading of letters will probably continue unlicensed, and those of us who have importunate consciences can, as Sir Leslie Stephen puts it in his discussion of the Browning Letters, atone for our enjoyment of contraband goods by vigorously abusing the smuggler. Yet in some cases that atonement fails to be complete. In reading Thackeray's letters we should be the better satisfied for some definite warrant for considering ourselves other than mere curious impertinents; and lacking such warrant, it is with a half-guilty pleasure that we welcome the new volume.

It is not far from a score of years since the publication of the Brookfield Letters left little room for further revelation of Thackeray's personality. Since that time, and with the additional evidence of the portrait given us by Mrs. Ritchie in the 'Biographical Edition,' the old

* THACKERAY'S LETTERS TO AN AMERICAN FAMILY. With introduction by Lucy W. Baxter. Illustrated. New York: The Century Co.

THACKERAY IN THE UNITED STATES. By General James Grant Wilson. With bibliography by Frederick S. Dickson. In two volumes. Illustrated. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

charge of cynicism has been silenced, or mentioned only to be indignantly disproved. Indeed, some of us have been so anxious to free the creator of Colonel Newcome and of Helen Pendennis from the unpleasant connotations of the word 'cynic' that we have been quite ready to forget what text it was he loved to treat on, and will have it that Charlotte Brontë's 'lion that came out of Judah' roared us very gently indeed. And yet the recollection of Mr. Denceace and Lady Griffin, of Catherine and her Galgenstein, no less than of Colonel Newcome and the Lamberts, belongs to a real appreciation of the letters. The possibilities of the *sæva indignatio* of the satirist bring into higher relief the tenderness that was always part of the man.

The recently-published 'Letters to an American Family' cover the period from 1852, the date of Thackeray's first visit to America, to within a year of his death. Writing to Mrs. Brookfield early in 1853, he says:

'Have you heard that I have found Beatrix at New York? I have basked in her bright eyes; but ah me! I don't care for her, and shall hear of her marrying a New York buck with the greatest pleasure. She is really as like Beatrix as that fellow William and I met was like Costigan. She has a dear woman of a mother, upwards of fifty-five, whom I like the best and think the handsomest,— a sweet lady.'

The bright eyes belonged to Miss Sally Baxter, and the Baxter home at Second Avenue and Eighteenth Street soon became to him 'the Brown House,' the place he had 'learned to love best in New York.' A few weeks after his return he writes from Kensington:

'I hope, please God, that the love and friendship I have had in your family may even go so far as to do some public benefit,— the remembrance of you all sanctifies your country in my eyes. When people speak here sneeringly, as Londoners will talk, I break out indignantly and tell them how much good and worth and love and good-breeding there is in the country of which they talk so flippantly. And I pray Heaven it may be my chance, as it will be my endeavor, to be a peacemaker between us and you, and to speak good-will toward you.'

In a letter written after his second visit, he says:

'I felt glad, somehow, to contribute to a thread that shall tie our two countries together; for though I don't love America, I love Americans with all my heart,— and I dare say you know what family taught me to love them.'

It was the press which provoked the qualification from him; the newspapers had 'managed to offend and insult the most friendly stranger that ever entered our country or quitted it.' But the journalistic offences, happily forgotten now, were not publicly resented, except perhaps in the tone of a few sentences in the Roundabout paper, 'Half a Loaf.' The attitude of the writer, as well as of the man, remained 'incurably friendly to America,' and we have Ethel Newcome, the heroine into whom he translated his American Beatrix, and much of 'The Virginians,' to remind us of Thackeray's visit to the country that hardly more than a decade earlier had served to suggest Eden and Elijah Pogram, Hannibal Chollop and Jefferson Brick to Dickens.

The letters, as was to be expected from the nature of Thackeray's relations to his correspondents, chronicle for the most part little but the moods of the writer. There are characteristic comments upon 'The Newcomes' and 'The Virginians' during the time of their publication.

'I'm in low spirits about the Newcomes. It's not good. It's stupid. It haunts me like a great stupid ghost. It says, why do you go on writing this rubbish? You are old, you have no more invention, etc. Write sober books, books of history; leave novels to younger folks.'

And of 'The Virginians,' he says:

'The book's clever but stupid; that's the fact. I hate story-making,— incidents, surprises, love-making, etc.,—more and more every day; and here is a third of a great story done . . . and nothing actually has happened except that a young gentleman has come from America to England. I wish an elderly one could do t'other thing. . . The public does not care about the story, nor about the Virginians; nor I about either.'

More plainly in these letters than in any other records, we can see how strangely soon Thackeray became old. Always, as a writer, removed from youth by a far greater distance than his years would warrant, he seems to find himself an old man at a time when his contemporaries are scarcely yielding to middle-age.

'I used to have some reminiscences and feelings of youth left when I was 42; now I am near 43, and no grandfather can be more glum. I sleep like a monk, with a death's-head in my room. "Come," says the cheerful monitor, "rouse yourself. Finish Newcomes. Get a few thousand pounds more, my man, for those daughters of yours. For your time is short, and the sexton wants you. You have been in this world long enough. You have had enough champagne and feasting—travelling, novel-reading, novel-writing, yawning, grumbling, falling in love, and the like. You are too old for these amusements, and what other occupation are you fit for? Get 200 £ a year apiece for your girls and their poor mother, and then come to me."'

What may have been something of an assumption in earlier days had grown into a reality long before his death. In all but brain, he had become prematurely old. Dickens, looking at him as he lay in his coffin, noted that his hands were like those of a man of eighty.

As to that which gives the letters their greatest value to Thackerayans,— the intimately personal tone of many of the passages,— comment, as in the case of the Brookfield Letters, seems almost an impertinence. There are letters enough in the novels to furnish material for

appreciative criticism of Thackeray's letter-writing style. The Bernstein's letter to Madam Esmond Warrington in 'The Virginians,' Madame de Florac's letter to Colonel Newcome, the Amiens letter that makes Philip Firmin's Charlotte, so hopelessly tiresome at other times, really endurable when she writes it, are all perfect of their kind, and might successfully be used to illustrate the dictum that Thackeray was at his best as a letter-writer. But the discussion of the charm of these letters, written in grateful affection to his friends, is another matter. And to that it seems most fitting to bring the remembrance of a phrase of Thackeray's own, uttered by the not unduly sentimental critic Michael Angelo Titmarsh,— 'A great clapping of hands is but a coarse sort of sympathy.'

General Wilson's long-expected volumes are the outcome of his articles on 'Thackeray in the United States,' published some years ago in 'The Century Magazine.' In them he has brought together much interesting material which has heretofore been scattered throughout scores of memoirs and recollections, besides a considerable number of unpublished letters and drawings. For the very beautiful form of these volumes, the publishers deserve the gratitude of every lover of artistically-made books; and the contents will be appreciated by every Thackerayan, in spite of the fact that the pleasant discursiveness of reminiscence reminds us of Lowell's suggestion for an imaginary biography of Thackeray, modelled on Professor Masson's Milton, and to be entitled 'A Life of Thackeray, or Who was Who in England, France and Germany during the Second Quarter of the Nineteenth Century.'

A noteworthy feature of the many excellent illustrations is the number of portraits, from the bust of Thackeray as a boy in 1822 (the singular resemblance of which to the later likenesses in contour and expression must strike every one who has seen the *replica* in the National Portrait Gallery), to the posthumous Gilbert portrait belonging to the Reform Club. Among the drawings reproduced, perhaps none is more distinctly Thackerayan than the pageful of caps drawn for Mrs. Lowell on board the 'Canada' in 1852,— they were fortunate travellers on that voyage who had Thackeray, Lowell, and Clough for fellow-passengers! There are a couple of passengers' caps, thoroughly individualized; 'Captain Byles, his hat;' the familiar spectacled Titmarsh in his high round cap; and under the pointed bell-topped headgear in the corner the characteristic legend 'Everybody's cap.' There is a very full bibliography and a list of Thackerayana, the latter containing the curious error of a substitution of 'Lothair' for 'Coningsby' in a reference to Thackeray's burlesque of Disraeli.

Both of Thackeray's visits to America were quite uneventful, so that their chief history, apart from the lectures (which were successful, though not sensationally so), is the record of the pleasant relations established between the novelist and our countrymen. He was fortunate in his associations. He saw only the best of us,— the best side even of slavery. A letter to Miss Perry and her sisters, published for the first time, gives us an attractive glimpse of him at Baltimore, and a bit of Emersonian criticism as well.

'I have done pretty well at Baltimore, and am much affected by the kindness of a provincial Warrington there, who has done all his might to make me happy and is pleased to regard me with a kindness — I was going to say admiration, which some folks will not be angry with him for feeling. . . . The spectacles were moistened somehow by his goodness and attachment — a fellow of remarkable reading, too. . . . He thought so well of us that I was quite frightened, and felt a *Domine non sum dignus*. *Bon Dieu* — how I should like to be as good as that fellow thinks me to be! He gave me Emerson's Essays, which I had never read — have you? They are very wise and benevolent,— they come to very like conclusions to those which the Worldling who writes these presents to you teaches sometimes — and as I read honest Emerson I fancy I have known it all before.'

Though the 'Brown House in the Second Avenue' found no rival, the greatest number of friendships seems to have been formed with the Philadelphians. There was talk of a consulship in Philadelphia; and in a letter to Mr. W. B. Reed, Thackeray comments upon the suggestion.

'There are half a dozen houses I already know in Philadelphia where I could find very pleasant friends and company, and that good old library would give me plenty of acquaintances more. But, home among my parents there, and some few friends I have made in the last twenty-five years, and a tolerably fair prospect of an honest livelihood, on the familiar London flagstones, and the library at the Athenæum, and the ride in the Park, and the pleasant society afterwards, and a trip to Paris now and again, and to Switzerland and Italy in the summer,— these are little temptations which make me not discontented with my lot, about which I grumble only for pastime, and because it is an Englishman's privilege. Own, now, that all these recreations here enumerated have a pleasant sound.'

The consulship, like the wished-for position as the artist of 'Pickwick' after Seymour's death in 1837, and like the seat for Oxford that Mr. Cardwell filled, twenty years later, is one of the possibilities of Thackeray's career that set us to wondering how much we should have lost or gained by their realization.

Students of comparative popularity will be able to find material for valuable statistics in the list of magazine articles furnished by the

compiler of the bibliography in this volume. When the ghost of the Reverend Laurence Sterne, appearing to the writer of the Roundabout Papers at Dessein's Hôtel in 1862, put the question 'How many authors of your present time will last till the next century?' we have no way of being sure how Thackeray answered the query as far as his own writings were concerned. In his estimate of his work there was always a curious mixture of self-distrust and recognition of his powers which makes it difficult to guess how long a lease of fame he would have given himself. The question, as most questions will do, has answered itself. There are mentioned in the list referred to not far from fifteen hundred articles in American periodicals dealing with Thackeray. The interest of readers, if the number of such articles is anything of a guide, appears to show no signs of lessening, but to increase almost yearly; and Thackerayans may be well content with the place assigned to their author. M. F.

A Cooperative History of America.*

Anyone who reads, with due attention, the 'Editor's Introduction to the Series' prefixed to the first volume of 'The American Nation,' will agree that therein these truths are held to be self-evident: that a new history of the United States, extending from the discovery down to the present time, is needed; that no such comprehensive work by a competent writer is now in existence; that, for an intelligent summarizing of the present knowledge of American history by trained specialists, and for a complete work written in untechnical style which shall serve for the instruction and entertainment of the general reader, there is but one method, the coöperative; that previous efforts of this sort have not been altogether happy; that this series is to avoid such unfortunate difficulties as were evident in previous ventures; that every volume in this series must stand the double test of accuracy and readableness; and that it is the editor's function to see that the links of the chain are adjusted to each other, end to end, and that no considerable subjects are omitted.

All these bold statements of fact and intention we find in the editor's introduction. Elsewhere we learn that assistance has been received from various historical societies, notably those of Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Virginia, and Texas. The selection of the authors of the individual volumes (of which there are to be twenty-six in all, with one volume of index and one of maps) seems to have been entirely the editor's function, and most of the choices made are happy. The whole series is divided into five groups, each of which deals with an important epoch in American history. The division into groups, volumes, and chapters makes in itself a topical analysis of no small value.

As would be expected, each volume contains an author's preface; besides this, however, to each volume the editor contributes another introduction. Here in a pleasant manner Professor Hart tells the reader what he will find in the volume, how important this is, how the author has emphasized this or that point, and how the matters discussed in this volume are to be 'linked' to those treated elsewhere. This part of the work may be serviceable to many readers who share the prevailing hunger for predigested food; the same idea is followed out in another coöperative history of America now in course of publication. It does not seem, however, to be a characteristic of the best of those European collaborations which in other respects have been models to the editor of 'The American Nation.'

From the general plan outlined by the editor we turn to the individual volumes. Somewhat in the nature of a prelude is Professor Cheyney's 'European Background of American History, 1300-1600.' The author of this volume has had a difficult task, and has done it admirably. It is his part to tell, without too much detail, a story already familiar and covering a number of widely different subjects. This he must do without impairing the accuracy of his work or losing the reader's interest. Beginning with the later mediæval period, he traces the growth of commerce, exploration, and discovery, the work of Portugal and of Spain, and the political institutions of the great states of Europe that later were the chief colonizers. Then follows a fresh and succinct discussion of the rise and influence of commercial and colonizing companies. After this, the narrative returns to the European centre, and sketches briefly the course of the Reformation on the Continent and in England. The last part of the volume deals with the constitution, and especially with the local government, civil and ecclesiastical, of England, the necessary prolegomena to the constitutional history of the English colonies in America.

From the very nature of Professor Chey-

* The American Nation. A History. From original sources by associated scholars. Edited by Albert Bushnell Hart, Ph.D. First section, in five volumes. Vol. I., The European Background of American History, by E. P. Cheney; Vol. II., Basis of American History, by Livingston Farrand; Vol. III., Spain in America, by E. G. Bourne; Vol. IV., England in America, by Lyon G. Tyler; Vol. V., Colonial Self-Government, by Charles M. Andrews. With frontispieces and maps. New York: Harper & Brothers.

ney's work, it is not to be expected that all parts of it shall be equally the results of personal investigation, or based upon other than secondary materials. The story is told delightfully and with care; but the necessity for compression causes occasionally a lack of clearness. For example, with reference to the constitution of the London Company under the charter of 1609, the author states:

'The form of government of the Company in England received much attention in the charter, as well it might after the failure of the arrangements of the former charter. The membership, quarterly assemblies of the general body of the members, more frequent meetings of a governing council of fifty-three officers, and their duties, were all minutely formulated' (pp. 151-2).

As a matter of fact, the provision for the quarterly courts was included in the *third* charter, that of 1612, which is not mentioned by Professor Cheyney at all.

We are now ready for the play to begin; but must wait, for here follows Professor Farrand's volume upon 'The Basis of American History.' This inevitably breaks the continuity of the narrative. We pass from English history and institutions to the physical features, flora and fauna, prehistoric inhabitants, and Indian tribes of America. The author himself informs us that his task has been one of condensation, and the results are especially evident in the first third of the volume, which is somewhat below the general average of interest. For example, the statistics upon pp. 48-53 do not gain by being printed out instead of being tabulated in figures. The chief service of this portion of the book will be its suggestiveness and the references in Professor Farrand's excellent bibliography.

As to the much-vexed questions of American anthropology and ethnology, — the genuineness of human remains in tertiary deposits, the evidences of pre-glacial man, the identity of the mound-builders, and the origin of the American Indian, — Professor Farrand takes a conservative position, and approves the prevailing skepticism. Likewise, in his chapters upon the Indians, he controverts many popular generalizations, such as the exaggerated estimate of the power of the chief, the idea of the complete subjection of the squaw, the misunderstanding of the Indian's 'stoicism' with respect to pain. These are examples of a widespread misinformation; and in the relations of the whites to the Indians, and especially in the policy of the Federal Government, the mistakes of history are seen to have been due to ignorance and folly rather than to deliberate ill-intent.

Having listened to the prelude and scrutinized the play-bill, we welcome the story of action, which begins with Professor Bourne's volume on 'Spain in America.' A few pages of prolegomena lead us at once to the life of Columbus. The author holds the recent attack of Vignaud upon the genuineness of Toscanelli's letters to Columbus to have been unsuccessful, but believes that, if genuine, the letters did not give Columbus much information, — at most, they only turned his mind to the problem. The story of his long endeavor to gain the support of the Spanish monarchs is abbreviated, and we are soon brought to the eve of the great voyage.

'The son of the humble woollen-weaver of Genoa has gone far in twenty years. He is now a noble, and a high official in an ancient monarchy, and intrusted with a unique mission. Yet all depends upon the chances of the voyage whether these honors shall fade away in the mists of the Sea of Darkness, leaving the mere shadow of a name, like Ugolino de Vivaldi, in some such record as this: "Christopher Colonus, a Ligurian, proposed to pass over to the Indies by way of the west. After he left the Canary Islands, no news was heard of him," or whether his name shall have eternal celebrity as the discoverer of the New World. No man ever faced chances of fortune so extreme. On the other hand, no sovereign ever secured imperial domain at so slight a sacrifice as Isabella of Castile. Her venture was small — a few thousand dollars and presumably empty honors to an importunate visionary whose utterances seemed mere "fables"' (pp. 18-19).

This is a fair sample of the many striking summaries of events and characterizations of individuals which one finds throughout the book. Of similar impressiveness is the author's final estimate of Columbus (pp. 82-83), the comparison of Columbus with Magellan (pp. 127-128), the outline of the new conditions that confronted the explorer in Yucatan (p. 151), the conclusions as to Amerigo Vespucci (p. 103), and the *résumé* of the results attained after three generations of conquest (ch. xiii).

The narrative of exploration takes up, roughly, two-thirds of the volume; the remainder is devoted to an account of Spanish colonial policy, and of its results as worked out in Spanish America, which is even more an original contribution to American history than the first part of the work. Professor Bourne's discussion of the Race Elements and Social Conditions in Spanish America, and his chapter on Spanish Experience with Negro Slaves, possess, in addition to their value as history, a peculiar usefulness for those citizens of the United States today who wish to gain insight into the psychology of the Spanish-speaking peoples recently added to our territorial population, or into the character of those states with which commercial relations will henceforth bring us more and more into contact.

Professor Bourne shows that the badly administered justice and the financial corruption found throughout Spanish America were in direct violation of the efforts and intentions of the government. He gives us a keen criticism of the traditional view of Las Casas and the Spanish enslaving of Indians. Las Casas he calls 'the Lloyd Garrison of Indian rights.'

'It is as one-sided to depict the Spanish Indian policy primarily from his pages as it would be to write a history of the American negro question exclusively from the files of the "Liberator," or after a century of American rule in the Philippines to judge it solely from the anti-imperialistic tracts of the last few years' (p. 257).

Not only did Spain begin negro slavery in the New World; she also furnished the first abolitionist. Before either the Pennsylvania Quakers or Judge Sewall had made their protests, the Jesuit Alphonso Sandoval in the beginning of the seventeenth century attacked both the institution and the trade in his work 'De Instauranda Aethiopum Salute.'

The last chapter gives a sketch of the transmission of Spanish culture to the New World, and leads to this conclusion:

'If we compare Spanish America with the United States a hundred years ago, we must recognize that while in the North there was a sounder party politic, a purer social life, and a more general dissemination of elementary education, yet in Spanish America there were both vastly greater wealth and greater poverty, more imposing monuments of civilization, such as public buildings, institutions of learning, and hospitals, more populous and richer cities, a higher attainment in certain branches of science. No one can read Humboldt's account of the City of Mexico and its establishments for the promotion of science and the fine arts without realizing that, whatever may be the superiority of the United States in these respects, they have been mostly the gains of the age of steam' (pp. 315-316).

'The Spanish American peoples have lacked the inspiration of united action, and their resources and powers have been frittered away in intestine quarrels. If the formidable apparition of the ever extending United States draws them together for mutual defense; if the construction of railroads sufficiently overcomes the great geographical impediments to unity; if the Monroe Doctrine shall serve the temporary purpose of protecting them from foreign attack during this period of mutual approach — there may yet arise a great Spanish-American federal State, the counterpart of the United States, to become a wholesome check on the indefinite absorption of alien lands and peoples to the south, and the home of a great people which with the infusion of new blood will free itself from the evils of its earlier life while preserving the best of the heritage from Spain' (pp. 317-318).

In the volume on 'England in America,' President Lyon G. Tyler has given us a scrupulously fair and a very interesting work. The field is one in which there have been many workers, and this volume does not exhibit the freshness of scholarship that characterizes Professor Bourne's work. The author gives us no detailed study of institutional growth, but a general narrative. Here one inevitably compares President Tyler's work with that of the late Mr. Fiske, with results not at all to the disadvantage of President Tyler.

Captain John Smith's deeds are told at some length, and President Tyler finds time to make a plea for the Pocahontas story. The progress of Virginia after 1624 is made more clear than is usually the case. The chapter upon Maryland and the thorny questions of religion exhibits admirable calmness of judgment. The account of New England shows no lack of appreciation of the sterling qualities of the Puritan society, though the tone is by no means that of the 'hagiology' of Massachusetts historians. There is little room for detailed discussions, so we find still 'The introduction of negro slavery' in 1619, with no reference here or in the bibliography to Dr. Ballagh's strong argument that this was not 'slavery' in the later sense of the term. Again, to the struggle of Lord Baltimore with the Jesuits is devoted a single sentence, and Professor Dennis's valuable article on this subject is unnoticed. The account of the Fundamental Orders of Connecticut is the traditional one, with which it is helpful to compare that of Professor Osgood in his book on 'The American Colonies.'

Into a single chapter entitled 'Colonial Neighbors' is compressed all that is said by President Tyler about the beginning of New France and of New Netherland. In the case of New France, we are promised a separate volume, 'France in America,' by Professor Thwaites; but that just five pages should be devoted to the narrative of Dutch colonization seems to show a lack of proportion. Unfortunately, even this condensation is not very successful, for several omissions and inaccuracies are found. Hudson receives very meagre treatment; William Usselincx's name is not mentioned except in connection with Gustavus Adolphus; the story of the English protest to the States General, in 1621, and of the answer of the Dutch Government to this protest, is not wholly correct; the charter to the West India Company did not give 'only an exclusive right to trade,' for, as Professor Cheyney points out, it distinctly *permitted* colonization. Peter Minuit did not in 1626 succeed May, but Verhulst, who held the directorship after May. The charter of privileges and exemptions was granted by the company to the patroons, with the approval of the government: hence it is hardly correct to speak of the company 'obtaining a new charter' (pp. 291-295). Finally,

there is very decided need of 'linking' between the account of New Netherland where President Tyler leaves it, and the story where Professor Andrews takes it up.

The fifth volume and the last of this group is an account of 'Colonial Self-Government' by Prof. C. McL. Andrews, which continues through 1689 the story begun by President Tyler. This is very certainly the best general account of this period that has yet appeared. One feels that the author not only has intimate acquaintance with the old sources, but also has been fortunate enough to reach considerable new material. This appears especially in the clear account of the commercial code of Great Britain and of the organs of administration that were developed; in the description of the successive councils that led up to the permanent Board of Trade and Plantations established in 1696, and of the plans for the control of the colonies and for their union for defensive purposes. Professor Andrews is especially to be congratulated upon the catholic view of colonial history that he presents to us.

As successful as his descriptions of institutions is the author's delineation of personality. In the story of Pennsylvania, for example, William Penn's own intentions and acts are kept to the front, yet without any suggestion of hero-worship. Penn, we learn, was morally justified in his boundary controversy with the Baltimores, but Professor Andrews's concession that 'the technical right lay with Baltimore, and we cannot admire Penn's inclination to ignore it' (p. 247) evidences his desire to be absolutely impartial. Again, the traditional picture of Andros, drawn largely from New England sources, is subjected to sharp criticism, and we are told that 'as compared with many other colonial governors, he was upright, sympathetic and faithful' (p. 93).

Professor Andrews finishes his narrative with the story of the Revolution of 1689 as it developed in Massachusetts, Maryland, and New York. Of Massachusetts he states, in conclusion: 'When in 1691 a revised charter was granted, it created a government of the type of New York or New Jersey, instead of the old popular government' (p. 279). A discussion of this charter does not belong to this volume, and still less to the present review, but certainly there were very marked differences between the government of Massachusetts under it, and that of New York.

The description of the social, economic, and religious conditions within the colonies is here and there hardly so carefully worked out as the study of governmental institutions. Though he refers to President Tyler's chapter on the subject, Professor Andrews seems to ignore the former's conclusions as to education in the southern colonies, and to stick fast to Governor Berkeley's well-worn thanksgivings over the non-existence of free schools in Virginia. Again the account given of the commercial legislation, which is so helpful in its outline of the purpose of these laws and of their history, is less satisfactory when it comes to telling just how they worked in the different groups of colonies.

We have tried thus to sum up briefly the general plan of the work and what we may call the individuality of each volume. For the outward dress of the books we have only praise. The volumes are excellently printed, and serviceably bound. A very few typographical errors have escaped the editor's watchful eye. We find in Volume I. the word 'Geschicte,' p. 37, note, has lost an 'h'; while 'Wilhelmi' p. 291, note 1, has added a spurious 'i.' In Volume IV. p. 83, line 2, 'or' should be 'to'; and on p. 332, 'Vestusta' should be 'Vetusta.' In Volume V., p. 353, 'F. E. Sharp' might effectively hide the identity of 'F. E. *Sparks*,' which is the correct name. We must not omit commendation of the bibliographical matter appended to each volume.

If we may be permitted a word of criticism of the series as a whole, we feel sure that, by serious students of history, 'The American Nation' will be rated not as a whole, but volume by volume according to the worth of each. Some will hardly be relied upon for reference; but volumes like that of Professor Bourne will take their place as standard works. For the general reader, if he is not deterred by the enormous amount of matter, by the separate authorship, and by the gaps that to some extent defy 'linking,' the work will prove a mine of information interestingly told, well arranged, and attractively published. Yet even the general reader may be very willing to adopt as his final opinion these words of Professor Jameson, uttered several years ago:

> 'Stretched upon the Procrustean bed of uniform requirements in respect to extensiveness and general method of treatment, the authors can present only those things which they have in common — abundant and correct information and acute historical criticism. Many of the finer qualities of the individual mind are apt to evaporate in the process, much of what is most valuable in individual views and conceptions of history will find no place for itself. No one who appreciates these will readily assent to the assertion in the prospectus to the "Narrative and Critical History" that, "when the superiority of the coöperative method is fully understood, the individual historian, if he ventures forth at all, will be read for entertainment rather than for profit." '

ST. GEORGE L. SIOUSSAT.

A Shakespearian Miscellany.*

The late Charles Isaac Elton's volume entitled 'William Shakespeare, his Family and Friends' consists of a series of disconnected and occasionally unfinished papers, 'evidently intended to be the nucleus of an exhaustive work upon Shakespeare,' collected after the death of the distinguished historian and antiquary, and published under the editorial supervision of Mr. A. Hamilton Thompson, with a memoir of the author by Mr. Andrew Lang. It includes chapters on 'Facts and Traditions relating to Shakespeare's Early Life'; the antiquities of Stratford and its neighboring towns, of the road from Stratford to London in Shakespeare's time, and of London itself; on 'Midland Agriculture and Natural History in Shakespeare's Plays'; on Shakespeare's family and descendants; on 'Illustrations of Shakespeare in the Seventeenth Century' from Howell's Letters, Ward's Diary, and Dowdall's and Aubrey's notes; and on 'The Production of The Tempest,' containing disquisitions on Hunter's theories of the sources of the play, on the plays and pageantry connected with the marriages of the Earl of Essex and of the Princess Elizabeth, and on the history of the Blackfriars Theatre and its boy actors.

The book is a mine of curious and valuable information. Much of it, to be sure, has already found its way into annotated editions of the plays, but Mr. Elton gives not only his conclusions on doubtful points, but the arguments that led to them, enriched with illustration drawn from the most out-of-the-way sources. Indeed, so much material is furnished, and the learned antiquary ranges so very far afield, that the drift of his argument is not seldom obscured. Occasionally, also, the process is out of all proportion to the result; for example, the author devotes a chapter of thirty-four pages to the history of the Blackfriars Theatre and the boy actors because 'The Tempest possibly may have been produced at Blackfriars during the boys' tenancy of the theatre' (p. 479). One is far from complaining of the wealth of facts, however meagre the inference; only, the volume is hardly one to be read consecutively. The former criticism, however, that the argument is not always clear, seems important, especially when we consider the legal training of the author. An example may be found in the discussion of the date of Shakespeare's birth (pp. 22-25), which is neither clear nor cogent, partly, we venture to think, because of incorrect reasoning, and partly because of the awkward handling of material. A similar criticism applies, though in a less degree, to the argument for the regularity of the poet's marriage. Compared with Mr. Lee's discussion of the same subject (Life of Shakespeare, pp. 18-24), it is far from convincing. 'Time was very pressing,' Mr. Elton says (p. 35), in explanation of an unusual clause in the marriage-license; and again, though the absence of the bridegroom's father is a plain suggestion that the marriage was irregular, he asserts (p. 35) that 'one of the two friends would doubtless produce a letter or document bearing John Shakespeare's signature or attested mark.' These two statements obviously beg the question. Whatever the truth may be, could ironical Fate have played an unkinder trick on literary historians, or have offered a greater temptation to romantic biographers, than to send two William Shakespeares to the Registry of the Bishop of Worcester, on two successive days, to arrange a technically irregular marriage with a lady named Anne? Mr. Elton appears to hold a brief, more or less, for the respectability of Shakespeare's character. The poaching story he scouts: about a hundred years after Shakespeare left Stratford for London, 'someone invented the story of his robbing a park. . . The park, in process of time, was identified with Charlecot, and the owner with Sir Thomas Lucy' (p. 38). Nor does he seem convinced that Sir Thomas is referred to in the Merry Wives and in 2 Henry IV. On the contrary he devotes himself to proving (pp. 43-45) that 'Shakespeare showed a certain respect for the Lucys and such persons bearing their names as he met with in the English chronicles,'— for example, the Lady Lucy mentioned in Richard III., 3.7.5, and the Sir William Lucy of 1 Henry VI., Act. 4, Scenes 3, 4. Like all careful students of Shakespeare's biography, as distinguished from the Brandes school of romancers, he is in general not 'wise above that which is written.' We have become so familiarized with the Shakespeare legend that we are hardly aware, until the facts are stated succinctly and without hypothetical embellishment, how very little we know of Shakespeare's life. It is somewhat startling, even to a professed student of Shakespeare, to read (p. 26): 'The Christian name of his wife and her age . . . are known only by the inscription on her tomb.' Yet, so insidious is the temptation to romance on this ever-fascinating topic, that Mr. Elton, somewhat to our amusement, writes (p. 38): 'It may be assumed that the young couple lived with Mr. John Shakespeare, and that Anne Shakespeare helped in the housework, while her husband found something to do, either in teaching school

* William Shakespeare, his Family and Friends By the late Charles Isaac Elton. Edited by A. Hamilton Thompson. With memoir of the author by Andrew Lang. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

or copying papers in a lawyer's office.' Again, he appears to be somewhat incautious in assuming (p. 218) that the William Shakespeare who appealed against paying his share of the St. Helen's assessment in 1598 was the poet. Mr. Lee, more careful, says (p. 38), 'it is not certain that this taxpayer was the dramatist.' The facts given by Mr. Elton himself would seem to render such a doubt reasonable, though probably the wealthy man's device of 'swearing-off taxes' was not discovered yesterday. In 1598, the poet had recently bought New Place, he was a large owner of grain, he was in a position to be asked by Richard Quiney for a loan of thirty pounds, and he was the author of at least eighteen successful plays. 'If the difficulty can be explained at all,' says Mr. Elton (p. 219), 'it will probably be found that the poet had quite recently fallen into debt, lawful debt, which in truth and conscience he intended to pay'! In one interesting particular, the author corrects Mr. Lee's implication (p. 4) that John Shakespeare combined farming with the trades of butcher and glover. He says (p. 349):

'People have talked of John Shakespeare's multifarious pursuits, suggesting that he farmed in the common-field at Asbies, and made up the wool and butchered the stock at Stratford; but, in fact, the farm was under lease to a tenant, and he would never have been allowed in any case to join such incongruous trades as those of a butcher and a glover. He could not keep a regular meat-shop while trading in skins, and no one has seriously suggested that he worked about as a slaughterman, though such people were classed among butchers. . . . The killing of calves was the subject of constant restrictions, and it is certain that the inspectors would put a stop to anything that might injure the veal; it is almost inconceivable, indeed, that a boy would be allowed to play such pranks in the shambles as the gossips described.'

The last sentence is an amusing reference to Aubrey's statement that 'when he kill'd a calfe he would doe it in a high style, and make a speech.' Halliwell-Phillipps is probably the source of Mr. Lee's error, if error it is (Outlines, I., p. 30, II., p. 329). Now and then, on the other hand, the author is perhaps unduly cautious. It is generally known that on the identity of the names Agnes, Annes, and Anne in the sixteenth century, depends the validity of the inference that the Agnes of Richard Hathaway's will was Shakespeare's wife, Anne. Mr. Elton's scepticism as to the identity of the names seems to us unwarranted. The will of Robert Arden, which refers to his wife, Annes, and that of his widow, who calls herself Agnes, would almost be sufficient. The very fact, cited by Mr. Elton (p. 29), that early law had decreed the distinction of the names Anne and Agnes would seem to prove that they were popularly confused, and the examples given in Halliwell-Phillipps' Outlines (II., p. 184) show conclusively that they actually were. The book, however, abounds in the best kind of biographical material; for instance, the carefully documented descriptions of the farmer's condition in the sixteenth century, the appalling duties of the women of his family, and the inventory of the household goods of Robert Arden (pp. 114, 117, 121), all of which enable us, without baseless assumptions, to reproduce imaginatively the life of the day.

Not only will the student of Shakespeare's biography find his account in these papers, but the student of the text as well. From the most remote quarters, light is shed on obscure or debated passages. Mr. Elton's researches into agricultural antiquities, for example (pp. 140-147), enable him to explain such technical words as 'land' (Ven. and Adon., Ded.), 'headland' (2 Hen. IV., 5.1.16), 'furlongs' (Temp., 1.1.68), 'several' (L. L. L., 2.1.223; Son., 137, 1.9), 'pioned and twilled' (Temp., 4.1.64), words which Schmidt quite fails to explain with precision, and which the recently-published reprint of Dyce's Glossary does not even mention. In the interesting discussion of Shakespeare's accurate use of hunting terms (pp. 166-176), we are incidentally reminded, by a reference to All's Well, 3.6.111, that the verb of the maxim, 'First catch your hare,' should probably be 'case' (i. e., flay). In this connection it seems doubtful that 'forestalled' (Haml., 3.3.49), and 'dislodged' (Cor., 5.4.44), are used with any sense of their significance as hunting terms (p. 167). One may question, also, whether 'reels' (Haml., 1.4.9) is a verb (p. 283), and whether 'knocks up the curtain' (Span. Trag., 4.3, stage direction) is rightly understood (p. 460). We should have expected Mr. Elton to explain the interesting history of 'nagares' in the Arden inventory, but he merely adds, 'or augers, as they are properly called' (p. 121). It is surely unnecessary (p. 119) to see in Lucrece, ll.1199-1205, a reference to the will of Robert Arden because of the bequest of the soul to God and the body to the ground, and the use of the term 'oversee.' The wills of Agnes Arden, Richard Hathaway of Shottery, Bartholemew Hathaway, Richard Hathaway of Warwick, and Shakespeare himself all employ the same terms.

The great stores of information contained in the book are placed at the ready disposal of the reader by a full and, so far as we have examined, accurate index. It is a work of the very greatest value to the student of Shakespeare.

Not the least interesting and attractive pages are those devoted by Mr. Lang to the author

himself. They contain a portrait of a gentleman and a scholar, that type of peculiar charm in which the annals of English learning are richer, perhaps, than those of any other modern land.

CHARLES H. A. WAGER.

THE RAILWAY PROBLEM.*

No other subject more fully occupies the attention of the public today than the railway. This great network, including in its meshes every community, and carrying to every door its services, has not needed the criticism of the Interstate Commerce Commission, or even the statements in a recent presidential message, to fix upon it an absorbing public interest. The Northern Securities episode, begun on Wall Street and now continuing in the Federal courts, the spectacular performances in Rock Island of the Moore brothers, the recent absorption one after another of great roads, until now some twenty great combinations control 200,000 miles of line; the manipulation of the coal roads by the coal barons, the present controversy over private cars, the latest rate war between the trunk lines to the Atlantic coast and the grangers that serve the Gulf, — all these events are but a few of the phenomena of the railway world of today.

A great change in public opinion as regards the railways has come about since the enactment of the contradictory Interstate Commerce Act in 1886, and especially since the unexpected application of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act to the railroads by the Supreme Court in 1897. The thinking public has come to see that, while the railroad business, like all other businesses, is open to the conduct of its affairs in antagonism to the best interests of the whole community, the race of railroad managers has grown with the growth of the country. It is no longer possible to find great wreckers in control of these semi-public services, and the railroad presidents of today are, in the main, the very cream of the business ability of the nation. Presidents Cassatt, Hughitt, Hill, and Fish are of the best, but they are representative. These men handle their properties not merely for dividends. They recognize the solidarity of the business interests of the whole country, and Mr. Hill, distinctively, has been the builder, not only of a road, but of a whole industrial empire in the 'new northwest.'

If there is to be more state regulation, and that seems likely, in deference to a more enlightened public opinion it will probably attempt not to shackle, but to direct. The older methods that threatened to 'kill the goose that laid the golden egg' will not be repeated. Writers such as Professor Newcomb have so clearly shown how the ton-mile rate has steadily declined to a mere fraction, that the charge of wholesale robbery cannot longer be gravely maintained. Discrimination, under the pressure of great shippers, to whom the Standard Oil managers notably showed the way, is the evil of today. But it cannot be handled for abatement from the side solely of the railway, and Mr. Garfield's suggestion of federal incorporation points the way to a possible solution.

A happy sign of an improving public opinion in regard to control of these great public utilities is the appearance in the last two or three years of a literature devoted to the railway problem. THE DIAL had occasion a year ago to review several of the best of these volumes. One of the latest contributions is from the hand of Mr. Frank H. Spearman, who like his distinguished prototype Frank Norris knows how to bring fiction to aid the cause of truth in this field of research. The author of 'The Daughter of a Magnate,' in his latest work, presents a series of industrial pictures of the Vanderbilt, the Pennsylvania, the Harriman, the Hill, the Gould, and the old 'granger' lines, and also glances at Rock Island, Santa Fe, and Alton. He closes with an account of the building of the line from Omaha to San Francisco. He writes with a familiarity with his subject that enlightens, and with a style that entertains and fascinates. One can hardly say that he holds a brief for the railways, but he frequently puts the telescope to his blind eye — as when he says, speaking of Mr. Cassatt:

> 'He determined that rate discrimination in the United States, the impoverishment of the investor, the ruin of the honest shipper, and the cause of so many railroad receiverships, should cease, and to the task of putting it down he and his associates addressed themselves; and after public prints and public speakers had shouted themselves hoarse; after congress had failed in solving the problem, as it has always failed; after the courts of the United States had failed, as they have always failed, this railroad man and his associates took the abuse in hand and stamped it out of American railroading.'

One can only deny the conclusion. But the magnificent business ability that has covered this land with roads of steel, has outfitted them with the most perfect railroad appliances in the world, and has not only squeezed out most of the water of earlier days, but has given, year by year, a cheaper service hand in hand with a better service, is given ample credit in the pages of this advocate. One cannot dwell

* THE STRATEGY OF GREAT RAILROADS. By Frank H. Spearman. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

upon the palpable facts that are here recorded and wish for any legislation that shall arrest or discourage such splendid builders of our industrial, commercial, and political empire. One can only sigh and wish that the method of 'railroading' might not be applied to one of the most important subjects before the people in the last days of an indolent Congress. He must wish rather that the more rational methods of an English parliament might apply, and these important measures be prepared by a commission of wisdom and expert knowledge combined for a legislature humble enough to be guided by something more than its own esoteric self-conceit.

JOHN J. HALSEY.

RECENT AMERICAN POETRY.*

Many a time and oft has the poet essayed to put into words the inexpressible soul of music. For the poet who is also a lover of music the temptation is wellnigh irresistible, for he cannot fail to recognize that the musician's art is closely related to his own, and complements it in many subtle ways. If it be true, as Pater claims, that all art tends to approach the condition of music, and achieves a success measured by the degree in which it nears this ideal end, then it must seem to the poet more than to other artistic workers a matter of urgency that he possess himself of the musician's secret and penetrate to the sources of the musician's inspiration. There are various ways of making music the theme of poetry; the way most generally accessible is that of recording the emotions awakened by a musical performance, and pressing into the service such imagery and parallelisms as it suggests. This is the way of Mr. Henry van Dyke, in the ode which opens his latest volume of verse. The following quotation illustrates the method of this writer:

'Light to the eye and Music to the ear,—
These are the builders of the bridge that springs
From earth's dim shore of half-remembered things
To reach the spirits' home, the heavenly sphere
Where nothing silent is and nothing dark.
So when I see the rainbow's arc
Spanning the showery sky, far-off I hear
Music, and every colour sings:
And while the symphony builds up its round
Full sweep of architectural harmony
Above the tide of Time, far, far away I see
A bow of colour in the bow of sound.'

Thus far, the poetic imagination is put to strictly legitimate uses, but we have some doubt concerning the legitimacy of the analysis that follows.

'Red as the dawn the trumpet rings,
Imperial purple from the trombone flows,
The mellow horn melts into evening rose
Blue as the sky, the choir of strings
Darkens in double-bass to ocean's hue,
Rises in violins to noon-tide's blue,
With threads of quivering light shot through and through.

This is a little too suggestive of the Frenchman's fantastical ascription of a definite color to each of the vowels. Analogies of this sort are too individually subjective to find any response in the common consciousness; and their validity is consequently questionable. The remaining poems in Mr. Van Dyke's volume take many forms and handle many themes. There are odes, sonnets, legends, lyrics, and bits of personal verse. They are delicate and graceful in workmanship, the expression of a refined and sensitive poetic instinct rather than the outpourings of a creative mood.

Several poems included in 'The Twin Immortalities,' by Mr. Charles E. Russell, attempt the interpretation of music in a far more intimate way than does the ode above mentioned. Three of these poems, devoted respectively to certain compositions by Volkmann, Rubinstein, and Beethoven, simply seek to find words for the train of feelings and fancies evoked by the music. The following, for example, from Volkmann's Serenade in D Minor, is very charming:

'White silent depths of moonlight on whose breast
The silvered trees
Float like dim argosies at dreamy rest
On stirless seas;
So still that when the moon sails high
The song she sings in that vast sky
Seems breathed afar on fairy flutes:
So still that when her faint strains die
Across the depths dim echoes fly
Star-touched on throbbing lutes.'

But it is not in verse of this sort, which many others have done equally well, that Mr. Russell's deepest appreciation of music may be found. It is rather in the two compositions, 'Graubünden' and 'Pegli,' actually written in the classical form of the sonata, that we find

* MUSIC, and Other Poems. By Henry van Dyke. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

THE TWIN IMMORTALITIES, and Other Poems. By Charles E. Russell. Chicago: The Hammersmark Publishing Co.

LOVE TRIUMPHANT. A Book of Poems. By Frederic Lawrence Knowles. Boston: Dana Estes & Co.

THE GARDEN OF YEARS, and Other Poems. By Guy Wetmore Carryl. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

LYRICS AND LEGENDS OF CHRISTMAS-TIDE. By Clinton Scollard. Clinton, N. Y.: G. W. Browning.

LYRICS OF JOY. By Frank Dempster Sherman. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

INTERLUDES. By Philip Becker Goetz. Boston: Richard G. Badger.

SONGS FROM A GEORGIA GARDEN, and Echoes from the Gates of Silence. By Robert Loveman. Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Co.

THE PLAYMATE HOURS. By Mary Thacher Higginson. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

MINE AND THINE. By Florence Earle Coates. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

CASSIA, and Other Verse. By Edith M. Thomas. Boston: Richard G. Badger.

POEMS. By Hildegarde Hawthorne. Boston: Richard G. Badger.

music and poetry brought into the closest possible relations. One naturally thinks, reading these poems, of 'Master Hughes of Saxe-Gotha,' and 'A Toccata of Galuppi's,' but it is chiefly to realize that Mr. Russell has attempted a more difficult task than Browning's, and with surprising success. Where Browning gives us a masterly technical description, our present author does not describe at all, but simply writes in conformity with the severe rule of the composer. Taking 'Graubünden' for examination, we find, first of all, that it is a poem in the orthodox four movements. Taking the second of these movements, the adagio, Mr. Russell's own words may be quoted by way of exposition. 'The first stanza announces the first theme. Then follows a development group of four stanzas leading to the episode in stanza four. The first theme is repeated in stanza five, and the next development group leads to the second theme in stanza ten. The material of the second theme — Force and Time — is then worked out to the eighteenth stanza, when there is a recapitulation of the first theme and a stanza as a coda.' So much for the form of this poem; its subject is provided by the heroic and successful struggle for freedom of the Graubündners in the fifteenth century. We can quote but briefly, not at a length sufficient to show how admirably the musical form is imitated, but sufficient to make it clear that the poetry does not suffer from having been written under these exacting conditions. Here is the first theme:

'Winds that waft the dead sprays in and out,
Winds before whose breath the faint stars shiver,
Coldly glimpsed through wild clouds blown about,
Now when leaves float brown upon the river,
Shorn and shot by bolts from out thy quiver,
Tell me in what dust thy wrath has blown
Up and down the weary earth forever
Any name or fame of theirs is known.'

Here is a stanza taken from the working-out of the second theme:

'Even she, our lady, in whose name
Faith takes heart again, and, starward turning,
Hope in sweetest eyes casts back the flame
Ever in her torch uplifted burning,
She to whom men turn with that old yearning,
Sun and star and goddess, Liberty,
Beautiful beyond all lore or learning,
Sweet as sunrise on the heaving sea.'

And here we have the recapitulation of the first theme with the coda:

'Wind that blows the cloud-flags far about,
Wind that makes the huge storm-trumpets shiver,
Wind before whose stern triumphant shout
Men are bowed in awe and mountains quiver,
Give us one great strain of sea or river,
Fit to sing their praise whose deeds are known,
Round and round the radiant world forever,
Grandest strain of all thy lips have blown.

'Mother Earth, that seest all sons of thine,
Wind thy tender arms about them sleeping;
Cover them with roses and wild vine
Where the river in slow circles sweeping
Sings a quiet song for their safe-keeping.
Bend, O mother, with thy smile above them,
Peace in thy mild eyes and with no weeping;
Thou and we have one great cause to love them.'

But we must not give the impression that Mr. Russell stands for experimental expression merely, or that æsthetic considerations alone are raised by his verse. He has a very definite social creed, which all his art is bent to enforce. It is the creed of democracy, not in the sense of a political shibboleth, but in that of the brotherhood of man, which his book maintains from first to last. His work is dedicated to President Loubet, the 'foremost democrat of these times,' and the passion of that faith finds exalted expression in such poems as 'Adam's Sons' and the 'Coronation Ode.' We must quote from both of these poems, choosing in each case the final stanza. This is the ending of 'Adam's Sons':

'We have one goal together, you and I:
We hear one echo of a wailing cry
Incessant raised by sundered soul from soul
Left lonely here as we;
And if a land beyond the clouds that roll
Or only sleep and dreamless rest there be
We know not, O my brother! but the dark
Lightens a little with this only spark
That with clasped hands and hearts we go as one
When through the dusk we hear the dim bell toll
The day is done.'

And this is the close of the 'Coronation Ode':

'No more of Kings: this is the age of man!
For you the night is dark, the day means naught;
Wasted for you your heroes' blood that ran
And lost the labor of their hands that wrought.
The world goes on and leaves you on your knees
Mumbling and mouthing to such gauds as these.
The marchers' chorus swells;
You hear no hint of all it tells.
Voice after voice the burden sings
Sturdy and strong:
We tread the wrecks of sceptre and of throne,
Our feet crush out old faiths of fraud and wrong,
We have no crown but liberty alone—
Labor and love are Kings!'

It is difficult to end the pleasant task of illustrating this rich and varied volume of verse. One more extract, at least, shall be given, a stanza from the poet's beautiful tribute to the artist of 'La Bella Simonetta.'

'Shall not men's mightiest as their lightest deeds
Be sown beyond us in Time's field for seeds,
And every word or work be rooted there
To make earth red with roses, waste with weeds?
What man has died then? Ah, all earth and air
Are roseate as with shadow of a flame
For him; the fields are bright with leaf and bloom
Sprung from his time of sorrow and grey gloom,
And men that see the flowerage of his fame
Twine chaplets wet with tears that keep them fair
Round Botticelli's name.'

This conception of immortality recurs again and again in Mr. Russell's work, and is the keynote of the titular poem. We hardly need the actual tribute paid to the greatest poet now living in the world to remind us that the influence of Mr. Swinburne is manifest upon many pages.

Mr. Frederic Lawrence Knowles, in one of the pieces which he has collected into a volume entitled 'Love Triumphant,' makes a demand for

'None of the old tunes, poet!'

It cannot be said that Mr. Knowles has hearkened to his own precept, for he gives us many of the old tunes, as well as eclectic echoes of many of the old ideas. At one time it is Keats, at another Arnold, at still another Christina Rossetti, but what is your poor poet to do when all the forms and the thoughts have been pressed into service by those who have gone before? The titular poem in this volume will give a very fair idea of Mr. Knowles's graceful workmanship.

'Helen's lips are drifting dust;
Ilion is consumed with rust;
All the galleons of Greece
Drink the ocean's dreamless peace;
Lost was Solomon's purple show
Restless centuries ago;
Stately empires wax and wane—
Babylon, Barbary and Spain;—
Only one thing, undefaced,
Lasts, though all the worlds lie waste
And the heavens are overturned.
—Dear, how long ago we learned!

'There's a sight that blinds the sun,
Sound that lives when sounds are done,
Music that rebukes the birds,
Language lovelier than words,
Hue and scent that shame the rose,
Wine no earthly vineyard knows,
Silence stiller than the shore
Swept by Charon's stealthy oar,
Ocean more divinely free
Than Pacific's boundless sea,—
Ye who love have learn'd it true.
—Dear, how long ago we knew!'

During his brief life, Guy Wetmore Carryl was chiefly known to readers at large as a writer of trifles in verse and prose, and it is only since his lamented death that his more serious qualities have been fully revealed. The posthumous collection of his verse, entitled 'The Garden of Years and Other Poems,' is in spirit far indeed removed from his 'Grimm Tales Made Gay,' and his 'Fables for the Frivolous.' It is a volume of manly sentiment embodied in facile and vigorous measures. The long poem which supplies the title is a confession of love in many stanzas, combined with reminiscences of his *Wanderjahre*. We quote a specimen stanza.

''Twas in the garden, phantom-trod, of those
My younger years, when life before me lay,
That first I saw the flower of Love unclose
From fancy's folded bud. Youth only knows
How tenderly I longed to pluck it! Nay,
I would not waken those dead hours to-day:
For Time's consuming fire, with lambent lip,
Has kissed my fair frail flower, and so I may
Not touch with the most careful finger-tip
Its ashes, perfect as the unburnt rose.

Next in importance to this long poem is the group of five patriotic ballads which follow it, ballads written in a long and swinging rhythm, which may be illustrated by the following lines:

'The faithful unto death, their sleeping-places over
The torn and trampled clover to braver beauty blows;
Of all their grim campaigning no sight nor sound remaining,
The memory of them mutely to greater glory grows.'

This volume is peculiarly fortunate in having an introduction by Mr. E. C. Stedman, who in a few felicitous words pays both personal and critical tribute to the author's memory.

'Lyrics and Legends of Christmas-Tide' is the latest of the little books of verse that Mr. Clinton Scollard puts forth from time to time in limited editions. There are something like thirty songs in this collection, unpretentiously charming, and filled with the spirit of the season they celebrate. Our quotation shall be one of the four stanzas on 'Nazareth Town.'

'Nazareth town in Galilee!
Strumming a desert melody,
The Bedouin minstrel trolls in the street;
At the Well of the Virgins the maidens meet;
The cactus-hedges crimson to flower,
And the olives silver hour by hour
As through the branches the south wind steals,
A clear bell peals, and a vulture wheels
Over the crest where the wild crags be;—
Nazareth town in Galilee!'

The small volume which contains Mr. Frank Dempster Sherman's 'Lyrics of Joy' may be fairly represented by the exquisite poem called 'Winter Dreams.'

'Deep lies the snow on wood and field;
Gray stretches overhead the sky;
The streams, their lips of laughter sealed,
In silence wander slowly by.

'Earth slumbers, and her dreams,—who knows
But they may sometimes be like ours?
Lyrics of spring in winter's prose
That sing of buds and leaves and flowers;

'Dreams of that day when from the South
Comes April, as at first she came,
To hold the bare twig to her mouth
And blow it into fragrant flame.'

Long practice has given Mr. Sherman a highly-finished technique, and the pieces in this collection have the art of true simplicity, or the simplicity of true art—the phrase fits whichever way it is taken.

Somewhat weightier in matter than the poems in the two collections just mentioned—or at least more elaborate in plan—are the 'Interludes' of Mr. Philip Becker Goetz. These poems are written in blank verse which is somewhat lacking in lyrical quality, but has vigor and a tang that gives zest to the taste. 'Astray' is possibly not so characteristic a specimen as might have been chosen, but it is the appealing embodiment of a thought that must often arise in serious minds.

'I marvel not that sadder grows the world,
For men have lost the love of simple things,
With eloquence of Nature's music mute,
With speed of waterways made bond to trade,
With stately trees brought low for needless heaps,

With flowers forced untimely into bloom,—
What is there honest, free, and fair remaining?
We stifle in our towns of prisoned air
And happy with a rare glance from the earth
We see a square of blue or curdled cloud,
Or niggard stretch of moonlight through a street.
At manners of the hill-bound kind we scoff,
Although we know not what those hills have taught
Of dumb and deep contempt for city's towers.
And in these keeps of pain, disease, and sin,
These wards of grief whose keys are our own eyes,
With blanched regard we tell ourselves we live.
O mother of us all, from whom we went
As early as our tender steps were free,
Whose near outstretch of arm we put aside
To hurry from thy verdant aisles of peace,
Take us again, us sick with thought or craft,
And lull us with thy choirs of careless birds;
And if there be more tragedy beneath
The swell of thy serene, sweet mother breasts,
Preserve thy silence and thy smile of old,
Make merry with thy children as we glance,
Let perfume charm and wonder awe once more
As, leaning to thy heart our tired desires,
We feel the oblivious beat of speechless love.'

This may be called belated Wordsworthianism, but the message is even more insistent now than it was a century ago. Besides the 'Interludes,' of which one has been quoted, Mr. Goetz's little volume contains ballads, songs, and sonnets, many of them striking in phrase and musical in measure. We cannot refrain from quoting the sonnet on Virgil.

'A mere pale boy, who, watching docile sheep
On mead and easy upland o'er and o'er,
Wove many songs with young Sicilian lore
The while his spirit with increasing sweep
Longed to be where seven hills in starry sleep
Saw done the dauntless deeds, saw spent the gore,
Saw drop the vanward bird and sink who bore,
Until one master stemmed the battle's heap
And reigned a prince of peace, — the high renown
That mother-city of all cities born
To celebrate and rumor through all time
With the grand pathos of her bright, dead prime
Was that pale boy's, whose very glories mourn
As if they knew immortal rides no crown.'

There can be no doubt that this is poetry, and of unusual distinction. The author sometimes strains a little for effect, but the average quality of his work is singularly high.

Mr. Robert Loveman's new volume is his fourth, and, like the other three, is made up of brief and simple lyrics. These rhymes upon 'Abelard and Heloise' have particularly taken our fancy:

'Abelard and Heloise,
Ne'er were lovers like to these;
Flying in the face of fate,
Ground beneath the heel of hate
Constant to the latest breath,
With a faith defying death,
Deeper than unsounded seas, —
Abelard and Heloise.

'Abelard and Heloise,
Drained Love's chalice to the lees;
Joyed and sorrowed, laughed and wept,
Tempest-torn and passion-swept;
Now they dream away the days
In the peaceful Père-la-Chaise,
Sleeping there beneath the trees, —
Abelard and Heloise.'

Few poets can say as much as Mr. Loveman can within the compass of a pair of stanzas.

A book of sincere and unaffected expression, having childhood, religion, and nature for its themes, is put forth by Mrs. Mary Thacher Higginson, and entitled 'The Playmate Hours.' We select 'The Strength of the Hills' for one of our illustrations.

'A midnight hush pervades the air,
No birdling chirps, no leaflet stirs;
Midsummer heat is everywhere,
Even among the firs.

'What far-off sound grows on the ear?
Through wild ravines it sweeps along.
As if some swift-winged bird drew near
To wake the night with song.

'A rustle fills the birches tall;
A sudden coolness fans the cheek:
Monadnock's breath bears life to all
Beneath its rugged peak.

'For here each day is born anew
A chaste Diana, fresh and fair,
Whose arrows, dipped in forest dew,
Transfix each worldly care.'

Our other illustration shall be this fine sonnet called 'Ghost-Flowers,' by which is meant the Monotropa, or Indian pipe:

'In shining groups, each stem a pearly ray,
Weird flecks of light within the shadowed wood,
They dwell aloof, a spotless sisterhood.
No Angelus, except the wild bird's lay,
Awakes these forest nuns; yet night and day
Their heads are bent, as if in prayerful mood.
A touch will mar their snow, and tempests rude
Defile; but in the mist fresh blossoms stray
From spirit-gardens just beyond our ken.
Each year we seek their virgin haunts to look
Upon new loveliness, and watch again
Their shy devotions near the singing brook;
Then, mingling in the dizzy stir of man,
Forget the vows made in that cloistered nook.'

There are not many of these poems, and the writing of what few there are has been scattered over many years. At their best, as has been shown, they are exquisite in feeling and finish, and none of them falls far short of this best.

'Mine and Thine,' by Mrs. Florence Earle Coates, is a volume made up chiefly of occasional verse, if we extend that term to include personal tributes and pieces called forth by some incidental impression. Thus, the author pays her respects to Mr. Stedman, Mr. Yeats, Madame Bernhardt, and Helen Keller, among the living, and to Beethoven, Picquart, Whistler, E. N. Westcott, Stevenson, Millet, and Joan of Arc, among the dead. She also inscribes verses to England, Paris, and Buffalo, and to the 'War for the Liberation of Cuba.' Her sonnet 'To William Butler Yeats' seems to us to represent her work upon its highest level.

'Tell us of beauty! Touch thy silver lyre
And bid thy Muse unfold her shining wings!
Tell us of joy — of those unaging things
Which wither not, nor are consumed by fire,
Things unto which the souls of all aspire!
Sing us the mystic song thine Erin sings,
Her poignant dreams, her weird imaginings,
With magic of thy "Land of Heart's Desire!"

'Let others hate! — from lips not thine be hurled
Reproaches; since all hate at last must prove
Abortive, though it triumph for a while.
The gospels that indeed have won the world
Laid their foundation on the strength of love.
Sing thou, a lover, of thy wave-washed Isle!'

Of the excellence of Mrs. Coates's sentiments there can be no doubt; her nature is warmly responsive to whatever is worthy in life or beautiful in art. But her expression does not often exhibit spontaneity or achieve distinction.

Spontaneity has never been a marked characteristic of the verse of Miss Edith M. Thomas, who is too reflective a singer for the higher sort of lyrical utterance, but there are touches of distinction upon nearly everything she writes. Plainness of speech and subtlety of thought mark her work, and make it very precious to lovers of the graver kind of verse. This writer has been silent for so long that her new volume, 'Cassia, and Other Verse,' is doubly welcome. Here is a typical selection, called 'A Peu Près':

'Thy palace walls were founded well,
And well its courses thou didst lay;
One tower defied the genie's spell
And stands a ruin to this day.

'The land of flowers thou didst attain,
And see the spring's immortal jet;
Thy staff-worn hand was reached in vain —
Thy lips that crystal never wet!

'With pains the altar thou didst dress,
And the burnt sacrifice prepare,
And call upon the God to bless —
All but the fire from Heaven was there!

'Thou shak'st thy lance on hard-fought field,
Thou sleep'st, the tingling stars above; —
Pity and praise sweet eyes can yield,
But ne'er vouchsafe the Light of Love!'

'What dost thou lack? 'Tis almost naught
That parts thee from thy Heart's Desire, —
A step — a span — an airy thought:
A pulse-beat more, thou didst require!'

Miss Thomas's gift for moralizing impressively but not obstrusively upon a single theme is well illustrated by this poem. That she has the right feeling about poetic opportunity is shown by such lines as these:

'Thine the fault,
If nothing near thee moves thy breast to song:
Thy mornings are new-lit, thine evenings starred,
Thy wind-blown forests are with joy exalt,
Thy threshold birds are singing all day long—
Not thou dost lack a Theme, but these a Bard.'

This volume includes upwards of two score sonnets, most of which are of richly imaginative beauty. It is with much hesitation that we have chosen 'From Lips of Stone' to stand for the entire group.

'Amid a waste and solitary field,
Upon the twilight boundary of the day,
Upspake the timeless flintstone huge and gray:
"Why should my counsel be forever sealed?
To thee an ancient truth shall be revealed—
To thee, a wavering mortal, brief of stay:—
Something of kin,—thou piece of passioned clay,
Art thou and I, whom passion ne'er did wield;
For, lo! did not Deucalion at the flood
Behind him fling us stones — and men we grew?
With limbs we moved abroad, with lips we spake!
And hast not thou, with grief, seen flesh-and-blood
Become to thee as stones, that Pity's dew
Could never melt, nor yet thine anger break?"'

From Miss Hildegarde Hawthorne's little volume of delicate 'Poems' we select 'A Song' for our example.

'Sing me a sweet, low song of night
Before the moon is risen,
A song that tells of the stars' delight
Escaped from day's bright prison;
A song that croons with the cricket's voice
That sleeps with the shadowed trees,
A song that shall bid my heart rejoice
At its tender mysteries!

'And then when the song is ended, love,
Bend down your head unto me;
Whisper the word that was born above
Ere the moon had swayed the sea;
Ere the brightest stars began to shine
Or the farthest sun to burn,
The oldest of words, O heart of mine,
Yet newest, and sweet to learn!'

We could hardly wish for a prettier close to the series of extracts which have been strung together in this review.

WILLIAM MORTON PAYNE.

BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS.

India in its physical aspects.

Geographically, India is a continent, a little less than half as large as Europe, but characterized by the same symmetry and proportions, the same rich variety of physical features and climate, as Europe. It is more populous than Europe, having more than one hundred and forty inhabitants to the square mile, while Europe has less than one hundred. And though usually spoken of as a political entity, it is a conglomeration of distinct kingdoms and peoples, and the concrete term 'Indian' may be applied to what is in the abstract a heterogeneous, polyglot combination of individuals, who belong to a dozen different nationalities, speak a Babel of tongues, and live in a variety of countries the physical features of which differ as much as their climatic conditions. Its ethnography must take note of peoples of Aryan, Scythian, Arab, Tartar, Dravidian, and Mongolian stocks, speaking more than seventy different languages. Its geographical history began with the invasion by Alexander the Great about the year 327 B. C.,—the first scientifically-conducted military expedition in the world's history. Though for more than a century England has held the dominant position in this vast territory, and official reports to the British government abound in information respecting its political and economic geography, yet a comprehensive geography of the country was much to be desired. Wise choice was made of Col. Sir Thomas Hungerford Holdich, K.C.I.E., C.P., P.E., late Superintendent of the Frontier Surveys, to supply this desideratum for 'Appletons' World Series,' and with few exceptions his work

will rank high with the other volumes of the series. Five chapters are devoted to the physical features of the various regions that compose the vast continent. A chapter on the people of India takes due account of the religions upon which the main divisions of the inhabitants are based. It is not surprising that the author, who has been engaged in the British public service in India for more than twenty years, should give his chief attention to economic geography in chapters on Agriculture and Revenue, on Minerals, and on Climate. And inasmuch as twenty-five thousand miles of railway have been built in India since 1870, and as these railways are the most crowded with passenger traffic of any in the world, it is well that we should have a chapter on Railways. So great is the position that India now occupies in the world's affairs that the appearance of such a book as this is especially opportune.

Essays in literary topography.

Twelve essays by Mr. William Sharp, published at intervals during the past two years in the 'Pall Mall Magazine,' dealing with certain regions in connection with their literary associations, are now collectively published under the title 'Literary Geography' (imported by Charles Scribner's Sons). Of the topographical literature now so much in vogue, this book is one of the best examples. It is full of interesting matter, is well written, and the authors selected for description (mostly novelists) are those about whom everyone likes to know; the illustrations, often made from special photographs, are numerous and uncommonly beautiful. The 'country' of an author may mean either where he has spent his time and which he has commemorated in his writings, or it may mean the lands or regions brought under the sway of his imagination, as Provence and Palestine by Scott in 'Quentin Durward' and 'The Talisman,' as Samoa or Silverado or Fontainebleau in the instance of Stevenson; or it may mean the actual country of birth and upbringing and residence. Sometimes these coincide, as in the instance of George Eliot, whose own country and whose most enduring country of the imagination are practically identical. In general, what our author means by the 'country' of a great writer, like Scott or Carlyle or the Brontës, is that region where life first unfolded and where its roots are,—the country that the heart enshrines. These are the things of which one is always eager to hear, hoping, although well knowing how vain the hope, to find some clue to that mysterious and incommunicable secret which we call genius.

The story of Art through the ages.

To tell 'The Story of Art throughout the Ages' in three hundred pages, at the same time yielding space for an average of two illustrations on each page, would seem to imply treatment of the most superficial kind. Beginning with the crude attempts at art in the quaternary period, continuing through Egypt, Chaldea, Persia, Greece, Rome, and the modern European and American states, the space would seem to be barely adequate for mere statistics. But the scholarship and brilliancy of M. S. Reinach, member of the Institute of France, have achieved the apparently impossible and produced a book both critical and fascinating. This is partly because Monsieur Reinach is such a master of the phrase; he condenses into a sentence an analysis or a criticism which others would spread through pages. How admirably, for example, is the characterization of Andrea del Sarto the technician, —'commonplace as a thinker, great as a painter'; and this, in speaking of Millet and our nineteenth-century spirit,—'The tender and fraternal sentiment that breathes from Millet's canvases reveals that sympathy with the poor and humble which has been the honor and the torment of the nineteenth century.' Impressionism is defined as a 'pictorial stenography, disdainful of details which rapid and sympathetic vision cannot seize.' Whoever wishes to pursue the subjects into their details will find at the end of each chapter an exhaustive bibliography, making the work especially desirable as a reference book covering the whole field of artistic expression. The translation, by Miss Florence Simmonds, is admirably done; and the volume is imported by Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons.

A study in the principles of personality.

It is from somewhat of a novel view-point that Mr. William DeWitt Hyde treats certain phases of Greek philosophy and Christianity in his latest work, 'From Epicurus to Christ' (Macmillan). He takes, as a point of departure, such elements of personality as rise above the threshold of consciousness and are reducible to philosophical principles. It is with a view to discovering and pointing out these elements that he consults the doctrines of Epicurus, of the Stoics, of Plato, of Aristotle, and lastly of Christ. His method is to quote, or to state simply in his own words, the gist of each master's teaching, then to comment upon it and show wherein lies its truth or its error. The study may be said to be in the form of an evolution—the best of the earlier systems being faithfully retained to aggrandize, as it were, the highest expression of personality, Christ. The Christian view of life, combined with the elements of truth in the earlier systems, Mr. Hyde regards as a really Catholic Christianity for which the present time is ripe. Although the author does not explicitly state the fact, the reader is left with the impression that such a religion is ultimate. An extremely interesting presentation of old principles in a new setting, together with keen suggestions of their modern exponents, tend to convince the reader that Mr. Hyde himself is far from lacking in certain principles of personality.

The story of our Indian wars.

Mr. Cyrus Townsend Brady furnishes another volume for the 'American Fights and Fighters' series (McClure, Phillips & Co.), this covering the field from 1866 to 1876, and bearing the title of 'Indian Fights and Fighters: The Soldier and the Sioux.' The book, like its three predecessors,

is fairly authentic history, and every endeavor has been made to set down the facts without fear or favor. The four greater episodes in the book are the massacre at Fort Phil Kearney, Colonel Forsyth's fight on the Arikaree (Beecher's Island), General Miles's winter campaign against the Sioux, and the Custer massacre (the battle of the Little Big Horn). Such events as these, when coupled with knowledge of the provocation given the Indians by Americans in no way responsible to the military, who nevertheless have had to bear the burden of the misdeeds of others, cannot fail to interest all who admire splendid courage, marked resourcefulness, and everything that goes to make up the accomplished soldier. Mr. Brady has not been satisfied with the official and other reports of the time, but as far as possible has supplemented them with such additional knowledge as he has been able to extract from those having direct relation with the events set forth. His anxiety, for example, to set straight the question as to whether or not General Custer disobeyed orders in advancing upon the Sioux, and so bringing himself and his command to dreadful death, has resulted in a voluminous correspondence which requires an appendix and yet leaves the question not fully settled. Mr. Brady himself, however, seems to hold that there was no technical disobedience. The book is illustrated by many pencils, some of them in the hands of artists of distinction; the effect as a whole is somewhat heterogenous, effective as each picture is, taken by itself.

The marvels of modern industry.

Probably no single volume yet published gives so clear an idea of the advances made in recent years in all the various fields of practical human endeavor as Mr. Charles H. Cochrane's 'Modern Industrial Progress' (Lippincott). Abundantly and pertinently illustrated, it takes up in succession no fewer than forty-two major and a number of minor topics. The chief interest obviously lies in the directions of electricity and steel, but there are various other advances made possible by reason of these, such as the excavation of great canals through enormous and complicated mechanisms built of steel, and rapid vehicles made possible through electricity. The towering buildings which lend a Babel-like effect to our cities, the great ordnance carried by our leviathans upon the seas, flying machines already past the stage of experiment, the mechanisms that lend themselves to stage use and deceptions, machine-making, and the differences between the American method with uniform and interchangeable parts and the European idea of building to suit special occasions and needs, all the apparatus that takes standing grain from the field and ends with it in barrels of flour, glass-making, paper and its new uses, boot and shoe manufactures, weaving and spinning in power looms, clay and its newer uses,—these and scores of other topics here find exemplification and comprehensive no less than succinct treatment. The book is well written, with directness and simplicity of style.

New facts concerning Mont Pelee.

An important contribution to our knowledge of the ways of volcanoes is made by Mr. Angelo Heilprin, F.R.G.S., in his latest work, 'The Tower of Pelée: New Studies of the Great Volcano of Martinique' (Lippincott). It is the result of a series of visits to the island, during which a number of photographs were taken, and these photographs, with comment upon them, constitute the present thin quarto. While more than one phase of the activities of Pelée is taken into account, the book deals chiefly with the wonderful tower, believed to be the solidified core remaining in the vent of a prehistoric crater, which came first into view during the great eruption of 1902, and was destroyed in the cataclysm of August in that year. It began to emerge anew soon after, growing in height for days together at the rate of seventy feet a day, but crumbling at its top as it arose owing to fissures which served for the transmission of explosive vapors. It attained a maximum height of 800 feet or more, and was supported by a general rise of a supporting base of even greater elevation, the point of the tower reaching an altitude of 5,200 feet above sea level. The tower disappeared more rapidly than it came, and now remains only in the photographs, of extraordinary fidelity and impressiveness, that were taken of it. The book is written with more care than preceding volumes from the same hand, and will be read with intense interest.

A year-book for the whole Christian Church

'Saints and Festivals of the Christian Church' (Stokes), by Mr. H. Pomeroy Brewster, is an unusually terse and at the same time comprehensive church year-book, in which is told the origin, history, and present status of each of the chief festivals of the entire church, as well as of many local feasts and festivals which obtain in certain parts of Europe. The greatest merits of the work are its entire freedom from denominational bias, and the wide knowledge which it shows of profane and ecclesiastical history and canon law. The record begins with Advent Sunday, and proceeds through the year, giving the date, fixed or approximate, for each festival, and finding some festival for every day. It is of course impossible, even within the limits of five hundred closely-printed pages, to tell the story of all the canonized saints of the church, so a few of the most noted have been chosen for each day, and their lives briefly sketched. An alphabetical index gives a much more comprehensive list of saints, with the proper 'saint-day' for each, and there is also a chronological list of all the Bishops and Popes since the death of St. Peter, and a copious general index. The book is copiously illustrated with a number of small cuts showing pictures of the saints or of the quaint symbols that the old church calendars employed to represent them.

An aid to the study of the New Testament.

Professor Jülicher's 'Introduction to the New Testament,' in the original German, has for ten years been familiar to New Testament students, and has gained a high place among such works. In the English translation issued by Messrs.

Putnam's Sons, made from the second (the so-called 'third and fourth') German edition of 1901, it will reach and benefit a much wider circle, and New Testament study will be the gainer thereby. The translation exhibits, in the main, the ease and fidelity and clearness that are indispensable in such work. More attention to finish would have relieved the pages of some German survivals, such as Muratorianum, Sozomenos, Theodoretus, Elzevier, and *Leit-motiv*. Memphian (for Memphitic), Pergamus (for Pergamum), Nizan (for Nisan, *passim*), are not improvements; and we should not have called a water-plant like papyrus a 'shrub' (p. 568). It is amusing to see 'Tendenz' soberly exhibited in parentheses after every clause in which the German has it; clearly it is with some still an object of worship. A parenthesis misplaced (p. 613) has thrown a series of valuable notes into confusion; and Mr. Gwilliam of Oxford is hardly recognizable in G. William (*ibid*). Certain Greek spellings and certain English capitalizations offend the reviewer's eye; but with all its fallibility this English form of Jülicher's work will be useful and welcome.

The history of a Southern commonwealth.

A half century ago there appeared 'A History of Maryland' by James McSherry. It presented a fairly adequate description of the founding of the colony, of the Puritan conquest, and of the Revolutionary War, from the Roman Catholic point of view — although not radically so. This work has now been revised and supplemented by Prof. Bartlett Burleigh James, of the Western Maryland College, and is published by the Baltimore Book Co. The reviser has restrained the fulsomeness of McSherry, and has completed the story of Maryland from the close of the Revolution to the end of the nineteenth century. The Civil War is presented from an unbiased view, as is the Reconstruction period following. A few incorrect spellings,—such as Charles 'Thompson,' Secretary of the Continental Congress, and the case of 'Sprigg' instead of Prigg vs. Pennsylvania,—are to be noted. The political history has not been allowed to crowd out the industrial and economic development of the state, and the work as now presented is a valuable addition to the rather scanty material available for Maryland's history.

The quest of 'big game' in America.

Mr. Dwight M. Huntington's manner in 'Our Big Game, a Book for Sportsmen and Nature-Lovers,' (Scribner) can best be described as intimate, leaving a feeling of good-fellowship and camaraderie as a characteristic among those who go a-shooting. The animals discussed are those specified as 'big game' by the Boone and Crockett Club, and include wapiti, moose, mule-deer, black-tail-deer, Virginia deer, the two sorts of caribou, bison, musk-oxen, big-horns, mountain goats, antelope, grizzly, polar, black, and big brown bears, pumas, and lynxes. Each of these beasts forms the subject of a chapter, in which its habits are described, its haunts given, and some experiences in shooting it, generally those of Mr. Huntington himself, set forth in a manner intended to be of assistance to others in similar quests. There is also a preliminary discussion of arms and ammunition. The book is illustrated by reproduced photographs from life, showing the animals as they have appeared in their native wilds.

A book of famous mysteries.

Mr. Andrew Lang has put together in a volume called 'Historical Mysteries' (Longmans), fourteen short sketches, previously printed in various periodicals, all of which have the interest of uncertainty, and some of which have a genuine historical bearing. Among the latter are 'The Cardinal's Necklace,' 'The Gowrie Conspiracy,' 'The Case of Allan Breck,' and others, while mysteries not really historical, in the sense of having any relation to important incidents in history, but rather famous for the contemporaneous interest excited in them, are 'The Case of Elizabeth Canning,' and 'The Strange Case of Daniel Dunglas Home.' In the last-mentioned essay, Mr. Lang's own interest in spiritualistic manifestations is made evident. But each of these is much more a study than a sketch, for the evidence is given, and being carefully weighed with a true historical sense, some conclusion is reached, the whole being presented in a form at once suggestive and convincing. Thus the volume is both valuable as a bit of careful research and entertaining as a collection of stories.

Memoirs of a Continental officer.

Major General William Heath, a native of Roxbury, Massachusetts, served in the Continental forces of the Revolutionary War during the entire eight years of that memorable contest between the colonists and England. In 1798 he published his Memoirs, consisting of a daily journal which he had kept during the war, supplemented by recollections of other participants. The book has been out of print for many years, but is now restored in an attractive form as one of a series of 'Source-Books of American History' (A. Wessels Company). Heath was unfortunate in delaying an attack upon Fort Independence, with which he was entrusted in January, 1777,—a delinquency that brought upon him the wrath of the Commander-in-Chief and probably prevented him from being entrusted with another important command during the war. He makes a mild defense of his conduct in his Memoirs. The book is of value also for its accounts of the disposition of Burgoyne after his surrender, of Arnold's treason, and of the surrender of Cornwallis.

A 'true' biography of Henry Clay.

One of the most readable of recent biographies is that by Mr. Joseph M. Rogers, entitled 'The True Henry Clay' (Lippincott). Following the plan of the series of which it is a part, Clay's life and work are taken up topically, each of the twenty-seven chapters giving one of their many interesting aspects. This method involves, of course, more or less repetition, but it adds to

the completeness and interest of the work. As Clay was a leader in public affairs for nearly fifty years after taking his seat as senator during Jefferson's administration, there is necessarily much about politics in the book; but the emphasis is on the personal side. The author is an admirer of Clay, yet he tells the truth about him, not glossing over his defects and frailties or attempting to cover his blunders. The book contains twenty-four excellent illustrations, and is put forth in the attractive dress of the series to which it belongs.

An outline of the French Revolution.

The second volume of a brief work on the French Revolution, by Miss Sophia H. MacLehose, is entitled 'From the Monarchy to the Republic in France' (Macmillan). As in the preceding volume, the author presents very briefly an outline of the events of the period, citing numerous references, and giving a long list of authorities, for neither of which is there any necessity in a work of this elementary character. Yet the outline in itself is good, and it is possible that readers may, as the author hopes, be attracted to a study of longer histories, by the interest created in incidents here only summarized. The numerous reproductions of old cuts and engravings furnish one distinctly valuable feature of the book.

NOTES.

'Napoleon and his Times' is the title of the next volume to appear in the Cambridge Modern History. It follows in the series the volume on 'The French Revolution' published last spring.

The series of 'Twelve English Statesmen' is to be brought to a conclusion shortly by Mr. Frederic Harrison's biography of Chatham, which the Macmillan Co. announce for publication this month.

The University of Chicago Press will shortly issue 'The Progress of Hellenism in Alexander's Empire,' by Prof. John P. Mahaffy, a compendium of the long and brilliant development of human culture under Greek influence.

The series of six lectures delivered last fall at the Art Institute of Chicago by Mr. Russell Sturgis will be published next month by Messrs. A. C. McClurg & Co. in a profusely-illustrated volume entitled 'The Interdependence of the Arts.'

One of the most interesting biographical works of the present season will undoubtedly be found in the Hon. Andrew D. White's Autobiography and Reminiscences, to be published this month by the Century Co. Some portions of the book have already appeared in recent issues of 'The Century Magazine.'

Two books of timely interest in connection with the approaching Lewis and Clark Exposition are announced by Messrs. A. C. McClurg & Co. for publication within a few weeks. 'From the West to the West,' by Abigail Scott Duniway, is an account in fiction form of a journey across the plains to Oregon, giving a picture of the perils and hardships, as well as the romantic incidents, of travel fifty years ago. The other book, 'Letters from an Oregon Ranch,' tells of an attempt to create a home in the Western wilderness.

Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co. will follow up their attractive edition of the Barsetshire and Parliamentary novels of Anthony Trollope with a new series to be called the Manor House novels. 'Orley Farm' is announced as the first volume.

Messrs. Laird & Lee send us their library edition of 'Webster's New Standard Dictionary of the English Language,' as compiled by Mr. E. T. Roe. It makes a volume of nearly eight hundred pages, illustrated and indexed, is leather-bound, and enclosed in a box.

'Der Herzog von Mailand,' being a free translation of Massinger's 'The Duke of Milan,' made by Herr Hermann Conrad, is published in the Greiner and Pfeiffer (Stuttgart) series of 'Bücher der Weisheit und Schönheit,' obtainable in this country from Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Besides the regular single-volume edition of Mrs. Humphry Ward's brilliant novel, 'The Marriage of William Ashe,' just published by the Messrs. Harper, there will be a special edition in two volumes, limited to one thousand sets, each copy of which will bear the autograph of the author.

A cheerful little book on 'The Funeral: Its Conduct and Proprieties,' by Mr. Joseph N. Greene, is published by Messrs. Jennings & Graham. Under the four heads of the undertaker, the minister, the bereaved, and the friends, the etiquette of the subject is discussed, and many useful suggestions are made.

The Messrs. Putnam have just begun the publication of a new and uniform edition of the late Leslie Stephen's essays. The edition is to comprise eleven volumes, of which four, containing the 'Hours in a Library,' are now at hand. We need hardly say at this late day that these are all but the most delightful literary essays in the English language, and that their present convenient republication deserves the warmest sort of a welcome.

'A List of Arabic Manuscripts in Princeton University Library,' compiled by Dr. Enno Littmann and published by the University, makes public the contents of an important collection which has recently been deposited in the Princeton library by Mr. Robert Garrett. This is a supplement to the Houtsma catalogue, the two together making up what is probably the richest collection of Oriental manuscripts to be found in any American library.

A new series devoted to matters of present-day religion and morals is to be begun shortly by Messrs. A. S. Barnes & Co. It will present books by men of such distinction as Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, President of the Union Theological Seminary, Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden, Rev. Dr. William C. Bitting, and Rev. Dr. Wm. Douglas Mackenzie, President of the Hartford Theological Seminary. The editor of the series, Dr. Henry A. Stimson, has written the first volume, which is entitled 'The Right Life.'

'The Forms of Public Address,' edited by Prof. George P. Baker, and published by Messrs. Henry Holt & Co., is an adjunct to rhetorical instruction which college teachers of the subject will find extremely useful. It is essentially an annotated volume of examples, with an introduction. Among the species of composition illustrated are letters, editorials, eulogies, dedications, after-dinner speeches, and addresses of various sorts. Thus the editorial section gives us sixteen examples of this form of writing, reprinted from such journals as THE DIAL, 'The Nation,' 'The Spectator,' 'The Independent,' and several newspapers.

Announcements of Spring Books.

Herewith is presented The Dial's annual list of books announced for Spring publication, containing this year over seven hundred titles. All the books here given are presumably new books—new editions not being included unless having new form or matter. The list is compiled from authentic data especially secured for this purpose, and presents a trustworthy survey of the Spring books of 1905.

BIOGRAPHY AND MEMOIRS.

Theodore Thomas, a musical autobiography, edited by George P. Upton, 2 vols., illus. in photogravure, etc., $6. net; limited large paper edition, $25. net. (A. C. McClurg & Co.)

Autobiography of Andrew D. White, 2 vols., with photogravure portraits, $7.50 net. (Century Co.)

Life and Writings of Benjamin Franklin, by Albert H. Smyth, 10 vols., illus.—Life of Florence Nightingale, by Sarah A. Tooley, illus.—English Men of Letters series, new vols.: William Cullen Bryant, by William Aspenwall Bradley; William Hickling Prescott, by Harry Thurston Peck Ph.D.; Thomas Moore, by Stephen Gwynn; Sydney Smith, by George W. E. Russell; per vol., 75 cts. net.—English Men of Action series, new vol.: Sir Walter Raleigh, by Sir Rennell Rodd.—Twelve English Statesmen series, new vol.: Chatham, by Frederic Harrison.—Eversley Series, new vol.: Oliver Cromwell, by John Morley, new edition. (Macmillan Co.)

Life and Letters of Robert Stephen Hawker, sometime Vicar of Morwenstow, by his son-in-law, C. E. Byles, illus., $5. net.—Life of Miguel de Cervantes, by Albert F. Calvert, illus., $1. net.—Memoirs of a Royal Chaplain, 1729-1763, edited and annotated by Albert Hartshorne, illus., $4. net.—Life of Peter Ilich Tchaikovsky, by his brother, Modeste Tchaikovsky, edited and abridged by Rosa Newmarch, illus., $4. net.—The Duke of Reichstadt, by Edward Von Wertheimer, illus., $4. net.—The Young Napoleon, 1760-1793, by Oscar Browning, with portraits, $2. net.—Crown Library, new vols.: Memoirs of Lady Fanshawe, new edition, edited by Beatrice Marshall; Jane Austen, her homes and her friends, by Constance Hill, new edition; illus., per vol., $1.50 net. (John Lane.)

Italian Letters of a Diplomat's Wife, by Mary King Waddington, illus., $2.50 net.—Life of the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, by Sir Alfred Lyall, P.C., 2 vols., with portraits, $7.50 net.—John of Gaunt, by Sydney Armitage-Smith, illus., $4.50 net.—Robert Louis Stevenson, a record, an estimate, and a memorial, by Alexander H. Japp, LL.D., illus., $1.50 net. (Charles Scribner's Sons.)

Life of Honoré de Balzac, by Mary F. Sandars, illus., $3. net.—Modern English Writers, new vol.: Browning, by Charles Harold Herford, $1. net. (Dodd, Mead & Co.)

My Memory of Gladstone, by Goldwin Smith, with portrait, 75 cts. net.—Harry Furniss at Home, by himself, illus., $4. net.—Irish Memoirs, by R. Barry O'Brien, with plans, $1.50 net.—Lady Jean, the romance of the great Douglas cause, by Percy Fitzgerald, with portraits, $3.60 net. (A. Wessels Co.)

The Wives of Henry VIII., by Martin Hume, with portraits, $3.50 net. (McClure, Phillips & Co.)

Mirabeau and the French Revolution, by Hon. Charles F. Warwick, illus., $2.50 net.—French Men of Letters series, first vol.: Montaigne, by Edward Dowden, with frontispiece, $1.50 net.—Life of Benjamin Franklin, by Hon. John Bigelow, new edition, revised and enlarged, 3 vols., illus., $6. (J. B. Lippincott Co.)

James Watt, by Andrew Carnegie, $1.40 net. (Doubleday, Page & Co.)

Alessandro Scarlatti, his life and works, by Edward J. Dent, with portrait, $3.50 net. (Longmans, Green, & Co.)

Memoirs of a Great Detective, incidents in the life of John Wilson Murray, by Victor H. Speer, with frontispiece, $2. net.—My Mamie Rose, the story of my regeneration, by Owen Kildare, new and cheaper edition, illus., $1. (Baker & Taylor Co.)

Memorials of a Warwickshire Family, by Rev. Bridgeman Boughton-Leigh, M.A., with prefatory note by Sir Hugh Gilzeau-Reid, LL.D. (Oxford University Press.)

Temple Biographies, new vol.: Thomas Harrison, regicide and major-general, by C. H. Simpkinson, M.A., illus., $1.50 net. (E. P. Dutton & Co.)

A Diary from Dixie, being the diary of Mary Boykin Chesnut from November, 1861, to August, 1865, edited by Isabella D. Martin and Myrta Lockett Avary, $2.50 net. (D. Appleton & Co.)

My Own Story, by Caleb Powers, illus., $1.50. (Bobbs-Merrill Co.)

Lives of Great Writers series, new vol.: In the Days of Milton, by Tudor Jenks, $1. net. (A. S. Barnes & Co.)

Memoirs of Rose Eytinge, 80 cts. net. (Frederick A. Stokes Co.)

HISTORY.

A History of the United States, by Edward Channing, LL.D., 8 vols., Vol. I., The Planting of a Nation in the New World.—History of the United States since the Civil War, by William Garrott Brown, 2 vols., Vol. I. to appear this spring.—Cambridge Modern History, planned by the late Lord Acton, Vol. III., The Wars of Religion, $4. net.—A History of Modern England, by Herbert Paul, Vols. III. and IV.—Western Europe in the Fifth Century, an aftermath, by E. A. Freeman, M.A.—Western Europe in the Eighth Century and Onward, an aftermath, by E. A. Freeman, M.A.—Roman Society from Nero to Marcus Aurelius, by Samuel Dill, M.A.—A Short History of Venice, by William Roscoe Thayer.—What is History? five lectures on the modern science of history, by Karl Lamprecht, Ph.D., trans. from the German by E. A. Andrews. (Macmillan Co.)

The American Nation, edited by Albert Bushnell Hart, LL.D., new vols.: Provincial America, by Evarts B. Greene; France in America, by Reuben Gold Thwaites; Preliminaries of the Revolution, by George Elliott Howard; History of the American Revolution, by Claude Halstead Van Tyne; The Confederation and the Constitution, by Andrew C. McLaughlin; per set of 5 vols., $9. net.—History of the United States, by Thomas Wentworth Higginson and William MacDonald, illus., $2.—The German Struggle for Liberty, by Poultney Bigelow, Vol. IV., 1844-48, with portraits, $2.25 net. (Harper & Brothers.)

Lahontan's New Voyages to North America, an exact reprint of the English edition of 1703, edited by Reuben Gold Thwaites, with bibliography by Victor H. Paltsits, 2 vols., illus., $7.50 net; limited large paper edition, $18. net.—Iowa, the first free state of the Louisiana Purchase, by William Salter, illus., $1.20 net. (A. C. McClurg & Co.)

Our Navy and the Barbary Corsairs, by Gardner W. Allen, with maps, $1.50 net.—American Commonwealths series, new vol.: Indiana, by J. P. Dunn, revised and enlarged edition, with map, $1.25. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

Life in the Seventeenth Century, by George Cary Eggleston, illus.—Trail Makers series, new vol.: The Journey of Cabeza de Vaca, trans. by Fanny Bandelier, edited by Ad. F. Bandelier, $1. net. (A. S. Barnes & Co.)

Source Books of American History, new title: Memoirs of the American Revolution, by William Moultrie, 2 vols., $4. net.—A Sketch of Chinese History, by Rev. F. L. Hawks Pott, D.D., $1.80 net.—Wellington's Operations in the Peninsula, 1808-1814, by Capt. Lewis Butler, 2 vols., with maps, $9.60 net.—In the Pathless West, with soldiers, pioneers, miners, and savages, by Frances E. Herring, illus., $1.80 net.—The Hungry Forties, an account of life under the Bread Tax from the letters of living witnesses, $1.50. (A. Wessels Co.)

Documents relating to the French Revolution, May, 1789, to September, 1791, edited by L. G. Wickham Legg, M.A., 2 vols. (Oxford University Press.)

Early Western Travels, 1748-1846, a series of annotated reprints of some of the best and rarest contemporary volumes of travel, descriptive of the aborigines and social and economic conditions in the middle and far West, during the period of early American settlement, edited by Reuben Gold Thwaites, to be complete in 31 vols., illus., Vols. XII to XVII. to appear this spring, per vol., $4. net.—The Philippine Islands, 1493-1898, edited and annotated by Emma Helen Blair, A.M., and James Alexander Robertson, Ph. B., with introduction and additional notes by Edward Gaylord Bourne, Vols. XXII. to XXVIX. to appear this spring, illus., per vol. $4. net.—Historic Highways of America, by Archer Butler Hulbert, Vol. XVI., Index to Series, concluding the work, $2.50 net. (Arthur H. Clark Co.)

The Crisis of the Confederacy, a history of Gettysburg and the Wilderness, by Cecil Battine, with maps. (Longmans, Green, & Co.)

A History of Rome during the Later Republic and Early Principate, by A. H. J. Greenidge, M.A., Vol. I., B. C. 133-104, with maps, $3.50 net.—The Ancient World, outlines of ancient history, by E. M. Wilmot-Buxton, illus., $1. net.—Makers of Europe, outlines of European history, by E. M. Wilmot-Buxton, with maps, $1. net. (E. P. Dutton & Co.)

Original Journals of Lewis and Clark, edited by Reuben Gold Thwaites, Vols. V. to VII., completing the work, illus., per set, $60. net; large paper edition, $150. net; edition de luxe, $375. net.—A History of Ireland, by John F. Finerty, 2 vols., $2.50 net. (Dodd, Mead & Co.)

The Conquest of the Southwest, by Cyrus Townsend Brady, illus., $1.50 net. (D. Appleton & Co.)

Elizabethan London, by Henry Thew Stephenson, illus. (Henry Holt & Co.)

GENERAL LITERATURE.

Heretics, by Gilbert K. Chesterton.—Books and Personalities, by H. W. Nevinson, $1.25 net.—Otia, by Armine Thomas Kent, with portraits, $1.25 net.—The Women of Shakespeare's Family, by Mary Rose, illus., 50 cts. net. (John Lane.)

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OUR PIONEER AMERICAN POET.

There are estates which are held by the payment of a rose or a piece of fruit in annual rent. The intellectual domains which we take from great writers deserve at least an equal acknowledgment. Some legacies indeed of this kind demand knight-service: we must go to war to defend our king and almoner, dead though he be. Our first true American poet, however, does not need the help of sword or torch. He is serene and secure in his modest greatness, and there is nothing for us to do but to bring to his grave-throne our small tributes of criticism and appreciation.

It is related of Lao Tsze that he was carried in his mother's womb for seventy or eighty years, so that when he was born his hair was white and his form hoar with antiquity. The youth of nineteen, who, in a new country, amid a race of pioneers, wrote 'Thanatopsis' certainly recalls the Chinese philosopher. The dominant note in William Cullen Bryant's poetry is age. Age, engulfment, resignation, death,—these motives return again and again in his poems. They are good themes, and there is no reason why a poet should not be especially born to express them; but the singular thing is that they should be sung as the herald notes of our poetic dawn. One would think that then, if at all, would sound the music of Spring and Resurrection; then would glow pictures of buoyant action — the red colors of love and war.

Without meaning anything but praise, it may be said of Bryant's poems in general that Wordsworth forgot to write them. A few of them rise to the height of Wordsworth's best, and they never sink to the level of his worst. But of course in mass, in range, in fire, the English poet is immeasurably beyond his American double or pupil. There is a difference, too, in their view of Nature and outlook on man's destiny. Wordsworth is the poet of immortality — of resurrection; the Nature he loved was ablaze with Spirit. Bryant's Nature is the Nature of the chemists and geologists and geographers. He lacked metaphysics. How often has he repeated the idea of man returning to his original elements,— of engulfment in the grave! By iteration he makes it impressive. Yet it is probably best to touch such thoughts, and leave them. Omar's speaking jar gives us a more vivid sense of the matter. And after all, the idea, poetically speaking, is nothing much. If man is spirit, his

sinking into the grave is of little consequence; and if earth is spirit, too, it is of still less. It is remarkable that Bryant keeps his Stoic conception of virtue and morality so high while yielding to an almost Lucretian sense of the constitution of the world.

Bryant has in poetry the felicity which the Psalmist prayed for,— neither poverty nor riches. Yet his severe taste saved him from that inevitable instinct for the second-best which has ruined so much American verse. He always recalls the masters; and when it is not Wordsworth's star which is in the ascendant, it is that of Milton, or Gray, or Collins. He was perhaps the most careful student of verse we have had. But his music is too often a recollected air. His pictures,— achieving, as they frequently do, the virgin phrase, cool, dewy, and unravished of man,— lack yet the ecstacy of more daring souls. The sacred spark in him was a lambent phosphorescence, incapable of communicating heat or fire.

Lyrical poetry does not lend itself easily to criticism. The spontaneous gush of thought, the record of fleeting emotion, it is too evanescent in its nature to admit of dissection. One does not analyze thistle-down, or break a butterfly on the wheel. When the creating and combining powers come in, we can try to trace their progression and culmination in a work of genius, and compare the results with other productions of a like order. But a good lyric ought to be unitary and unique. Perhaps the best way to discuss a writer whose work consists of a multitude of short pieces is to state first the general impression they produce, and then go on and say what one can of the single poems.

The largest division of Bryant's work is the group of blank-verse pieces, including 'Thanatopsis,' 'The Forest Hymn,' 'The Prairies,' 'Earth,' 'Hymn to Death,' 'The Flood of Years,' and a few others. As far as theme and matter are concerned, they are practically all one,— the same thoughts in varied settings. The earliest written of them sums up their whole message, and the world has accepted it as the greatest. In manner, however, they are equally good; and it is a manner which makes a small thing seem almost colossal. The blank-verse is studied from Wordsworth, who got his by inheritance through Cowper from Milton. Neither in Wordsworth nor in Bryant, however, is there anything which much resembles Milton's sidereal style. And the two later poets differ from each other. In Wordsworth's best blank-verse there is a sense of growth, a pulsating vitality, a pushing upward as of forest trees, each trying to be tallest. In Bryant's lines there is the faltering, soundless fall of Autumn leaves detaching themselves without wind. His verse, however, is a most fit instrument for the meditative mood. Inferior in passages to Wordsworth's similar work, it is superior in single lines, and has far fewer lapses into prose.

Bryant's poems which bear upon wild-life in America, aboriginal or that of the early settlers, such as 'The Disinterred Warrior,' 'The Hunter of the Prairies,' 'Catterskill Falls,' have all a stamp of deep and grave sincerity. They are miniatures, and require a magnifying-glass to bring out their merits. But even after Cooper's great canvasses, painted with a broad brush, these little vignettes repay study.

There are a good many of Bryant's minor pieces which have a sort of faded elegance, as if they were originally written for the old Books of Beauty — the Annuals of our early literature. They are not in the least vital,— they are purely manufactured; but their artifice is well done. A list of these would be too long to give, but in it would be 'The Song of the Greek Amazon,' 'Song of Pitcairn's Island,' 'The Damsel of Peru.' A poem like 'The Lapse of Time' is of a higher mood; yet it too is irritating: it is so near the commonplace, yet manages to evade actual prosaism. It reminds one of some of the slighter, prelusive strains of Collins, which have nothing in them but an ineffable grace — the classic air.

But I must come to the handful of lyrics which are Bryant's real title-deeds to fame signed and sealed by the Muse. Two little odes I would first mention, not for any special mark of thought or phrase which they possess, but because of their originality in metre. They are 'The Greek Partisan' and an 'Ode for a Celebration.' Most poets, when they try to bring a variety of rhythm into a short compass, merely change the length of their lines; but Bryant here changes the key of the music, as Gray did. These brief poems have in consequence a dancing movement which is most effective.

'The Siesta' is probably the nearest approach to a real song that Bryant ever wrote. Some other of his things which are labelled songs are as wooden as clothes-pegs, as cold as icicles. The 'Song of Marion's Men' is a martial lyric, and a fine one, though it comes far short of equalling the war-poems of Burns and Campbell, or even two more recent American patriotic strains, 'The Blue and the Gray,' and 'The Bivouac of the Dead.' Bryant's 'Greek Boy' is also a Tyrtarean poem, and has real rather than painted fire. It is of course reminiscent of Byron's 'Isles of Greece.'

In 'June' for almost the first time we find Bryant standing unpropped by any other poet. All the art he had learned from Gray and

Collins and Wordsworth was in his mind when he wrote it, but for the nonce he forgot them and spoke straight from his soul. The diction of the piece is full of floating gold which concentrates into one or two ingot-like phrases. 'Oh, Fairest of the Rural Maids' is almost equally good, but here Bryant leans again on Wordsworth's shoulder, as he does in 'The Fringed Gentian.' 'Autumn Woods' is entirely original and absolutely flawless. Singularly enough, Bryant, usually so grave, not to say drab, in his coloring, here gives the gayest picture of American Autumn which exists in our literature. Mark the art or the unconscious truth with which he assembles all the bright aspects of the season,— the woods which have put their glory on, the colored landscape, the gay company of trees, the painted leaves, the sun's quiet smile, the absence of gloom where many branches meet, the stream that shines with the image of its golden screen, the roseate canopy where a maiden's blush would be unmarked! The word 'colored' is repeated three times, probably with intention. Altogether it is the most perfect piece of objective work which Bryant ever achieved, and needs only a touch of magical imagination to place it fairly by the side of Keats's best. Hardly less admirable is 'The Death of the Flowers,' a little elegy whose sweet and gentle perfection make of it a sister-song to Collins's 'Fidele,' and even render it worthy to stand, at some remove, in the presence of the Death Song in 'Cymbeline.' The simple fitness of the epithets throughout the piece is Greek; and the exquisitely modulated metre is perhaps the most lyrical movement in all Bryant's verse.

There remain Bryant's three crowning poems — 'To the Past,' 'Lines to a Waterfowl,' and 'The Battlefield.' The first has an air of antique greatness. Its bareness is impressive as of a Spanish Hidalgo presiding at his empty board with an inestimable jewel or two, heirlooms spared by Fate, glittering on his fingers. The piece contains what is probably Bryant's finest line,—

'And features, the great soul's apparent seat,'

although

'Old ocean's gray and melancholy waste,'

from 'Thanatopsis,' and

'The desert and illimitable air,'

of the 'Lines to a Waterfowl,' are near rivals. The last-named poem is the quintessence of Bryant's genius. Neither in motive nor manner does it recall any other poet, and there is none throughout time who would not be proud to own it. Yet I think 'The Battlefield' is his final and supreme triumph. Beauty and splendor of picture are here, and a grandeur of utterance which might have been thundered from Sinai.

What is Bryant's rank among our American singers? Poe is greatest in prose, his verse being merely the gold fringe on his prose suit of sables; yet even in poetry he keeps his precedence. He keeps it by reason of his strange originality, his almost unequalled gift of proportion and effect, his charm of haunting melody and unforgetable picturing. In weight and felicity of single phrase, however, he is certainly not equal to either Bryant or Emerson; and by virtue of this felicity, allied to a considerable gift of design, Bryant, I should say, must rank second. Emerson's shower of verbal sparks, which hardly ever coalesced into a star-like poem, can only place him third. Walt Whitman is a purely lyrical poet, but even yet it is hard to assay and value his dithyrhambic verse. In the great battle of the Ramayana, Laksmana is mortally wounded, and Hanuman, the monkey magician of the epic, is sent to a distant mountain for an herb of healing to revive the hero. What with the length of the journey and his adventures by the way, Hanuman forgets the description of the plant. 'Something there was,' he says, 'of red, something of white, something of gold.' But he cannot make up his mind which of the flowering things he sees around him is the right one; so he plucks up the whole mountain by the roots, and conveys it back to the field of battle. This is perhaps an exaggerated comparison for Whitman's poetry; there is a sense of mass and greatness in him, yet it is most difficult to discover in all his pages that plant of charm and healing which we call poetry.

Lowell is reported to have said, late in life, 'We were none of us as great poets as we thought we were.' None indeed of our classic writers had, in poetry at least, any great creative gifts. There were lyrists, occasional poets; and it is useless to try to push lyrical and occasional poetry into competition with the large, continued creations of Literature. The question is easily decided. Let anyone ask himself which the world could better afford to lose, all the poetry — the best of its kind in the language — contained in Palgrave's 'Golden Treasury,' or Shakespeare's 'Hamlet.' The verdict could hardly be long in doubt. Much would we miss, much would drop from us, if the passion and pathos and imagination of England's lyrists were obliterated; but 'Hamlet' is woven into the very texture of the souls, not only of our race, but of mankind. Yet it is only one of a number of nearly equal plays by a single author. And the same judgment would almost certainly have to be rendered if the case were 'Paradise Lost' against the whole body of lyrical verse in English. However, we cannot do without

lyrical poetry, and we may be glad that we have in Bryant a singer who has added appreciably to the world's stock of the best in this sort of writing. CHARLES LEONARD MOORE.

COMMUNICATION.

COÖPERATION IN BIBLIOGRAPHICAL RESEARCH.

(To the Editor of THE DIAL.)

The establishment of a fully equipped American bibliographical institute is a desideratum that has been suggested more than once, though there is some difference of opinion, even among those who have carefully considered the matter, as to the endowment required. One proposition published calls for a fund of two hundred thousand dollars, or an implied income of from eight thousand to ten thousand dollars per annum. A much smaller sum could, however, be used advantageously in the pursuit of certain restricted lines of investigation. The importance of encouraging bibliographical research in America, is well understood and ought, ere long, to result in the creation of an institution especially fitted for the task. The cataloguing or bibliography of books, as books, is receiving so much attention from the Library of Congress and other institutions that, irrespective of the great value of such work, there is perhaps no urgent and immediate need of additional undertakings of exactly the same sort. The purpose of this note, therefore, is to suggest another field of investigation whose fruitfulness is unlimited.

Students and general readers frequently come across facts which, being curious or little known, or for other special reasons, are likely to be of general interest, and should be so recorded as to make them more accessible. Let the Carnegie Institution of Washington or one of the principal colleges commence the publication of a 'Miscellanea Curiosa,' comprising bibliographical notices collected by special investigators, general readers, and others, with notes and queries. Occasionally, an item found could be made the basis of a quest for additional information. American colleges, through their faculties and students, could well coöperate with the editor, by contributing notices from time to time, and special branches of knowledge might be pursued when desired. One of the most important desiderata, as observed by the writer in 'Public Libraries,' March (10:123, 124), would be the formation of a good working bibliography of bibliographies, which could be included, as the scope of the 'Miscellanea Curiosa' need not be limited.

All the notices published should be duly arranged and classified in very much the same manner as in that model volume, the 'A. L. A. Catalog,' 1904 edition, issued by the Library of Congress. The order of the notices would thus conform to the common practice of the majority of American libraries, which would conduce to the accessibility of the work. A special edition of the 'Miscellanea Curiosa' could be printed upon only one side of the paper, permitting the separation of individual notices for gumming upon index-cards. As to the work itself, an extended illustration of its proposed contents could be compiled with little expense of time and labor; but the few notices given below will perhaps suffice for the present. The customary classification is here omitted to economize space.

Astronomisches Gesellschaft. Vierteljahrsschrift.
[1910 Return of Halley's Comet.]
Vierteljahrsschrift der Astronomischen Gesellschaft, 39 Jahrgang, drittes Heft, pp. 149, 152 Leipzig, 1904.
[Contains the announcement of a prize of 1,000 Mark, offered by the Astronomisches Gesellschaft, 'for the best determination of the positions of Halley's comet in the year of its return.']

Dunlap, William.
[Benedict Arnold, as a British officer, under military surveillance by Cols. Simcoe and Dundas, jointly holding 'a dormant commission' from Sir Henry Clinton.]
History of the New Netherlands . . . . By William Dunlap, New York, 1840. *See* 2:201. [Consult, also, Simcoe's 'Military Journal,' 2nd ed., New York, 1844, pp. 158-162, 326.]

Hopkinson, *Hon.* Francis.
The Battle of the Kegs, a Song.
Military Journal . . . . by James Thacher, Hartford, 1854. *See* pp. 372-374.
[An amusing song based upon an incident of the American revolution.]

Lee, Henry. 1756-1818.
Adventure of Sergeant-Major John Champe.
Memoirs of the War in the Southern Department of the U. S., by Henry Lee, New York, 1869; *see* pp. 394-411. *Ditto,* Washington, 1827, *see* pp. 270-284.
[An account of Champe's attempt to capture Benedict Arnold, alive, after the latter's treason. (Quoted in Thacher's 'Military Journal,' appendix, pp. 380-399, Hartford, 1854.)]

[. . . . . .]
Yankee Doodle.
Young Folks' History of America, ed. by Hezekiah Butterworth, Boston, 1881, *see* pp. 266-268.
[A reprint of the original version of 15 verses, 4 lines each, written by a British sergeant, in Boston, in 1775. (See *Notes and Queries,* 10th series, 3:24.)]

A periodical of the nature above outlined ought to prove a welcome addition to public libraries and to the collections of educational institutions. A general manifestation of interest in the project might further its inauguration.

EUGENE FAIRFIELD MCPIKE.
(Member B.S.A. and I.I.B., Brussels.)
Chicago, March 23, 1905.

PARSIFAL.

Stolid he stands, nor knows he any thrill
Of grief for the sore-stricken king, the prey
Of torments dire, whose anguish to allay
No balsam serves, avails no healing skill.
Yet shall he bring redemption, e'en though still
For years the tempter lure his feet astray
And cheat his senses, ere the sacred day
Dawn of the sure fulfilment of God's will.

And now, with purpose clear, and vision purged
Of the last sense-illusion, he, by grace
Divine enlightened, and by pity urged,
Here stands, with God in rapt communion merged,
The Grail's pure light effulgent in his face,
Healer and Saviour in the holy place.

W. M. P.

The New Books.

The Life-Work of Theodore Thomas.*

The Theodore Thomas book, now given to the public just three months after the death of the great conductor, has been prepared by his almost life-long friend, Mr. George P. Upton, dean of musical critics in this country, and a man thoroughly fitted for his task, both by his musicianly equipment of experience and instinct, and by his skill in the art of effective literary presentation. The book was projected long before the lamented death of Mr. Thomas, and was thus well in hand at the time when he so unexpectedly laid down his baton forever, which fact accounts for its appearance with such fortunate promptness.

The interest of this book naturally centres in the hundred pages or so of the Autobiography. These chapters constitute a very matter-of-fact statement, bare of all ornament, and devoid of the slightest literary pretence, yet highly important by virtue of their subject-matter. His life-history begins as follows: 'According to the records of the church in Esens, East Friesland, by the North Sea, I was born on the 11th of October, 1835. At this place my father was *Stadtpfeifer.*' Here we have corrected the statement made in many of the recent obituary notices that Essen (of Krupp celebrity) was the birthplace of Theodore Thomas. It appears, indeed, that he was born in Holland, and was saved from being a Dutchman only by his German parentage. Of his boyish musical ventures, he says:

'I have been told that I played the violin in public at the age of five. I have not, however, the slightest remembrance of when I began to play. My earliest recollection is that my father played the violin, so I played, and that I soon played the music he did. The members of his band, or orchestra, amused themselves by bringing music to me and trying to find something that I could not read off at sight.'

It was in the summer of 1845 that the Thomas family emigrated to New York, having a six weeks' passage on an American merchant vessel. The father had a large family to support, and Theodore contributed assistance by playing at theatres and dancing-schools. In his thirteenth year he, together with his father, enlisted in a navy band stationed at Portsmouth, Virginia. A year later, Theodore obtained his discharge, and started South on a concert tour of his own.

'I do not remember taking anything with me but my fiddle, my little box of clothing, and some posters which I had had printed, announcing a concert by "Master T. T." I kept a supply of these posters in my trunk, and when I had no money I first obtained permission to use the dining hall of a hotel for a concert, and then I went around on the day before the concert took place and put up my posters with tacks. When the time for the concert arrived, I would stand at the door of the hall and take the money until I concluded that my audience was about gathered, after which I would go to the front of the hall, unpack my violin, and begin the concert. Sometimes I played with piano accompaniment, but oftener without. I have yet in my possession a set of variations on "Home, Sweet Home," which I wrote down some years later as a souvenir of those days. I did not have printed programmes.'

Returning to New York the next year, Theodore found a new German theatre established, and was engaged as leading violinist. 'Here I received my first intellectual impetus, by becoming acquainted with the plays of the great German poets.' He also remarks, incidentally, that 'better music was played in the theatres then than at the present time.' The modern play-goer, if he have not the facts necessary for comparison, is at any rate prepared to admit that no music could be worse than what he now hears in such places of amusement. The great singers who came to America in the early fifties did much to form the musician's taste during those impressionable years. But the problem of actual living remained a difficult one, as the following anecdote attests:

'Once, when I was a boy, I remember, seeing no way of earning the money for my board, I took my fiddle under my coat, went to the bar-room of a hotel, and played, and soon had the money I needed, after which I left. Other well-known musicians had to beat the big drum all day in street parades. I was, fortunately, not driven to that.'

In 1853, Thomas played first violin in the orchestra of L. A. Jullien, described as 'the musical charlatan of all ages,' who then came to New York, bringing with him some excellent performers. Karl Eckert, the leader of Mme. Sontag's orchestra, was his next master, and made him 'principal' of the second violins; besides exerting over him an influence which 'probably laid the foundation of my future career.' A year later, he became 'concert-meister' under Arditi, whose troupe included such singers as Lagrange and Mirate. Of the latter he says: 'I have always considered Mirate the greatest tenor I have heard, without exception, in voice, compass, method, and musicianship.' And yet, such is the evanescence of the singer's fame, his name is not now to be found in any of the modern dictionaries of music!

It was under Eckert that Thomas first became concerned with the work of orchestral management. He was entrusted with the function of making engagements with the men, and says that 'from that time on there was prob-

* Theodore Thomas. A Musical Autobiography. Edited by George P. Upton. In two volumes. Illustrated. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

ably no good instrumentalist who did not spend his first years in America with the orchestra I formed.' From the performance of this function to the organization of his own orchestra was a stage in the conductor's evolution that covered the next ten years. The chief episodes of those years, as far as Thomas was concerned, were his connection with the Philharmonic Society of New York, his chamber concerts given with William Mason, and his work as 'concertmeister' with Ullmann's opera company. Meanwhile, he was making a thorough study of harmony and counterpoint.

In commencing upon Thomas's long period of orchestral leadership, which began in New York in 1864, and ended with the end of last year in Chicago, just after the fourteenth season of the Chicago Orchestra was well under way, and the permanent home of the organization had received its inspiring dedication, we shall attempt little more than the singling out of a few suggestive bits of the Autobiography, and of Mr. Upton's following chapters of 'Reminiscence and Appreciation.' We are not apt to think of Thomas as a joker, but the following story from his early years pleasantly illustrates the more genial side of his nature:

'We also had many little extravaganzas, which provoked much amusement. On one occasion, for instance, while playing the "Linnet Polka," I requested the piccolo players to climb up into the trees before the piece began. When they commenced playing from their exalted position in the branches, it made a sensation. I remember another funny incident which happened about this time. In the "Carnival of Venice" the tuba player had been sent, not up the trees, but back of the audience into the shrubbery. When he began to play the police mistook him for a practical joker who was disturbing the music, and tried to arrest him! I shall never forget the comical scene, as the poor man fled toward the stage, pursued by the irate policeman, and trying to get in a note here and there, as he ran.'

Possibly we may consider in the light of a joke having Thomas for its victim his account of a visit from Barnum sometime during the seventies, when he was invited to tour the country, 'beside the fat woman and the elephant,' as an adjunct to the 'greatest show on earth.' 'This was a high tribute,' he adds, 'but what had I done to deserve it?'

The Great Fire in Chicago played an important part in Thomas's fortunes, for he had been booked to open the season of the Crosby Opera House on the evening of the very day when the city — opera house and all — was laid in ashes. He reached the city while it was burning, and at once went through to St. Louis, the scene of his next engagement. He says:

'Providence evidently wished to discipline me a little more. I was still too young, too presuming, and had too much vitality. But let that pass. It is sufficient that I became so involved financially by this disaster, and the consequent interruption of our tour, that it was many years before I recovered from my losses, and the wearisome travelling had to go on indefinitely.'

Another unfortunate experience for Thomas personally (although the public benefitted vastly by it during two seasons) was his connection with the American Opera Company (1886-8).

'The conductorship was offered to me, and I accepted it, for I believed in the idea, and I knew it would also give my orchestra a permanent engagement, and relieve me from the responsibility of paying salaries. My hopes, however, were doomed to disappointment, for it soon became evident that there were peculiarities of management which neither art nor business could long endure. Financially the case was soon hopeless, and the only question left for me was how to get out of the toils in which I had been cunningly ensnared. The management refused to allow the much-abused and at last fatally stricken organization to die a natural death or have decent burial, and so it came about that toward the close it was either a disgrace or a calamity to every one connected with it. Even after it finally was dead and buried, its apparition haunted different cities all over the country for a time. My official connection with it had been limited to that of musical director. I had no business interest in it whatever, but I was for years afterwards involved in lawsuits brought against me by its victims.'

These were dark days indeed, and Thomas in 1888 found himself seemingly no nearer to the permanent organization of which he so long had dreamed than he had been many years earlier. He even had to disband his orchestra, and become an itinerant conductor of improvised bands. This was the time when New York made 'the great refusal,' and missed the greatest musical opportunity in its history.

But the clouds were even then ready to break, and Chicago was preparing to offer what New York had withheld. In 1890 the project of the Chicago Orchestra took shape, and the year following witnessed the beginning of Thomas's thirteen years of continuous leadership in this city. How a body of public-spirited citizens met the deficits of these concerts for thirteen years, and gave their unquestioning support to the highest ideal of musical art as represented by him, undisturbed by the popular clamor for cheapened music and lowered standards, is a matter of history so recent that it does not call for setting-forth in detail. The most recent history of all is that of the campaign for a permanent home for the orchestra, a campaign successfully prosecuted, whereof the visible signs are the beautiful hall which since last December has opened its doors weekly to thousands of delighted music-lovers, and in which the concerts now continue, and will continue indefinitely, uninterrupted even by the death of their organizer, save for the one occasion when respect for his memory and grief for

his loss closed the doors for a few days. The last words of the Autobiography are these:

'We are now in the fourteenth season of the Chicago Orchestra. Its permanency is secure, its home is built, and the object for which I have worked all my life is accomplished. The old saying, "Better late than never," comes to mind as I see in my seventieth year the realization of the dreams of my youth. But I trust I may still live long enough to show my gratitude to the men and women who have made this possible, and to leave behind me a young and vigorous institution to crown the achievement with a long future.'

Mr. Upton's work begins where that of Thomas ends, and gives us, first of all, a few pages on 'The Last Days of Theodore Thomas,' then a section of 'Reminiscence and Appreciation' extending to nearly one hundred and fifty pages. There is some supplementary material furnished for the early period, but in the main Mr. Upton has confined himself to the years since 1869, when Thomas first brought his orchestra to Chicago, and the critic first made his acquaintance. His first words to the writer (then and for many years thereafter musical critic of the Chicago 'Tribune') were charcteristic.

'I am glad to meet any friend of Mr. Dohn's, and will be pleased to have you come and see me while I am here. You must not expect me to call upon you, for I am too busy, and besides, I never go into newspaper offices. I have no need to cultivate the critics, for I know my work. I do not care to read what they write, and would not have time if I did care.'

Such was the beginning of a warm friendship that was to last for thirty-five years. Speaking of the work now published, which it took much persuasion to induce Thomas to sanction, he said: 'I will write my autobiography as part of our work. It will be only a general sketch of my life, and you must fill in the details, for which I have not time.' In thus completing the record, Mr. Upton has given us matter both light and serious, skilfully preserving the balance in a well-proportioned narrative. By way of diversion, we are given a number of amusing anecdotes. A New York town was being canvassed for a prospective concert, and the information vouchsafed by a leading citizen that the 'show wouldn't pay much unless Thomas had a good end man.' Somewhere in Utah 'it was gravely suggested that the more wedding marches he had on his programme the better.' An Iowa critic thought that the Boccherini Minuet was unfairly dealt with by its performance *pianissimo con sordini,* on the ground that 'such a pretty tune deserves to be played louder.' In Keokuk, the amusement purveyor was surprised to be informed that Thomas would not consent to play dance music after the concert was over and the flour cleaned. 'Why not? Can't they play dances well enough?' In a Michigan town, there was a municipal hold-up in the shape of an official intimation that the licence of the orchestra troupe would be revoked unless free tickets were sent to all the members of the common council. This concert was to be given in the court house, and when the city fathers arrived, armed with their free tickets, they were escorted to the jury box and the prisoner's pen, to the huge delight of the audience.

By way of more serious matter, Mr. Upton reports such characteristic words of Thomas as the following:

'Throughout my life my aim has been to make good music popular, and it now appears that I have only done the public justice in believing and acting constantly on the belief that the people would enjoy and support the best in art when continually set before them in a clear, intelligent manner.'

The indomitable will which led him to eventual success is finely illustrated in the following words:

'I was hungry last night, but no fox gnawing at my side, as in the Spartan story, can make me abandon the course of life I have laid out for myself. I have gone without food longer than I should, I have walked when I could not afford to ride, I have even played when my hands were cold, but I shall succeed, for I shall never give up my belief that at last the people will come to me, and my concerts will be crowded. I have undying faith in the latent musical appreciation of the American public.'

This tribute to Beethoven expresses in some slight degree the feeling with which the greatest of all composers is regarded by those who have lived for long years in communion with his work:

'Take Beethoven's music, it is something more than mere pleasure; it is education, thought, emotion, love, and hope. I do not doubt that when my orchestra plays one of his symphonies, every soul in the audience is stirred in a different way and by a different suggestion. I care not from what station in life come the thousands who sit back of me. Beethoven will touch each according to his needs, and the very same cadence that may waft the thoughts of one to drowsy delight or oblivion may stir the heart of another to higher aspirations—may give another hope in his despair, may bring to yet another a message of love.'

Mr. Upton's eloquent final characterization of Theodore Thomas must now be quoted.

'Thus passed from our midst the great musician who had wrought so long, so devotedly, so courageously for the things that make for the refinement of life and for the ennobling of the spirit, never once degrading the great gift which had been given him, never yielding to a sordid consideration, nor compromising his art with commercialism. His life is an example for American youth of a great purpose nobly striven for, nobly won, of work for civic and individual righteousness, of patience in well-doing, of honors modestly received, of success richly earned. He has affected the lives of thousands of men and women for good, by diverting their tastes from the trivial and meretricious to nobler and purer things, for great music is a moral influence

whose extent can hardly be measured. Life and music may be more intimately related than we know. Music helps to keep body and soul in health, and no man's education can be called complete without it.'

In the appendix to the first volume of this work, Thomas speaks to us once more with his own mouth in the reprint of his weighty pages on 'Musical Possibilities in America,' first published in 'Scribner's Magazine' for March, 1881. The chief value of this paper is in its condemnation of the 'movable *do* system' in elementary instruction, and its plea for absolute pitch as the only possible basis of sound musical teaching. The voice is of one crying in the wilderness, but the logic is beyond the possibility of dispute. A reprinted newspaper article on 'Music in Chicago' is also of much interest. The volume closes with some thirty pages of addresses, resolutions, and memorial tributes from various sources.

The second volume of Mr. Upton's work is made up chiefly of the programmes of fifty years, beginning with the Mason-Thomas chamber concerts, and ending with the concerts of the Chicago Orchestra. As the selection had to be made from nearly ten thousand programmes, many omissions were necessary, but fourteen important groups are given complete, and the others are typically represented. For this volume, Thomas wrote last summer a special introduction, extending to thirty-three pages, and dealing with the topics of programme-making, encores, late-comers, the practical effects of music, and the technique of the modern orchestra. The value of these notes is altogether out of proportion to their length, and we should like nothing better than to quote extensively from them. We will content ourselves with a single extract from the words addressed to the habitual late-comer.

'Can a greater injustice be perpetrated on others who perhaps have made considerable sacrifice to be punctual, and have prepared themselves to enter into the spirit of the music to be performed, than suddenly and rudely to be aroused from a musical exaltation, in which they are oblivious of their surroundings, by persons who oblige them to rise and let them squeeze by to their seats, and who perhaps even talk, after they are seated, about something not at all in harmony with the music or the occasion? Why, everybody understands that it is not only rude to be late to a dinner party, but that the seating of the late-comer creates such a disturbance of the atmosphere that it is difficult to establish unity of feeling again for that evening. How much more fatal is it to the unity of a concert.'

As for the box-holders who indulge in noisy conversation, words are incapable of doing justice to such offenders. 'I must be excused for giving an opinion on this species of disturbance, for my gift of emphatic language is not adequate to the subject.' And yet Thomas had a very pretty talent for expressing himself emphatically when emphasis seemed called for. His occasional habit of rebuking vulgar offenders against the rights of the music-lover is surely one of the blessings — even if a minor one — that we attach to his memory. And we bless him also for his insistence upon punctuality and the methods by which he enforced it, and for his determination not to mar the unity and balance of his programmes by concessions to the greedy inconsiderate persons who ask for encores, and above all for the determination which forced upon us, year after year, whether we liked it or not, the music that it was good for us to hear. It was a long and discouraging task, this education of the public taste in music, but it was accomplished at last, by a persistency of effort of which few men would have been capable, and Thomas lived long enough to know by experience that his efforts toward this end had been really worth while. This must have been even a greater satisfaction to him than the permanent establishment of his orchestra, which he also lived to see.

WILLIAM MORTON PAYNE.

THE CLOSE OF THE CIVIL WAR AND THE BEGINNING OF RECONSTRUCTION.*

In the midst of a remarkable output of American historical works, it still remains true that the appearance of a new volume of Rhodes's History of the United States is one of the most important events in the field of historical endeavor. Readers who have had their expectations raised to a high pitch by a perusal of his previous volumes will find no disappointment in the fifth, which deals with the period of 1864-66.

After a few words of recapitulation, the opening pages are devoted to a description of Sherman's famous march and of Hood's operations in Tennessee. This campaign, which Sherman originated and to which he won the assent of his superiors only after much hesitation, must be classed as the most daring undertaken by the Union forces during the entire war. Sherman realized the great hazard, and that if he failed 'this march would be adjudged the wild adventure of a crazy fool.' But his mind was made up, and it only remained to provide for the contingencies that might arise from Hood's movements. The Federal forces must be so divided that the army which marched to the sea would be strong enough to beat off Hood, and that

* HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES, FROM THE COMPROMISE OF 1850. By James Ford Rhodes, LL.D. Volume V., 1864-1866. New York: The Macmillan Co.

which remained behind with Thomas strong enough to crush him. November 12, 1864, his arrangements being complete, Sherman burned the bridges and cut the telegraph wires behind him, and started on a march comparable only to that of Julian when he 'plunged into the recesses of the Marcian or Black Forest.' For thirty-two days the authorities at Washington received no tidings of him beyond what came through the Richmond papers.

The march of these 62,000 men was but little more than a holiday picnic, for no enemy seriously opposed them, and forage was abundant. Ruin and desolation marked their progress in a track thirty miles wide. In the march through South Carolina, officers and men took special delight in inflicting woes upon the State that they regarded as chiefly responsible for the war. The march was a punitive measure inflicted upon rebels to bring them to terms of peace. Eighty-three years before, a British general had marched through a land of rebels for a similar purpose. It will be interesting to compare their respective policies.

SHERMAN'S MARCH.

'The army will forage liberally on the country during the march.' 'Spare nothing' of Howell Cobb's house. 'Gen. Howard will occupy Columbia, destroy the public buildings, railroad property . . . but will spare libraries and asylums and private dwellings.' The house and library of William Gilmore Simms was burned. Pillage was common, but a few offenders were punished.

CORNWALLIS'S MARCH.

'Lord Cornwallis is highly displeased that several houses have been set on fire to-day during the march,—a disgrace to the army,—and he will punish to the utmost severity any person . . . guilty of committing so disgraceful an outrage.'

'A woman having been robbed of a watch . . . and as by description, by a soldier of the guards, the camp and every man's kit is to be immediately searched for the same.'

It may be pertinently remarked that one march succeeded and the other failed. Tacitus may also be quoted on that species of war which 'makes a desert and calls it peace.' It must have been reflections upon his famous march which gave to Sherman his no less famous description of war.

An entire chapter is devoted to that most delicate of all subjects, prisoners of war. The author's treatment is not colorless, yet only the most radical on either side can take exceptions to it. The records are incomplete, but from the best sources obtainable the author figures out that the mortality in Southern prisons was 15.5 per cent., while that in Northern prisons was a little more than 12 per cent. When the different conditions of the two sections are considered, a greater difference might have been expected. Perhaps the policy of reducing rations in retaliation was adopted by the authorities at Washington on insufficient grounds. The author's conclusion is that, 'All things considered, the statistics show no reason why the North should reproach the South. If we add to one side of the account the refusal to exchange the prisoners and the greater resources, and to the other the distress of the Confederacy, the balance struck will not be far from even. Certain it is that no deliberate intention existed either in Richmond or in Washington to inflict sufferings on captives more than inevitably accompanied their confinement.' The inhumanity is explained rather by the fact that

> 'From wars unnumbered evils flow,—
> The unexhausted source of every human woe.'

Two chapters give interesting accounts of social conditions in the North and South during the war. This account has often been given for the South, but we still get glimpses of things heretofore more or less in the dark. In both sections there were gayety and gloom, hard times and extravagance, retrenchment and speculation, generosity and meanness, religious devotion and shameless immorality, loyalty and disloyalty, honesty and dishonesty. In both sections the people suffered from the rigors of martial law; but in the South the suspension of the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus* lasted for only one year, five months, and two days, and all this time by act of the Confederate Congress, while in the North the suspension lasted one year, ten months, and twenty-one days by Executive assumption, and the rest of the time by act of Congress. In a work of this scope one might reasonably have expected a fuller treatment of the very important subject of military arrests and the suppression of newspapers. The execution of Wm. B. Mumford at New Orleans is merely mentioned as the cause of Davis's proclamation of outlawry against Butler, but the author fails to state that the execution was on a charge of treason. If Mumford was a citizen of the United States, the Constitution prescribed the method for his trial, which was not followed; if he was an alien enemy, he could not have been guilty of treason against the United States.

In the discussion of illicit trading with the enemy and frauds on the government, General Butler comes in for his due meed of blame for the questionable business transactions which brought him considerable wealth. Perhaps the General's reputation is black enough, but it might have been made still blacker had the author seen fit to go still more deeply into historical sources. If the suppressed report of the committee appointed by the War Department to investigate his conduct has not been destroyed, it certainly seems time for it to be exploited. The surprising thing is, that

stern old Puritan Massachusetts, after Butler's career at New Orleans and Norfolk, should have so highly honored this man whose 'reputation at the bar before the war broke out was that of an unscrupulous practitioner.' The shameless pillage and plunder engaged in by subordinates and common soldiers at New Orleans, largely under the guise of sequestration and confiscation, are hardly mentioned in this narrative, though the newspapers of the day were full of specific references to them.

As so much energy is now being expended on the history of Reconstruction, the contribution of Dr. Rhodes to that subject will be read with much interest. Under Lincoln's well-known 'ten-per-cent.' plan, the people of Louisiana inaugurated a State government early in 1864. Lincoln wished to have Congress recognize this government; but it was never done, though two Congressmen from Louisiana had been admitted to seats a little more than a year before. The author does not bring out the internal condition of Louisiana, the wretched divisions and bickerings of the Unionists, and the fact that the government was the creature of the military power, which would have justified Congress in refusing recognition. However, the puny child might have developed a strong body by careful nursing. But this was not the reason why Congress held back. It was due rather, as the author points out, to the obstinacy of Senator Sumner, who, though a majority favored the resolution, would not allow it to pass because the new constitution of Louisiana had not conferred the suffrage on the negro. And herein was foreshadowed that long series of evils subsequently poured upon the wretched South by Sumner and by Thaddeus Stevens.

In strong contrast with this was the magnanimous spirit of Lincoln, who, 'with malice toward none, with charity for all,' wished to 'bind up the nation's wounds.' He wished the suffrage conferred upon the 'very intelligent' colored people, but did not consider this an indispensable condition for readmission. The debate as to whether the States were in or out of the Union he regarded as a senseless quibble. Nobody doubted that they were out of their proper relation to the Union. He summed up the situation in Louisiana by a homely illustration. Granting that the new government is only an egg, 'we shall sooner have the fowl by hatching the egg than by smashing it.' At his last cabinet meeting, he said: 'I think it providential that this great rebellion is crushed just as Congress has adjourned and there are none of the disturbing elements of that body to embarrass us. If we are wise and discreet we shall reanimate the States and get their governments in successful operation, with order prevailing and the Union re-established, before Congress comes together in December.' The failure of this plan in the hands of his successor, the author attributes mainly to Johnson's lack of political sense. Lincoln himself probably would have had a fight with Congress, but his commanding personality would have won on the main points. The so-called 'harsh legislation' of the Southern States toward the negro, of which Blaine, ignorant of the fact that some of it was copied from the laws of Maine, made so much, is set forth in its proper light. The further story of Reconstruction, to appear in the next volume, will be awaited with much interest.

This volume makes a distinct contribution to the history of its period, in the subjects of society at the North, prisoners of war, and perhaps on Sherman's march. The copious citations in the foot-notes indicate a good use of source material. To the specialist, the work will appeal as authoritative until more evidence is forthcoming. The author has performed a distinct service in showing that a non-partisan account of our great Civil War need not be colorless.

DAVID Y. THOMAS.

A 'MONISTIC TRINITY.'*

The veteran professor of Jena gave us to understand that 'The Riddle of the Universe,' published in 1899, was his last book; but it had such a wide circulation, and raised so many questions, that the author felt obliged to prepare the work now under review, in order to make clearer his views on biological questions and their relation to the monistic philosophy. Being quite unable to answer the letters — more than five thousand — addressed to him, or to acknowledge adequately the many documents, flowers, and other gifts addressed to him on his seventieth birthday, Professor Haeckel gracefully begs his admirers to receive his new book as an expression of his thanks, the best gift in return he is able to make. Perhaps, in recognition of the fact that this latest product shows no sign of diminishing vigor, we may still refuse to believe that Professor Haeckel has retired from the stage; and may be allowed to remind him that another distinguished evolutionist, Dr. A. R. Wallace, though some fifteen years his senior, is still active.

'The Wonders of Life' is, of course, a little handbook of monism; that is to say, monism

* THE WONDERS OF LIFE. A Popular Study of Biological Philosophy. By Ernst Haeckel. New York: Harper & Brothers.

according to Professor Haeckel. It is postulated that throughout the whole universe, 'in every atom and every molecule,' are found three fundamental attributes: matter, force, and sensation. This is what Professor Haeckel himself calls 'a monistic trinity,' a trimonism not less mysterious than that of the theologians.

The scientific philosophers of the nineteenth century, Professor Haeckel and his contemporaries, did a great service in unifying and therefore simplifying human thought. At the beginning of the century, facts were being recorded rapidly, and it might have been expected that science would at length become a vast storehouse of miscellaneous information, quite beyond the power of man to utilize or comprehend. In biology, there was the unceasing discovery of new species, some thousands of them described by Professor Haeckel himself; and of course this outpouring of new material has continued to the present day, yearly increasing in volume. Yet, notwithstanding all this, science becomes continually more intelligible and rational; the pattern of things is gradually made clear as hitherto missing parts are supplied; and, in short, we are daily more assured of the fundamental unity and harmony of the universe. Thus, in a sense, all scientific men are monists; all believe that their smallest contributions possess value for the very reason that they help toward an understanding of the totality of things, so far as this may be grasped by the human mind.

In another sense, however, it may fairly be maintained that all sane men are dualists. The fundamental dualism is that of the I and the not-I; our lives are made up of the actions and reactions between these two. Regarding things objectively, and as a mere matter of logic, it is possible to argue that our very consciousness is but a part of the nature of things, free will being no more inherent in human beings than in gases or crystals. This is really Professor Haeckel's position, and yet it is impossible to read his very human work without a keen sense of his personality as a consciously free agent. There used to be at Maskelyne and Cook's, in London, an automaton which played chess, and was able, it was said, to beat nearly all comers. The proprietors of the device declared that it was a mere mechanism, and indeed inspection seemed to preclude the possibility of someone being concealed within. Nevertheless, it was the general opinion that there *was* a free agent somewhere, and a clergyman of my acquaintance, baffled in the attempt to furnish a more ordinary explanation, really believed that the conjurors were in league with the devil. In much the same way, we must be permitted to discount Professor Haeckel's assurance that even he himself is an automaton,— a mere result of blind preexisting causes,— leaving it, however, to our clerical friends to offer the diabolical hypothesis!

It is not fair to say that Professor Haeckel is unaware of this difficulty. He overcomes it, to his own satisfaction, by adding sensation to force and matter as a third universal attribute of being. There is the 'sensation' of atoms, that is, the affinity of the elements in chemical combinations. The 'sensation' of protoplasm is what is often spoken of as its 'irritability.' So passing upward through twelve defined stages, we reach the sensation of civilized man, producing the arts and sciences. This 'sensation' is one in the sense that force is one, and matter is one, and is indestructible in the same sense. Thus it is not necessary to postulate that the human consciousness is the outcome of any metamorphosis of matter or force; on the contrary, this is denied, and it is said to be merely the highest type of another universal attribute, 'sensation.' We reach a sort of pantheism rather than atheism.

It is likely to be claimed by materialistic monists, that this is giving away the whole monistic position; that the 'monistic trinity' is a contradiction in terms, notwithstanding Haeckel's arguments in its defense. It may be so, but that is merely a question of words, and it is much more interesting to investigate the merits of the Haeckelian doctrine than to dispute about its label. It is not very easy to understand what is meant by an unconscious sensation, though we are reminded of the photographer's use of the word 'sensitive' in connection with his plates, and of the chemist's 'sensitive reaction.' At all events, letting the term pass, it is not shown that consciousness and sensation (in the Haeckelian sense) are the same thing, even in the sense that light and heat are the same. It is rather assumed because philosophy requires it; and if one cannot so believe as a matter of faith, there is no resort to actual demonstration.

Accepting the 'monistic trinity,' it does not seem to me that it is necessary to reject the immortality of the soul, or even a personal God. Professor Haeckel rejects these, but for other reasons; practically, because they seem to him totally unproved and unlikely. If 'sensation' is a universal attribute, and human consciousness is a phase of it, does it not seem reasonable to suppose that it reaches similarly high development in many places and ways in this vast universe? That it should be otherwise, would seem as improbable as that elaborate chemical compounds or combinations of forces should be restricted to one or a very few places. This on the Haeckelian hypothesis, merely.

The book is translated into good English, but there are various slips or misprints in names and technical terms, and the printing and paper are both very poor — or rather, the printing is poor chiefly because of the paper.

T. D. A. Cockerell.

Two English Churchmen.*

That the late Canon Liddon, highest of High Churchmen, strictest of ritualists, and so devoted a Puseyite as in some matters to out-Pusey his chief, will be to very many readers no congenial subject for contemplation and study, is of course at once to be taken for granted by the reviewer of his 'Life and Letters' as prepared for publication by his intimate friend, the Rev. John Octavius Johnston. Yet the steadiness of purpose, the firmness of conviction, and the faithfulness to the truth as he saw it, which Liddon displayed in a life of singular consistency and unfaltering obedience to the high call of duty, are such as to awaken the interests of even a listless reader and to challenge the admiration of however violent a dissenter from the eminent theologian's doctrinal teachings. Mr. Johnston, whose pen has already been usefully employed in completing Liddon's unfinished 'Life of Pusey,' and who as principal of Cuddesdon Theological College, where Liddon served as vice-principal for five years in early manhood, must have had excellent opportunity to gather material for this later and scarcely less difficult work, has presented a detailed and sympathetic study of Liddon's life and character.

To us cis-Atlantic Anglo-Saxons, who are credited, not wholly unjustly, with more nervous energy than enduring strength, with more strenuousness of purpose than calm confidence of reserve power, with a greater proneness to misapply force than to use it just where and when it will prove most effective, there is something at once engaging and instructive in the well-ordered life and wisely directed activity—unhasting and unresting, duly observant of ancient conventions and enjoying in turn their unfailing aid and support — of the well-born, well-endowed, university-educated Englishman, who early chooses his life work and, looking neither to right nor to left, steadily advances, through easy gradations, to a position of eminence and distinction and the fruition of appropriate and deserved honors and emoluments. Henry Parry Liddon's was exactly such a life of wisely economized energy and honestly earned success. He chose his calling in mere childhood, and thenceforward thought and action were guided and applied with sole reference to the contemplated end. As an infant, it was his favorite diversion to play at preaching, enveloped in the ample folds of the 'Times' newspaper. Except swimming, he took little part in boyhood's usual sports and games, but was accepted by his schoolmates as their spiritual mentor, and was recognized by them as one that dwelt apart in a world of purity and high ideals which even their unredeemed natures knew how to respect. Sermon-writing was one of his cherised amusements, and five of these discourses, composed at the age of fourteen, are still extant in a copy-book which he sent to his Aunt Louisa with the inscription, 'My first attempts at sermons.' But we are relieved to learn that these early indications of unmitigated priggishness were offset by sundry qualities of healthy boy-nature. He is remembered for his courage in more than one youthful combat. 'I have seen him fight many a good fight and come out smiling,' writes one of his school-fellows. And a story is told of his frank request in open school, 'Please, sir, may I leave off learning Greek? I am sure I shall never understand it.' Plays, too, as well as sermons he was fond of writing, though he had never been inside a theatre; and one of these juvenile pieces, 'Napoleon,' 'an historical drama rather than a tragedy,' exhibiting 'vices to be avoided rather than virtues to be imitated,' he and some of his schoolmates acted with success. The science of warfare, strangely enough, was also exceedingly interesting to the little preacher, who eagerly discussed the details of Cæsar's Gallic campaigns and Napoleon's battles. To Mr. Frederic Harrison, as quoted by Mr. Johnston, we are indebted for a pleasing portrait of the boy Liddon; and as his boyhood and youth present more of general interest than the ecclesiastical and doctrinal discussions and disputes of later life, an extended extract from Mr. Harrison's reminiscences is here offered.

'I sat beside Liddon more than forty years ago in the Sixth Form at King's College School, for a year or two. He was three years my senior, and the gulf that exists from fourteen to seventeen among schoolfellows is not easily passed. But I sat in form next to him, and as in the Sixth we did not change places, I was his daily companion. I was fond of all sorts of games; he of none. I read all sorts of books; he had even then his own fixed line of thought and of

* Life and Letters of Henry Parry Liddon, D.D., D.C.L., LL.D., Canon of St. Paul's Cathedral, and sometime Ireland Professor of Exegesis in the University of Oxford. By John Octavius Johnston, M.A. With a concluding chapter by the Lord Bishop of Oxford. Illustrated. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

Letters of William Stubbs, Bishop of Oxford, 1825-1901. Edited by William Holden Hutton, B.D. Illustrated. New York: Imported by E. P. Dutton & Co.

study. He was much my senior, and very old for his years, so there was no kind of school intimacy between us. He always seemed to me an elder brother who wished the young ones were more serious. But, different though our interests and habits were, I always found him friendly, gentle, and considerate. What was Canon Liddon like as a boy of seventeen? Well, so far as I can remember, he was at seventeen just what he was at twenty-seven, or thirty-seven, or forty-seven — sweet, grave, thoughtful, complete. . . . To me, when I heard him preaching in St. Paul's, or heard him speak at Oxford of more recent years, he was just the same earnest, zealous, affectionate, and entirely other-world nature that I remember him at seventeen. The lines of his face may have deepened; the look may have become more anxious of late years; but as a schoolboy I always thought he looked just what he did as a priest. There was the same expression of sweet, somewhat fatherly, somewhat melancholy interest. He would reprove, exhort, advise boys just as a young priest does in his own congregation. We expected it of him. . . . I do not think that he ever joined in any game or even looked on at any game; I am sure that he never took part in the rough-and-tumble horseplay common among boys; and I am certain he never returned a blow or a practical joke at his expense. Nor had he any occasion to do so, for neither blows nor horseplay was ever practised upon Liddon. There was, I fancy, a kind of silent understanding that to treat Liddon rudely, even without intending it, would be unmanly, like striking a priest with his robes on.'

A pleasing incident recorded in connection with Liddon's life at Oxford is his saving the life of his tutor at a summer reading party, William Stubbs, the future professor of modern history and Bishop of Oxford. This good fortune he owed to his prowess as a swimmer.

To present in something like due proportion the varied qualities, admirable and not so admirable, of the man Liddon,— and not to dwell exclusively on his more amiable traits,— we must next touch on a few of those distinctive characteristics that made him so well known as one of the leading and most uncompromising High Churchmen of his time. Appointed, soon after his graduation from Oxford, vice-principal of Bishop Wilberforce's newly-established Cuddesdon Theological College, he there displayed ritualizing tendencies that soon got the school into hot water and ultimately necessitated his resignation. Here is a characteristic extract from his diary:

'The Bishops of Glasgow and London have represented to him [Wilberforce] in the strongest terms the necessity of making the chapel less "gaudy." Accordingly (1) the Cross has been removed; (2) the white and green Altar cloths are forbidden; (3) the painted figures on the wall are to be covered over; and (4) the celebrant is to stand at the end, not in front, of the Altar. This last change I feel to be the most important; it is doctrinal. The Bishops wish to abolish the early Communions on Sundays, but these happily have been saved.'

Seven years later we find him most ungraciously refusing to preach in Westminster Abbey because the invitation was extended to him by Dean Stanley, whose Broad-Church principles he disapproved; or, to put it more accurately, his refusal appears to have been due to the latitudinarianism both of Dean Stanley and also of the men—Maurice, Jowett, and others — who were asked, at the same time with him, to occupy the Abbey pulpit. This is the strain in which he justifies his declination:

'You say, my dear Mr. Dean, that we refuse to preach in the same church with yourself. You will, I trust, forgive me for saying that Churchmen have hoped — hoped and prayed, hoped against hope — that one from whom so much might be expected, as yourself, would one day be with them. Even now we do not acquiesce in the miserable conviction that you have cast in your lot with men, like Colenso and others, who are labouring to destroy and blot out the Faith of Jesus Christ from the hearts of the English people. We still believe that your generosity, rather than your judgment, links you even to Mr. Maurice and Mr. Jowett. We are quite sure your love of truth, your sense of moral beauty, and in eminent degree your historical tastes and wide sympathies, link you to us, who cherish the movement of 1833-50, as to no other men in the English Church. You will, I trust, forgive the extreme freedom with which I have answered a letter, to which silence might have been the most respectful answer, if it had not been open to misunderstanding.'

This from a young man of thirty-four to the Very Rev. Dean of Westminster! How little he understood the other's 'wide sympathies'!

Many matters, such as the 'Lux Mundi' controversy, the 'Bampton Lectures,' the regrettable agitation over Jowett's alleged heresy, Liddon's reply to Martineau's 'Seat of Authority in Religion,' his friendly relations with Gladstone on the one hand and Salisbury on the other, his refusal to consider the offer of a bishopric at the request of either, his distinction as a pulpit orator, and his famous sermons at Oxford, at St. Paul's, and elsewhere, might profitably be dwelt on by the reviewer, but must be dismissed with a bare mention and left to be enjoyed (or not) in their entirety by readers of the book. Turning to the Bishop of Oxford's closing chapter, personal and eulogistic in character, we will extract a final passage which, picturing to us the mature man, will serve as companion piece to Mr. Harrison's pen portrait of the youth. After speaking of the far richer and nobler nature than betrayed itself in the numerous controversies that engaged his zeal, the writer, referring to Liddon's more intimate friends, continues:

'They remember him as one who, possessing in extraordinary measure the gifts most perilous to

simplicity and modesty, and so wielding those gifts that men of all sorts gathered round him in thousands and listened to him as to no other preacher, yet remained unmarred by admiration and kept quite out of his heart all the degrading thoughts of what is called success; — remained apparently one of the least self-conscious of men, ready to enter with undivided interest into anything that was of real interest to others; as simply grateful as a child for the simplest kindness shown to him; never talking about himself, nor talking as men do who, when they are silent, think much about themselves; and making others somehow feel that it would not do to talk to him as though they thought him remarkable or great. Something of that restraining influence seems still to belong to the very thought and memory of him; it makes one hesitate (not in doubt, but in reverence) about venturing to give him the deep praise of humility and simplicity; but one can say that the constant tokens of a very humble, simple heart were there, through all his exercise of splendid powers and all the tribute rendered him by men. . . . It is hard to imagine any one talking much better than he did. The voice, the look, the manner, the perfect flexibility of tone; the phrases that summed up everything, the reticence that suggested more than any phrase; the gesture, or something less obtrusive than a gesture, which came in when any word would have been clumsy; the delicate enunciation that was always precise and never prim, that lent itself alike to earnestness and fun; — these were but the accessory graces of a mind rich with knowledge of all sorts, and swift to bring out the aptest thought, and of an imagination so vivid that every detail stood at once before it, so discerning that it saw at once the detail that meant most. Indeed, most minds, as they move in talking, appear to be rather lumbering things in comparison with what one can recall of him.'

As an example of brilliant qualities of intellect and character, of sound scholarship and, his convictions being what they were, of clear thinking, of high endeavor and exalted ideals, of lofty moral courage and untiring energy, of quickening spiritual power and winning personality, Liddon commands our cordial admiration; and to his faithful historian our thanks are due for a worthy addition to the literature of biography.

By a curious coincidence, there appears, simultaneously with Liddon's life, the life, as told in his letters, of the man whom Liddon had the good fortune to rescue from an untimely death, as already related. The two books serve in some degree to supplement each other. The picture we paint of a writer from reading his published works is more often than not widely at variance with the reality. It will cause some surprise to learn from Bishop Stubbs's letters, as edited and supplemented with explanatory matter by Mr. William Holden Hutton, that the learned historian of the English Constitution had a rare gift of humor, a keen wit, a geniality, sweetness, and charm, that not even the formalities of correct letter-writing could wholly disguise. Toil and learning, vast though they were in his case, need not, one is glad to see, quench the inborn spirit of merriment. The brightness and lightness of his fun, always under the most perfect control (for no man possessed a more admirable reserve), were delightfully in contrast with the notion of his personality as entertained by those who knew him only through his books. A few reminiscences of him contributed by Mr. James Bryce help to give a true conception of his winning presence. That he was without vanity and that he found learning its own sufficient reward, is also made clear. His editor has gathered this volume of letters primarily because 'it was felt that later times might well have cause to complain if they should be able to learn as little about the life of the great English historian of the Nineteenth Century as we are able to know of Bishop Butler.' It is to be hoped that, faithfully as Mr. Hutton has executed his task,— and his interspersed matter is illuminative and indispensable to the best enjoyment of the letters,— that a fuller, more formal biography of Bishop Stubbs may some day be written. Among the best letters must be named the frequent missives, by no means always so dry and tough as our historian's Charters, to E. A. Freeman and J. R. Green. Of the *desipere in loco* Stubbs was a master, at least in his correspondence. The following, from a letter to Freeman, contains a delicious hit at that historian's pedantic insistence on the use of Anglo-Saxon forms:

'A horrid thought has just penetrated to what my friends are pleased to call my brain — that I have had two missives from you, and have answered neither. I am, in fact, rather languid after the production of my book. However, neither I nor Boase either, know or believe anything about Thierry's speech of Henry I., and about the veto I know nothing, and Boase only knows that it was the result of some diplomatic juggling in the time of Hlodowigh XIV.'

Referring on his first page to the 'great school' that 'arose in the middle of the nineteenth century, which embodied and expressed the enthusiasm of the time for an ordered study of the past,' the editor declares that 'of the workers in that school the greatest was William Stubbs.' What rank then, some will ask, shall we assign to his great contemporary (and senior by two years) and successor in the chair of modern history at Oxford? But the quality of a biographer's panegyric is not, and should not be, strained. Both reader and writer delight to dwell in fond remembrance on the prowess of a deceased hero.

Percy F. Bicknell.

Recent Books about Music.*

Some years ago, at the end of a long and animated discussion with that profound and sometimes illogical thinker, John Ruskin, when asked for a definition of art, W. J. Stillman replied: 'The harmonic expression of human emotion.' Elaborating on this definition, he afterwards pointed out that science — knowledge — is common to all men, and invariable; it is in the emotional nature that men differ; the character of the emotion is that of the individual, and it is this which gives tone and character to the art, which determines the artist, and imposes itself on all the judgments and criticisms of his art as the element that gives precedence. Art is therefore, in the last reduction, the proclamation of individuality; and the stamp of the art is that of the individuality, nature furnishing merely the pabulum. In her book entitled 'Makers of Song,' Miss Anna Alice Chapin has endeavored to indicate the men who have in the most marked degree influenced the development of song. She points out that the development of music, and especially of lyric music, has been a matter of such subtle and slow gradation that the task of particularizing and enumerating and selecting the dominant factors in the progress has presented many difficulties; but if the sign-posts pointed out should lead some student into a more comprehensive understanding of the history of song than it has been the author's privilege to achieve, the aim of the book will have been fulfilled. Beginning with the twelfth century, the days of Bernart de Ventadorn, of Regnault de Coucy, of John of Fornsete — who gave the world the earliest piece of harmonic music, 'Sumer is icumen in,' — through the days of the Minnesinger of Germany, with the Castanets, she passes on to the years of Pierre Guedron, teacher of kings and master of the seventeenth century chanson and romance in France, and of Stradella and Purcell. In regard to such departures as the inclusion of such men as Lully, Stradella, and John of Fornsete, the author feels that she will require no justification beyond a careful study of the works of these composers and of the lyrical productions immediately following their periods of activity. Miss Chapin's work is both statistical and narrative, and her well-written story of the origin of song will be read with interest.

It has been said of Dr. Daniel Gregory Mason that he often 'expresses what one has felt, but never quite formulated.' His first work, 'From Grieg to Brahms,' was commended for its succinctness, clearness, and gracefulness of expression. His latest work, 'Beethoven and his Forerunners,' displays that firm grasp of the subject which makes it interesting as well as valuable reading for the student. It opens with a chapter on 'The Periods of Musical History,' touches upon 'Palestrina and the Music of Mysticism' and 'The Principles of Pure Music,' followed by biographical and critical studies of Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven. In conclusion he says:

> 'As we glance over the life of Beethoven, and over that larger life of the art of music in the classical period of which it was the final stage, we cannot but be profoundly impressed by the unity and continuity of the whole evolution. From its first slight and tentative beginnings in the experiments of the Florentine reformers, secular music — the art of expressing through the medium of tones the full, free, and harmonious emotional life of modern idealism — gradually acquired, through the labors of the seventeenth century composers, definiteness of aim and technical resources. Then in the work of Haydn and Mozart it reached the stage of maturity, of self-consciousness; it became flexible, various, many-sided, adequate to the demands made upon it; it emerged from childhood and took its honored place in the circle of independent and recognized arts. Finally, it was brought by Beethoven to its ripe perfection, its full flowering. It was made to say all that, within its native limitations, it was capable of saying. It reached the fulness of life beyond which it could live only by breaking itself up into new types, as the old plant scatters forth seeds. And even then, these new types were dimly divined, and suggested to his successors by Beethoven. Was it not his effort to express, in absolute music, the most various shades of personal, highly specialized feeling, vigorous, sentimental, mystical, or elfishly wayward, that inspired the romantic composers, Schubert, Schumann, Chopin, and their fellows, to pursue even further the same quest? Was it not his feeling out toward novel dramatic effects in the combined chorus and orchestra, in the Ninth Symphony, that showed Wagner the path he must take?'

There is a chord of sincerity in all that Dr. Mason writes; and while he is never pedantic, his work shows remarkable insight into the origin and development of musical works.

Mr. W. J. Henderson's work entitled 'Modern Musical Drift' is divided into six parts, namely, 'Parsifalia,' 'Der Ring des Nibelungen,' 'Isolde's Serving Woman,' 'Richard Strauss,' 'Aux Italiens,' and 'The Oratorio of Today.' A number of these chapters have been previously published in contemporary periodicals and papers. Keen in diagnosis and critical in analysis, and free from personal preju-

* Makers of Song. By Anna Alice Chapin. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

Beethoven and his Forerunners. By Daniel Gregory Mason. With portraits. New York: The Macmillan Co.

Modern Musical Drift. By W. J. Henderson. New York: Longmans, Green, & Co.

Phases of Modern Music. By Lawrence Gilman. New York: Harper & Brothers.

A Handbook to Chopin's Works. By G. C. Ashton Jonson. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

Stories of Popular Operas. By H. A. Guerber. Illustrated. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

dice, Mr. Henderson never hesitates to call a spade a spade; and while one cannot always agree with him, he cannot but admire the trenchant way in which the critic gives expression to his views and opinions.

> 'So weave your fancies; I'll weave mine;
> And let them wander, dark or bright,
> The Lords of Art have graven fine;
> Perchance we both discern aright.'

Speaking of the oratorio of today, Mr. Henderson points out that Sir Edward Elgar's style belongs entirely to the present; that his polyphony is built on a harmonic basis which almost completely ignores the ecclesiastic tonalities of the earlier church writers, and utilizes the diatonic and chromatic scheme of the present, the method of Wagner's 'Tristan und Isolde.' And while he is credited with oratorio quite as dramatic as Tinel's, but saved from mere theatricalism by the artistic discretion of the composer, the thing itself is considered anomalous, because the narrator becomes an imperative necessity and oratorio now demands scenic representation and that is forbidden.

> 'The oratorio of today tends steadily toward the completion of a cycle. It started from the primitive religious play of Cavaliere, and through the development of the method of choral composition reached a point at which all conception of action disappeared. From that point it has been slowly and surely moving around to the restoration of the dramatic element, till now it stands once more at the very threshold of the theatre. In its present form it is an absurdity. Even the singers find it almost impossible to sing the oratorios of the new sort without putting at least facial expression into their work, and every one of them looks solemnly conscious of the foolishness of evening dress. Mr. Elgar's interpretation makes Judas Iscariot altogether too realistic for a white waistcoat, and his Mary Magdalen in a Princess gown with kid-gloved arms is a portrait which would make Henner gasp and Ruskin stare.'

In 'Phases of Modern Music,' Mr. Lawrence Gilman has written in a trenchant way of certain phases of present-day music. The author is endowed with grace of style, and he knows how to bring into relief the interesting features of unattractive subjects. Among the subjects treated are Richard Strauss, who is adjudged 'an artist of profound and just convictions, the most penetrant and sympathetic of humanists'; Edward MacDowell, the composer, 'a romantic of the finer order'; Edward Elgar, whose 'Dream of Gerontius' has been declared the finest musical work since Wagner, but which the present author declares owes its extreme and affecting eloquence to Wagner. Wagner, Verdi, Mascagni, Loeffler, and Grieg are also touched upon with discrimination, vividness, and spirit. In the essay on 'Woman and Modern Music,' Mr. Gilman answers in the negative the question, 'Has Woman ever done greatly in creative music?' In conclusion, he adds a few pertinent words to the fast accumulating bibliography on the 'Parsifal' controversy.

> 'It is undeniable that in "Parsifal" Wagner has not written with the torrential energy, the superbly prodigal invention, which went to the creation of his earlier works; he is not here, unquestionably, so compelling and forceful, so overwhelming in vitality and climacteric power, as in the exuberant masterpieces of his artistic prime. But never before, on the other hand, had this master of illusion shaped such haunting and subtle symbols of suffering and lamentation, of sadness and terror, of pity and aspiration.'

A unique handbook to the music of Chopin has been compiled by Mr. G. C. Ashton Jonson. It is a sort of a 'musical Baedeker,' made particularly useful through modern conditions. 'Three years ago,' says the author, 'this book could only have met with a very limited demand, owing to the fact that the number of amateurs possessed of sufficient technique to play Chopin's music (for the most part extremely difficult) is very small. But today, owing to the invention of the pianola and the fact that all Chopin's works, including even the least important of the posthumous compositions, are now available for that instrument, the whole domain of his music is for the first time open to all.' It has been the author's aim to make his book equally useful and helpful to concert-goers, for whom it forms a permanent analytical programme, to pianists, and to those amateurs of music who can now, owing to the pianola, pursue for the first time a systematic and co-ordinated study of Chopin's works. Comments from newspaper articles have been grouped under the opus numbers of the works to which they refer. In addition, a brief account is given of each composition, its relative place among Chopin's works, and notes of any special points of interest attaching to it. A chronological table is included, and the compilation of the approximate dates of the compositions enables one to study the development of the composer's individuality. The volume opens with a brief sketch of Chopin's life, which is followed by short preliminary chapters on various aspects of his work. A perusal of Mr. Jonson's book will increase the artistic pleasure to be obtained from the intelligent study of this master of his class — for in Chopin the romantic school found its highest expression.

In similar vein to her 'Stories of the Wagner Operas' and 'Stories of Famous Operas,' Miss H. A. Guerber has now given us a volume of 'Stories of Popular Operas,' in which are traced the stories of the librettos of 'William Tell,' 'L'Africaine,' 'Der Freischütz,' 'The Magic Flute,' 'Rigoletto,' 'Othello,' 'Fra Diavolo,' 'L'Elisire D'Amore,' 'Romeo and Juliet,' 'I Pagliacci,' 'La Tosca,' and 'Le

Prophète.' As explained by the author, the object of these stories is to enable the reader to follow the motions of the singers, and, even if unfamiliar with the language in which the opera is given, to have a fair idea of the meaning of what is said and done. The author has studied her subjects with enthusiasm and fidelity, and with singular thoroughness.

INGRAM A. PYLE.

BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS.

A great Western statesman and expansionist.

Mr. William M. Meigs's 'Life of Thomas Hart Benton' (Lippincott) is the first critical estimate of the great Westerner and his proper place in history. Benton's life is traced with painstaking detail, through the early years in North Carolina and Tennessee to the fulness of his fame as Senator from Missouri. There is an especially good chapter on life in the West, which furnishes a background for a study of the leader who was above all an exponent of the Western spirit and therefore of nationalism; for the West alone was not sectional but national. The political career of Benton is treated topically; thus we have set forth his opinions and activities on the Salt Tax, the Land Laws, the Tariff, Expansion, Slavery, the Bank, Oregon and Texas, the Compromise of 1850, and the Kansas-Nebraska agitation. Of the personal and intimate side of his character, little is told, and what is told is not of a nature to increase one's admiration for the man. Possibly Mr. Meigs, who is an admirer of Benton, did not see that the effect of his treatment of his hero's character is to make the latter appear vain, egotistical, intolerant, prejudiced, and often vulgar. All these Benton certainly was in some degree; but the impression gained from the pages of Mr. Meigs is probably somewhat unfair to the subject. The author does show us, however, that in broad-minded patriotism the Senator from Missouri was the superior of most of his contemporaries. Ambition never led him to truckle to the popular feeling of the hour, nor did the unpopularity of a cause make him forsake it. His life covered the whole expansion of the republic, and no man better understood the meaning of that expansion or foresaw more clearly the dangers involved in the rapid growth of the country. He opposed anti-slavery agitation and the resulting pro-slavery agitation. His homestead land-policy would have settled the question of slavery in the territories; his plan for tariff revision would have eased what he considered the worst injustice to the South. The author is wrong in describing Benton as Southern in his sympathies; he was a true exponent of the Western spirit, and failed to understand the position of the South as completely as he did that of the East. He 'thought continentally,' and believed that all who thought differently were wrong, dishonorable, intriguing, and traitorous. In few, if any, points does the biographer differ from the views of Benton. Like him, he is suspicious of the East and of the South, has a low opinion of the opponents of Benton, believes still in the stories of the intrigues of politicians and statesmen for the purpose of shaping the course of national policy. His own appreciation of the Western spirit of expansion should at this late date make him understand that Texas and the far West were annexed, not because of, but in spite of, the desire of pro-slavery leaders, and that had it not been for slavery the annexation would probably have come earlier. The sketch here given of the evolution of the Southwest, then known as the West, is very satisfactory. The character of the settlers, the methods of settlement, the land system, the pioneer life, the political and economic conditions of the settlements in the Mississippi valley,— all these are well described. The author rightly emphasizes the fact that the Southwest was settled without the aid of the central government, that it suffered from the jealousy of the East and profited by the friendship of the South from whence most of its settlers came. On the other hand, the Northwest was won for the Union by the South and Southwest, and was settled under the protection of the United States army, principally by people from the East, from the jealousy of which it suffered but little. The author has consulted most of the available authorities on Benton, and has gathered much material from hitherto unknown sources. The work is the best life of Benton yet produced.

New studies of Petrarch and Laura.

The strongest sentiments of Petrarch's heart, and the varied passions and impulses of his mind and soul while under the spell of Laura's influence, have been revealed in the spirit of scientific research rather than that of poetic interpretation in 'The Secret of Petrarch,' by Mr. Edmund James Mills (Dutton). The volume is the work of a literary scholar of analytic type who has turned his lenses upon certain disputed points in the lives of the lovers, and has brought forward varied proofs to attest his own theories regarding Laura's birthplace, marriage, last illness, and other details. Beneath the scholar's zeal is submerged, at times, that romantic and elusive atmosphere which should ever surround this record of poetic love. The detailed diagnosis of Laura's disease, couched in terms of modern surgery, causes a shiver of revulsion. There are, however, compensating passages of charming appreciation and concise summary. The prose studies examine the vexed questions of Laura's personality, her home and burial-place. Mr. Mills contends that her birthplace and home were at Pieverde, hard by Caumont, and not at Avignon; this conclusion he attests by liberal, if not excessive, citations. With equal assurance he testifies that Laura was no high-born matron of the De Sade family, but a lowly country-maid, 'a white rose born in harsh briars.' The metrical portion which follows these studies is compiled from varied parts of Petrarch's verse, using, in the main, the texts of Scartazzini, Carducci, and Ferrari, with a few new renderings as in 'Love's

Obsession,' 'Love's Missioner,' and 'Of Laura's Eyes.' Nearly all the passages are chosen to support the claims advanced in the author's prose studies. Some of the lines thus used seem strained in purpose; and, in spite of the accumulation of references and quotations, the reader can hardly accept all the author's conclusions. After all has been said *pro* and *con*, it is not Laura's birthplace or her daily tasks, not her fatal illness or the location of her tomb, that vitally interest us of to-day: it is her perennial charm and noble womanhood, so often portrayed by her poet-lover.

> 'Good, too, she was,
> And never trivial; showing in that sense
> Of heaven and holiness which sits so well
> On any woman. Yet she had sportive ways,
> And was most keen of mind; her intellect
> Matched well her heart. White, slender hands she had,
> And dainty little figure, and fair feet,
> And grand magnificence of golden hair.'

The volume is illustrated with a few photogravures of rare excellence, depicting shrines at Pieverde, Sorga, and elsewhere, visited by the author in 1901.

John Brown in Kansas.

'It must be conceded,' as Colonel Higginson has well said, 'that John Brown was the most eloquent of all our great Abolitionists, for his was the eloquence of a life.' Something of this eloquence of action belongs also to those who took part with him in the stirring events attending the settlement of Kansas; and one of these participants was Dr. J. W. Winkley, whose little book, 'John Brown the Hero' (James H. West Co.) gives some highly interesting personal reminiscences of those days and of the man whose name they must always recall. In approaching a book of this character, a record of heroic deeds and of no less heroic sufferings, the reviewer feels himself disarmed of criticism except as to mere matters of historic accuracy; and in this instance the writer deals with only a few and in themselves insignificant occurrences, hitherto unchronicled in any detail, and known now only to himself and a very few besides. Mr. Sanborn has given in his life of John Brown a succinct account of the chief event related, and he says of it, in an introduction that he furnishes to Dr. Winkley's narrative,— 'But it required a fuller statement; especially since it seems largely to have escaped the notice of the chroniclers of that disturbed and confused period of 1856. The partisan movement here described came in between two of Brown's famous fights,— that of Black Jack, in early June, when he captured the Virginian captain, Pate, and that in the end of August, when he repelled the formidable attack of the Missourians upon the small settlement of Osawatomie.' Not the least interesting part of the book is the account of the boy Winkley's adventures in his repeated trips to Kansas City, usually alone, to get supplies for the small settlement where he and an elder brother lived. By his occult power of 'localization' he drove his ox-team unerringly across the trackless prairie, meeting with sundry exciting adventures on the way. Although the matter of the book is slender in amount, and spread thin by both author and printer, and although the glimpses we get of John Brown are few and fleeting, the publishers are still within the truth in announcing that 'the book has the interest of a romance,' and that 'the young will read it as if it were especially "a story for boys," and the old will find in it matters to revive their enthusiasm.'

Hawthorne redivivus.

The addresses and letters delivered and read at the Hawthorne commemoration of July 4 to 7 at Concord last summer have been published by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. under the title, 'The Hawthorne Centenary Celebration.' Colonel Higginson, who presided the first day, has edited the volume, and besides a frontispiece portrait of Hawthorne the book has six views in and about the Wayside, at Concord. Among these excellent presentations of various phases of the great romancer's genius and personality, perhaps the freshest and most suggestive is Mr. Charles Francis Adams's discussion of 'Hawthorne's Place in Literature,' — fresh and suggestive because the speaker is a man of action even more than a man of letters. Yet he says dozens of things that excite protest and contradiction. He calls Thackeray's style labored —Thackeray who prided himself on writing the fluent, unstudied, sometimes even careless English of a gentleman; and of Thackeray's characters these are the seven Mr. Adams selects as typical and likely to survive,— 'Becky Sharp, Major Pendennis, and Morgan, masterpieces all, with Colonel Newcome, Captain Costigan, Barry Lyndon, and Esmond, in the second rank.' Will one reader out of a hundred readily recall Major Pendennis's valet, and will one out of a thousand place him before Colonel Newcome and Barry Lyndon as masterpieces of character-creation? Of familiar types to be found in American imaginative literature, Mr. Adams finds but three,— Rip Van Winkle, Topsy, and Colonel Starbottle; though on the last day of the celebration he adds a fourth, Evangeline. While the army is receiving honors, has not Colonel Sellers a right to feel aggrieved at being neglected? In his treatment of Hawthorne's works, Mr. Adams amazes us by naming 'Our Old Home' as 'that one of his productions which the world would least willingly let die.' To the prevalent mania for complete editions, editions that suffer no 'pot-boiling rag' to escape, he administers a merited rebuke. Of the more studied essays in the volume, Mr. Copeland's, Mr. Conway's, and Mr. Frank Preston Stearns's deserve especial notice. Mr. Sanborn's account of 'The Friendships of Hawthorne' is excellent, but perhaps unduly long from the inclusion of some not indispensable details. The book is a worthy memorial of an important event in our literary annals.

Old Egypt seen through expert eyes.

The best results of modern Oriental scholarship are being set directly before the eyes of the reading public, by men who can both read the languages of the ancient Orient and put what they read in attractive language. Messrs. Percy E.

Newberry and John Garstang, who have done such commendable work on Egyptian soil and in the publication of their 'finds,' have jointly written 'A Short History of Ancient Egypt' (Dana Estes & Co.). It is a modest little work of 200 pages, but is full of the ripest fruit of the labors of its industrious authors in their exploration and decipherment of the Egyptian monuments. It gives a bird's-eye view of the monarchy, from its founding down to its disintegration at least 3,000 years afterward. The style of the work is such as to carry the reader along at a rapid pace, and to give him merely sketch-lines of the great figures that loom up in each period or dynasty through that long stretch of time. The archaic or first period is naturally most full, for it is in just that period that some of the most startling discoveries have been made within the last decade. This formerly pre-historic and mythical period now steps up and takes its place in the regular and undisputed line of historical facts, and thus wipes out with one stroke the former incredulous statements regarding it. We are sorry to see that no new light of any consequence is found on the little known Hyksos period, and that its centuries of silence must still remain mute. In the appended 'Chronological Table' a safe method is adopted in putting the 'Founding of the Monarchy' 'before 3000 B. C.' In fact, no dates are stated specifically until the reign of Thotmes III., 1515-1460 B. C. The long reign of Rameses II. is set at 1325-1258. After this, the next specific date is made at 930, when 'Shishank captures Jerusalem.' Such a book as this, carefully read, will lead the student to larger and more comprehensive works on this most fascinating of ancient lands and peoples.

Memorials of a once famous sea-port.

The extremes of credulity, superstition, and narrowness, on the one hand, and broad-minded intelligence and liberality, on the other, were curiously mingled in the historic old town of Salem, Massachusetts. From the first set of qualities sprang the witchcraft delusion, with its harvest of innocent lives sacrificed to the popular frenzy; to the second the cause of tolerance and enlightenment in religion is indebted, Salem having early and in a most emphatic manner joined the New England movement for wider liberty in matters theological. That these opposite tendencies developed themselves in one and the same small community, seems strange at first, but is not inexplicable. The superstitious habit of mind of a sea-faring folk may serve largely to explain the witchcraft atrocities, while the extended acquaintance with the world gained by the sea-captains and sailors of Salem in their voyages to India and China and other distant lands, must have opened their eyes to the narrowness of New England Puritanism. These thoughts are suggested by reading Mr. Charles E. Trow's 'Old Shipmasters of Salem' (Putnam), a book containing much curious and interesting matter, collected from log-books, shipmasters' journals, local newspapers, and other obscure sources, and served up with a generous pictorial accompaniment. Sea-yarns and more weighty historical items mingle pleasantly in Mr. Trow's pages, which are heartily commended to all who like to read about those that go down to the sea in ships.

The charm of Renan in his letters.

There was no Frenchman of letters in the last half of the nineteenth century who had a more interesting personality than Ernest Renan. His tangential relation to Christianity, as it blossomed out in the French Catholic church; his interest in religion in general, and in the life of Jesus in particular; his strong utterances on the political and social issues of his day,— all these elements of his mind made him an unusually entertaining talker and writer. His most intimate friend in Paris was the famous chemist Berthelot. These two men so thoroughly agreed and sympathized that they readily confided to each other their thoughts on many of the great issues of their day. Some of Renan's best letters to Berthelot have been gathered up and published in translation under the title, 'Letters from the Holy Land' (Doubleday, Page & Co.). They were written from more than a score of places outside the Holy Land,— Venice, Tripoli, Athens, Paris, Alexandria, and many smaller places. The essential thing, however, is that they are Renan's, and show what his attitude was toward the national, religious, and intellectual agitations of his times, stretching as they do over a period of forty-five years, from 1847 to July 20, 1892, the last letter written by his own hand. They breathe the spirit of one who has enlisted in the cause of liberty of thought and action, with slight regard for tradition, or for positions whose chief defense is that they are hoary with age. The tenderness of Renan's heart and the freedom of his mind are two features that appear prominently in these charmingly written confidential letters.

A convict's picture of prison life.

Mankind is put upon sorrowful inquiry regarding its inhumanity by such a book as 'Life in Sing Sing' (Bobbs-Merrill Co.), written by one who preserves a partial anonymity by his *nom de plume* of 'Number 1500.' It is not a pleasant book, or is its manner much pleasanter than its matter, since it makes evident the fact that the criminal of to-day is rather the man in 'hard luck' than one guilty of any extraordinary moral turpitude as distinguished from the hundreds that go upwhipped of justice. It sets forth, also, the complete uselessness to the community of the lives led by those in New York's most notorious penitentiary, and the complete failure there to induce the inmates to effect any reform in their indivdual points of view that would lead to the betterment of the race. On the other hand, it points out the extraordinary value of the services rendered by Mrs. Maud Ballington Booth through the Volunteers' Prisoners' League, which has led more convicts into substantial accord with respectability since its institution in 1896 than all the penal institutions and so-called reformatories of the country put together. It appears that the

keeper of the prison as a rule is not the sort of person one would select as a reforming agent, and that little or nothing is done inside the prison walls that could have a deterrent effect upon any person fairly embarked on a criminal career. There is no probing to the depths to account for crime, for the writer is evidently a reporter rather than a philosopher. The book contains a vocabulary of prison slang, 'thieves' patter,' which has a certain value and interest.

Stories of the lives of some sea-creatures.

Mr. Frank T. Bullen's recent volume, 'Denizens of the Deep,' (Revell), is not a continuous story, but 'a series of lives of some Denizens of the Deep, based very largely on personal observation, buttressed by scientific facts, and decorated by imagination.' The author 'has wished to keep the work as unlike an orthodox natural history as it was possible to make it.'—as unlike, that is, in point of dulness and didacticism; and he has succeeded. His vigorous love of the sea is as patent here as in his previous books, and his healthful insistence on the happiness of the sea creatures is more convincing than ever. Although he is careful to remind us that we know very little of the depths of the sea, he often writes as if he had himself visited them. His stories of the various species of whale are most ample in knowledge, since whales are his specialty; but in telling of other 'denizens' also,—and few land-lubbers would guess there were as many as he describes,—his imagination works with a vividness that amounts to personal identification. For justice, his chapter on the shark is most noteworthy. 'The Shark eats man,' he says, 'not because he loves man to eat, but because man when he falls overboard is usually easy to get. If the man be a good noisy swimmer, no Shark will venture near, for they are, though tormented with hunger, a most nervous and timid race, and, indeed, always seem to me to lose a great many opportunities through diffidence.' For pity, the chapter on the seal is most memorable. 'For my part, I shall never forget Burn-Murdoch's cry of horror in his book, "Edinburgh to the Antartic," where he speaks of the newly flayed Seal lifting itself redly toward heaven in the glowing sunshine, as if asking its Maker why this thing should be.' For romance, the story of the Stormy Petrel is most suggestive. The least satisfactory chapter is that on Sea-serpents; but who that follows truth could write satisfactorily of them?

NOTES.

A most welcome announcement in the 'English Men of Letters' series is that of a volume on Edward FitzGerald, from the pen of Mr. A. C. Benson.

A fourth edition, with some additional matter, of Mr. George Cary Eggleston's 'A Rebel's Recollections' is announced by Messrs. Putnam's Sons. This book, first published in 1874, has become something of a classic in the South.

An anthology of the poetry of sports and pastimes has been made by Mr. Wallace Rice, and will be issued immediately by Messrs. A. C. McClurg & Co. under the title, 'The Athlete's Garland.'

Still another edition (the fourth) of Miss Katharine Hooker's 'Wayfarers in Italy' makes its appearance from the press of Messrs. Scribner's Sons. The text and illustrations remain unchanged.

An interesting personal sketch of Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke, the recently-appointed director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, is contributed by Mr. John Lane to the April issue of 'The International Studio.'

'Author and Printer,' a guide for authors, printers, editors, and proofreaders, has been compiled by Mr. F. Howard Collins, and will be published immediately by Mr. Henry Frowde for the Oxford University Press.

'Our First Century,' by Mr. George Cary Eggleston, will be published shortly by Messrs. Barnes & Co. as the first volume in their 'Little History of American Life,' a copiously illustrated record of manners and customs in the United States.

The John C. Winston Company, of Philadelphia, which lately took over the publishing business of Messrs. Henry T. Coates & Co., will bring out immediately a new story by 'Max Adeler' (Mr. Charles Heber Clark), called 'The Quakeress.'

The 'Little Giant Question Settler,' published by Messrs. Laird & Lee, provides in convenient vest-pocket form a surprising amount of practical and evidently reliable information on a great variety of subjects. The arrangement is alphabetical.

Mr. John Lane announces a new volume from the Eragny Press, under the title 'French and English Ballads.' The book will be printed in red and black throughout, with music type especially cut. The editing is in the hands of Mr. Robert Steele.

The Harpers are bringing out a new revised edition of Mr. Thomas Wentworth Higginson's well-known 'History of the United States.' Colonel Higginson has been at work on the revision for some time, and has brought the narrative down to the present year.

'The Bishop's Neice,' a story of Cape Breton life by Mr. George H. Picard, is announced by Messrs. Herbert B. Turner & Co. The same firm have also in press 'The Ethics of Imperialism,' by Mr. Albert R. Carman, and 'Science and a Future Life,' by Dr. James H. Hyslop.

The first book to bear the imprint of the new publishing house of Messrs. Moffat, Yard & Co. will be an account of the siege and capture of Port Arthur, by Mr. Richard Barry, a young war correspondent whose recent contributions to the periodical press have attracted much interest.

A beautiful photogravure of Whistler's 'At the Piano' forms the frontispiece of 'The Burlington Magazine' for March. The picture accompanies an account of the recent Whistler memorial exhibition, written by Mr. Bernhard Sickert. An article on the famous Ascoli Cope is contributed to the same number by Miss May Morris, a daughter of William Morris.

The 'Life, Letters, and Literary Remains' of the late John Henry Shorthouse, in two volumes, is announced for spring publication by the Macmillan Co. The memoir, written by Mrs. Shorthouse, contains much of the author's correspondence with well-known men of his day. The second volume will include three short stories and other hitherto unpublished writings by Shorthouse.

'My Appeal to America,' by M. Charles Wagner, is a booklet containing the French pastor's first address given to an American audience. It has an introduction by the Rev. Lyman Abbott, and is published by Messrs. McClure, Phillips & Co.

A new and somewhat cheapened edition of 'The American Revolution,' by Sir George Otto Trevelyan, has been published by Messrs. Longmans, Green, & Co. The work is in three volumes, the first of which has been considerably re-arranged and re-written.

'The Trial of Jesus,' by Giovanni Rosadi, a work that has attracted wide attention in Italy and Germany, will be published this month by Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co. in Dr. Emil Reich's English translation. The author, a Florentine lawyer, condemns the trial of Jesus by the standard of Roman law.

The editors of the Cambridge Modern History now announce that after the issue of Volume XII. the narrative will be supplemented by the publication of a volume of maps and a final volume containing the genealogies and other auxiliary information, with a general index to the entire work.

A timely addition to the 'Old South Leaflets' series has just been made in the account of Commodore Perry's landing in Japan, reprinted from the official report published by order of Congress in 1856. It is peculiarly interesting at this time to read of this first step in the opening of Japan to general relations with the Western world.

The tasteful and inexpensive series of 'Popular Editions of Recent Fiction,' published by Messrs. Little, Brown & Co., is augmented by four new volumes, containing 'The Heroine of the Strait' and 'Love Thrives in War,' by Mrs. Mary Catherine Crowley, 'Barbara' by Mr. John H. Whitson, and 'A Girl of Virginia' by Mrs. Lucy M. Thruston.

Professor George H. Palmer's definitive three-volume edition of George Herbert's works, announced for early publication by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., has been postponed until next autumn. The same publishers also report that the one-volume 'Cambridge' edition of Byron's works, edited by Mr. Paul E. More, will not be ready for publication until September or October.

The Oxford Clarendon Press has published 'The Complete Poetical Works of Shelley,' edited by Mr. Thomas Hutchinson. It is a volume of more than a thousand pages, with a portrait, a preface, many notes, and all of the poet's 'ascertained poems and fragments of verse that have hitherto appeared in print.' It is an immense satisfaction to have this carefully-edited text complete in a single volume.

Four new volumes, dealing respectively with Paola Veronese, Burne-Jones, Van Dyck, and Watts, have recently made their appearance in the admirable 'Newnes's Art Library,' published by Messrs. Warne & Co. Each volume contains a brief sketch of the artist by some critic of authority, a list of his principal works, and some sixty reproductions in half-tone of representative pictures, besides a frontispiece in photogravure.

Owing to the lack of suitable editions, many French plays of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries are seldom read in American schools and colleges. With the purpose of widening the range of study in this field, Messrs. Ginn & Company are planning to issue scholarly editions of a number of the best plays of this period. The first of these publications will include Rotrou's 'Saint Genest' and 'Venceslas,' edited by Professor T. F. Crane of Cornell University.

Topics in Leading Periodicals.

April, 1905.

Africa's Appeal to Christendom. *Century.*
Alderman, Edwin A. W. P. Trent. *Rev. of Reviews.*
Andersen, Hans Christian, Centenary of. *Rev. of Revs.*
Arctic Seas, Fishing in. J. B. Connolly. *Harper.*
Associated Press, The. Melville E. Stone. *Century.*
Astor Fortune, The. B. J. Hendrick. *McClure.*
Austria-Hungary, Crisis in. M. Baumfeld. *Rev. of Revs.*
Beef Industry and Government Investigation. *Rev. of Revs.*
Bird-Hunting with Camera. H. K. Job. *Rev. of Revs.*
Boston, Remaking of. Rollin L. Hartt. *World's Work.*
Brook, The. Frank French. *Harper.*
Canadian Wilderness, The. F. E. Schoonover. *Scribner.*
Carnegie Libraries, Giving. I. F. Marcosson. *World's Work.*
Cervantes. George E. Woodberry. *McClure.*
College's Immediate Future. Arthur T. Hadley. *Century.*
District Attorney's Office, In the. *Atlantic.*
Eternal Life, The. Hugo Münsterberg. *Atlantic.*
Europe, Paternalism in. F. A. Vanderlip. *Scribner.*
Florence, Holy Saturday in. Helen Zimmern. *Century.*
Floridan Bay-Window, A. Bradford Torrey. *Atlantic.*
Germany and Foreign Politics. Arnold White. *No. Amer.*
Gold Camp, A Western. Phillip V. Mighels. *Harper.*
Herculaneum's Gift to Archæology. C. Waldstein. *Harper.*
Impeachment, Law of. Hannis Taylor. *No. American.*
James, Henry. W. C. Brownell. *Atlantic.*
Kansas' Battle for its Oil Interests. *Rev. of Revs.*
Kitchener, Lord, The Call of. *No. American.*
Kits and Outfits. Richard Harding Davis. *Scribner.*
Letters of Mark. Thomas W. Higginson. *Atlantic.*
Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition. *Rev. of Revs.*
Library, The Mediæval. Ernest C. Richardson. *Harper.*
Loire, Chateaux of the. Richard Whiteing. *Century.*
Monroe Doctrine, The. Charles F. Dole. *Atlantic.*
Monroe Doctrine, The New. *No. American.*
New England in Autumn. Henry James. *No. American.*
New Jersey—a Traitor State. Lincoln Steffens. *McClure.*
N-Rays, The. Robert K. Duncan. *Harper.*
Nurses, American, in Japan. Anita McGee. *Century.*
Orient, War's Disclosure of. I. Iyenaga. *World's Work.*
Oyama. Adachi Kinnosuke. *Rev. of Reviews.*
Panama Canal Progress. Lindon Bates, Jr. *World's Work.*
Philippines, Public School System in. *No. American.*
Pilgrim, Landing of a. W. D. Howells. *Harper.*
Portland Exposition, The. Agnes C. Laut. *Rev. of Revs.*
Profit-Sharing. John Bates Clark. *Harper.*
Railroad Question, The. F. G. Newlands. *No. American.*
Remarriage after Divorce. Bishop Doane. *No. American.*
Rome of Today. Mary K. Waddington. *Scribner.*
Russia, Coming Crash in. Karl Blind. *No. American.*
Russia, The Turmoil in. A. Cahan. *World's Work.*
Russia, What Ails? Perceval Gibbon. *McClure.*
Schiller Centenary, The. W. von Schierbrand. *No. Amer.*
Science, A Wonder-Worker of. W. S. Harwood. *Century.*
Siberia, My Exile to. Isador Ladoff. *Harper.*
Thomasius, Christian. Andrew D. White. *Atlantic.*
Togo and Nogi, Grappling with. *World's Work.*
University of Virginia. Charles W. Kent. *Rev. of Revs.*
University of Virginia. Thomas Nelson Page. *Scribner.*
War, Cost of. Charles J. Bullock. *Atlantic.*

List of New Books.

[*The following list, containing 63 titles, includes books received by* The Dial *since its last issue.*]

BIOGRAPHY AND MEMOIRS.

The Life and Letters of R. S. Hawker, Sometime Vicar of Morwenstow. By his son-in-law, C. E. Byles. Illus. in color, etc., large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 689. John Lane. $5. net.

Honore de Balzac: His Life and Writings. By Mary F. Sandars. Illus. in photogravure, etc., large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 377. Dodd, Mead & Co. $3. net.

A Diary from Dixie. As written by Mary Boykin Chesnut, wife of James Chesnut, Jr., United States Senator from South Carolina, 1859-1861. Edited by Isabella D. Martin and Myrta Lockett Avary. Illus., 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 424. D. Appleton & Co. $2.50 net.

HISTORY.

A History of All Nations, from the Earliest Times: Being a Universal Historical Library, by Distinguished Scholars. Edited by John Henry Wright, LL.D. To be complete in 24 volumes. First section: Antiquity, in 5 vols. Illus. in color, etc., 4to. Philadelphia: Lea Brothers & Co.

The Story of the Congo Free State: Social, Political, and Economic Aspects of the Belgian System of Government in Central Africa. By Henry Wellington Wack, F.R.G.S. Illus. in photogravure, etc., large 8vo, gilt top, pp. 634. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.50 net.

Ireland: The People's History of Ireland. By John F. Finerty. In 2 vols., 8vo. Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.50 net.

Ireland's Story: A Short History of Ireland. By Charles Johnston and Carita Spencer. Illus., 8vo, gilt top, pp. 414. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.40 net

Early Dutch and English Voyages to Spitzbergen in the Seventeenth Century. Edited by Sir W. Martin Conway, F.S.A. Illus., large 8vo, uncut, pp. 191. London: The Hakluyt Society.

Our Navy and the Barbary Corsairs. By Gardner W. Allen. Illus., 8vo, gilt top, pp. 354. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

Indiana: A Redemption from Slavery. By J. P. Dunn, Jr. New and enlarged edition; with map, 16mo, gilt top, pp. 506. "American Commonwealths." Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

Prison Life of Jefferson Davis. By Bvt. Lieut. Col. John J. Craven, M.D. New edition; with portrait, 12mo, pp. 320. G. W. Dillingham Co. $1.20 net.

Early Western Travels, 1748-1846. Edited by Reuben Gold Thwaites, LL.D. Vol. XIII., Nuttall's Travels into the Arkansas Territory, 1819. Large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 366. Arthur H. Clark Co. $4. net.

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On Going to Church: An Essay. By G. Bernard Shaw. 16mo, pp. 60. Boston: John W. Luce & Co. 75 cts.

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A SALUTARY MEASURE.

The recent action of the New York City board of education, cutting from the elementary school work a considerable portion of the extraneous matter which has fastened itself upon the system during recent years, may seem somewhat drastic, and possibly may have gone too far, but it embodies a legitimate reaction from the excesses of the sentimentalists, who, in their zeal for what they are pleased to call 'the enrichment of the curriculum,' and 'the education of the whole child,' have quite lost their sense of educational perspective. The trouble with all these advocates of manual training, and domestic arts, and the various devices for combining a vast deal of entertainment with a modicum of discipline in the teaching of children, is that their enthusiasm gets the better of their judgment, and that they make the most unwarranted demands upon the limited store of time and money available for public school support. Each of these fancies or 'fads' — to use just for once that objectionable word — has its proper claims and its proper sphere in the educational plan, but its sponsors are never willing to accept what is fairly admissible in its behalf; their zeal carries them beyond all bounds, and their misguided championship impels them to efforts which tend to impair the fundamental integrity of essential education.

We have no quarrel whatever with any of these matters on its own account. All are good and helpful in their respective ways; all are capable of contributing some useful element to the unfolding mind. But the moment they begin to be treated as other than adjuncts, the moment they attempt to encroach upon the area that belongs to the essentials, then the time comes when every sound educational instinct must discredit them, when every rational educational activity must be exerted to keep them in their own place. If we can have all these pleasant things, or some of them, without giving one whit less attention than before to the matters that are really necessary, well and good; but if they are to be had only at the expense of the vital elements of instruction, then the face of the educator cannot be set too sternly against them. It is very pretty to talk about the development of the social consciousness, and about reproducing in the individual the experience of the race, but if the child who has been made the victim of these experiments comes out of school unable to write a creditably spelled and composed letter, unable to perform an arithmetical operation with certainty, unable to exhibit an accurate knowledge of elementary history and geography, the education of that child has been a failure, no matter how many games he has played in school, or how much skill he has acquired in clay-modelling and basket-weaving, or how well he can sew on a button.

How well we know the particular quality of scorn with which this old-fashioned doctrine is greeted by the pedagogical sentimentalist, and with what superiority he recites

for its demolition the parrot-formulæ of his pet species of psychology. Enveloping the subject in a mist of words, he so befogs the question at issue that his antagonist retires from the conflict baffled by the very intangibility of the weapons with which he is assailed, but assuredly none the less certain of the solid ground upon which his feet are planted. For all these vaporings of the theorist cannot shake the conviction of plain sensible persons that the business of the school is teaching and not amusement, that the child who has the rough ways smoothed for him at every step is not the child who will acquire the power to overcome difficulties by his own efforts, that hard work is the only work worth doing, and that the development of concentrated thought and strengthened will is the final end toward which the educational process should be directed.

How well also we know the more definite arguments adduced in behalf of that dilution of education which has been going on during the past generation, and how meaningless these arguments become when closely examined. With all the changes rung upon them by pedagogical rhetoricians, these pleas for 'the new education' are reducible to the following three: that the hand should be trained to act no less than the head, that things should be studied as well as words, and that the cultivation of thought is as important as the cultivation of memory. Admirable precepts all three, but perverted to most unworthy uses. For these maxims, used as weapons in the arsenal of the half-educated propagandist, are only too apt to become the agencies of a reactionary process, speciously labeled reform, which is hostile to the inmost spirit of education. The 'hand and head' argument substitutes training in the practical arts for the intellectual discipline of the school; the 'things and words' argument subtly discourages the pursuit of all the nobler subjects of study; while the 'thought and memory' argument offers a veiled apology for the deplorable laxity of the present generation of young people, whose most conspicuous defect, when the school turns them loose upon society, is that they know few things or none with either exactness or certainty.

If it is becoming all the time more apparent that these are the actual results of our overweighted and over-ornamented school courses, it is surely time to call a halt, and endeavor to get back to something like first principles. A popular political maxim assures us that the cure for the evils of democracy is more democracy, and we shall doubtless be assured by the upholders of the present educational anarchy that what we need by way of a remedy for its unfortunate results is still more anarchy — a still greater confusion of accident with essence, a still further abandonment of discipline, a still closer levelling of educational values, and a still wider scope for the pedagogical vagaries that are invading our schools from every quarter. This is a view which we cannot share, and therefore, without knowing at all closely the nature of the situation in the New York schools, we are inclined to welcome as a salutary measure the reported recent action of the authorities. It may not have been a very intelligent action, and its motives may not have been of the highest, but it seems to have been taken in the right direction, and its instinctive basis seems to have been sound. In many important matters New York, so long in the rear, has recently been taking the lead in educational affairs. It has set the other large cities of the country a notable example in the matters of school architecture, of salary and pension measures for the security of the teaching profession, of the extension of educational activities beyond the range of what is usually attempted by public school systems. Its course in the matter now under consideration is likely to raise a storm of dissent, but we are constrained to believe that the outcome will be for good.

In closing this discussion, we wish to say once more that we have no objection to the new school subjects on their own account. We are opposed to them only to the extent to which they encroach upon the time and resources available for the fundamentals, only to the extent to which they serve to dilute the strength of the old-time educational brew. Kindergartens and schools for manual training and courses in the domestic arts are nice things to have, but they must not be permitted to abridge the attention given to the more serious work of education, or to impair the energies devoted to its service. As long as their secondary importance is freely admitted, as long as they are treated as adjuncts to the system, to be employed when the means are available, and to be dropped when they are not, we give them cordial approval. But when they become parasitic upon the system, when instead of drawing from their own sources of energy, they tend to absorb the energies that should be applied to more vital needs, then they become a danger of the most insidious sort.

That this danger is a real one must be apparent to every close observer of our public schools. In most communities, the problem of ways and means, even for essential matters, is

a difficult one at best, and most of our systems are subject to periodical shrinkages. When such a shrinkage occurs, the obviously rational policy is to provide for it at the expense of the subjects and activities of secondary importance, leaving the essentials untouched; but it is only too often the case in such an emergency that the pruning-knife is applied to all parts of the system alike, vital as well as accessory. The question is made one of 'jobs' instead of being kept one of educational interests. All the subjects once intrenched within a school system claim equal consideration with all the others, and so great is the present confusion of the public mind concerning the whole question of relative educational values that the impudent claim of cooking to be as important as arithmetic, of the kindergarten to be as important as the high school, is as likely as not to be allowed by those in authority. This is the danger which should enjoin a cautious conservatism upon all school boards and superintendents when the question arises of some new extension of their activity; this it is which should make for them the motto *festina lente* the capstone of the arch of educational wisdom.

SOME ASPERITIES AND AMENITIES OF CRITICISM.

A hypercritical censor of art, so the story goes, one day approached a certain picture, determined to find no good thing in it, and at once exclaimed against the coloring, the drawing, the light and shade, the perspective, the grouping, in fact against every detail both of conception and of execution. 'And that fly, too!' was the final querulous criticism; 'no more like a real fly than I am!' whereupon the preposterous insect, in superb disregard of all the canons of art, took wing and flew away.

The fable illustrates the futility of much that passes under the name of criticism. But the critic's (the literary critic's) failing is now alleged to be not undue severity, but too facile praise. Complaisance, however, is no new disease of criticism. It is curious to note that seventy-five years ago, in the palmy days of Jeffrey, Brougham, Lockhart, and Macaulay, in the vigorous early prime of the 'Edinburgh,' the 'Quarterly,' and 'Blackwood's,' the same complaint of indiscriminate eulogy was made against critics of English literature. 'At present,' writes Macaulay in 1830, 'however contemptible a poem or a novel may be, there is not the least difficulty in procuring favorable notices of it from all sorts of publications, daily, weekly, and monthly. In the meantime, little or nothing is said on the other side. The author and the publisher are interested in crying up the book. Nobody has any strong interest in crying it down. Those who are best fitted to guide the public opinion, think it beneath them to expose mere nonsense, and comfort themselves by reflecting that such popularity cannot last. This contemptuous lenity has been carried too far.' Nevertheless, it is not 'contemptuous lenity' but contemptuous severity that most impresses the student of early nineteenth-century literary criticism in England. Reviewers of the laxly lenient type there doubtless were, but their works have either perished with them or are at present not readily accessible. A full century having now passed since the rise of English literary criticism (in periodical form) of a serious and worthy sort, it may not be uninteresting to glance back and scan some of its more significant or more amusing features. Possibly, too, a moral or a lesson may deduce itself from such incidents and anecdotes as can find place in so brief a retrospect.

All criticism must necessarily lag behind creation, and the closer it presses on the latter's heels, the more liable it is to ill-considered judgment and glaring error. Hence when a century ago, with the opening of a new era in English poetry, the critics attempted to pass judgment on the new school of poets as fast as their works issued from the press — works so startlingly revolutionary as judged by previous canons of poetic criticism — there could not but be, as viewed by a later age, many wild utterances, many absurdly unjust apportionments of praise and blame, many amazingly false predictions as to the young singers' final fate, whether of oblivion or of immortality. 'This will never do!' cries the bewildered and dismayed Jeffrey in reviewing 'The Excursion'; and the flayers of Keats and Shelley and Coleridge and Byron take up the refrain, with only here and there a discerning and courageous critic to put in a word of commendation. The sentence from Publius Syrus, *Judex damnatur cum nocens absolvitur,* which the 'Edinburgh Review' adopted as its motto, received an altogether new and unwarranted interpretation; for now not the innocence but the guilt of the hapless wight at the bar was assumed in advance of proof. Not to point out excellences, but to detect and ridicule faults was the critic's proper function. Truly it was no primrose path of pleasantness that the poet sauntered down, no balmy atmosphere of unmixed adulation that he breathed, in those days of slashing reviews and cut-throat criticisms. The Quarterly and Blackwood reviews of Keats's 'Endymion' are perhaps too well known to call for

any extracts from their scurrilities. But not so well known is Gifford's cynical retort upon being expostulated with for his severity, a severity that had moved some nameless sympathizer with its victim to send him a handsome testimonial in the form of a banknote. 'How can you, Gifford,' pleaded the remonstrant, 'dish up in this dreadful manner a youth who has never offended you?' 'It has done him good,' replied the editor of the 'Quarterly,' continuing his writing, with his green shade before his eyes, totally insensible to all reproach or entreaty; 'he has had twenty-five pounds from Devonshire.' Still more relentlessly cruel was the treatment Keats received from the Blackwood reviewer, the abominable 'Z'; for, not content with flaying him alive and spraying him with vitriol, the heartless wretch, three years after the poet's death, executed a war-dance of triumph on his grave, exemplifying anew a too common propensity to add insult to injury. Here is a sample of the writer's pleasantry:

'Mr. Shelley, it seems, died with a volume of Mr. Keats's poetry "grasped with one hand in his bosom"— rather an awkward posture, as you will be convinced if you try it. But what a rash man Shelley was, to put to sea in a frail boat with Jack's poetry on board! Why, man, it would sink a trireme. In the preface to Mr. Shelley's poems, we are told that "his vessel bore out of sight with a favorable wind"; but what is that to the purpose? It had "Endymion" on board, and there was an end. Seventeen ton of pig-iron would not be more fatal ballast. Down went the boat with a "swirl"! I lay a wager that it righted soon after ejecting Jack.'

Not satisfied with this, the editors of the magazine preface their volume for 1826 with still further abuse. 'Keats was a Cockney,' they declare, 'and Cockneys claimed him for their own. Never was there a young man so encrusted with conceit.' And more of like sort. Even twenty years after Keats's death we find his calumniators vainly striving to lay his ghost. 'A good deal of twaddle,' they write, 'was levelled against the conductors of this review when they had the misfortune to criticize a sickly poet, who died soon afterwards, apparently for the express purpose of dishonouring us. . . . The article was not written with any intention of damaging Mr. John Keats's lungs or stomach. . . . But how are we to anticipate such contingencies? Must we, then, adopt the wise precautions of our ancestors in cases of physical torture, and send the proofs to be read over in the presence of a physician who, thumb on pulse, might indicate the passages which are too much for human nature to endure?'

The slashing style of criticism will enjoy a certain popularity as long as human nature is not angelic nature. The primitive instinct that takes delight in bull-baiting and cock-fighting, finds pleasure of the same sort, but more refined, more intellectual, in a skilfully waged war of words, if only the battle be fought without too repellent barbarity, too manifest disregard of accepted rules, on either side. And even where the contest is wholly one-sided and the defendant has no chance to be heard, the disinterested onlooker is none the less entertained if only the blows appear to be aimed all above the belt. But occasionally the victim of these assaults refuses to take his castigation in silence. An historic instance is Tennyson's neat retort upon Christopher North, who had reviewed in 'Blackwood's Magazine,' in a fashion not to the poet's liking, his first volume of verse. Familiar though the lines must be to many, they will bear repetition here.

'You did late review my lays,
Crusty Christopher;
You did mingle blame and praise,
Rusty Christopher.
When I learnt from whom it came,
I forgave you all the blame,
Musty Christopher;
I could not forgive the praise,
Fusty Christopher.'

This must have been dictated by somewhat the same feeling that led the Greek orator, on hearing himself applauded by the rabble, to turn to a candid friend and ask whether he had said anything foolish. Thackeray, too, in one memorable instance, made a very fitting and amusing retort upon his critic. The 'Times' had reviewed in highly offensive language his Christmas story, 'The Kickleburys on the Rhine,' stigmatizing it as a pot-boiler of the meanest order; and the critic had thus characterized the class of work to which it was assigned, — 'For the most part bearing the stamp of their origin in the vacuity of the writer's exchequer rather than in the fulness of his genius, they suggest by their feeble flavour the rinsings of a void brain after the more important concoctions of the expired year.' In reply to this 'hurticle,' as Thackeray might well have called it, he prefixed to the second edition of his tale 'An Essay on Thunder and Small Beer,' in which he bantered 'Jupiter Jeames' on his style, his 'hoighth of foine language entoirely,' his pompous Latinity, and so on, until poor 'Jupiter Jeames' must have felt like hiding his diminished head — except that it was already snugly hidden under the safe cloak of anonymity.

But the aggrieved author is not always so happy in his method of rejoinder. Less in consonance with the original offense is the resort to fire-arms, rather than to ink, as a mode of retaliation. Jeffrey's scathing and, in truth, offensively personal review of Moore's 'Epistles, Odes, and other Poems' elicited a chal-

lenge from the irascible little Irishman. Jeffrey, who chanced then to be in London, accepted it, and the combatants met at Chalk Farm in the early morning of August 12, 1806. The issue of the affair furnished the town with food for merriment for weeks to come. 'What a beautiful morning it is!' remarked the Scotchman to the Irishman. 'Yes,' was the reply, 'a morning made for better purposes'; to which the other breathed a sigh of assent. After further pleasant chat during the loading of the pistols, the duellists took their places and were about to fire, when the watchful providence that has been known to intervene on other similar occasions stayed the hands uplifted for mutual bloodshed. Policemen from Bow Street burst through the hedge and took the combatants into custody. This well-timed interruption, together with the finding of Jeffrey's pistol to be bulletless—an item that soon transformed and amplified itself into the report that neither pistol was loaded — afterward prompted Byron's sarcastic allusion, in his 'English Bards and Scotch Reviewers,' to 'Little's leadless pistol.' This in turn nearly caused a duel between Moore and Byron, but led in the end to their acquaintance and friendship. Meanwhile Jeffrey and Moore had met at a friend's house, the Scotchman had pacified the Irishman by graciously admitting the exceptionable nature of parts of the offending review, and the upshot of it all was a firm and fast friendship between the two from that day forward. All's well that ends well. Similarly, the merciless judgment passed by Jeffrey on Byron's 'Juvenile Poems' opened the way ultimately to a noble friendship between poet and critic. It is conjectured, and not without plausibility, that had it not been for the dissipated young lord's early flagellation at Jeffrey's hands he might never have aroused himself to such worthy exertion as gave to the world his subsequent better poems. We certainly should never have seen the 'English Bards' had it not been for the Scotch reviewer. Pleasing to note is the latter's handsome tribute to the merits of Byron's greater works — so strikingly in contrast with the persistent persecution of Keats by the Blackwood critic. 'None but a great soul dared hazard it,' declared Byron in generous admiration; 'a little scribbler would have gone on cavilling to the end of the chapter.'

These and similar instances of retort, especially where the disputants remember that they are gentlemen before they are writers, diversify and enliven the pages of literary history. But most often the critic has the first, last, and only word in the matter, however much one might like to hear the other side. Macaulay, for example, cuts to pieces poor Robert Montgomery until the reader of his critique is fairly driven to side with the luckless poet. 'We have no enmity to Mr. Robert Montgomery,' declares the critic, and the reader at once knows this to be the prelude to a merciless onslaught on Mr. Robert. Finding here and there in his poems reminders of earlier poets, Macaulay accuses him unsparingly of plagiarism. The whole arraignment serves, and was perhaps (though half-unconsciously) meant to serve, as an opportunity to display the critic's remarkable powers of memory and his breadth of reading. The accusation of plagiarism, of 'very coolly appropriating' this and that and the other, is hardly made good. The reviewer's parting stab is intended to give Mr. Montgomery his quietus. After noticing in no admiring terms the poem entitled 'Satan,' Macaulay offers this bit of counsel,—'We would seriously advise Mr. Montgomery to omit, or alter, about a hundred lines in different parts of this large volume, and to republish it under the name of "Gabriel."' And at the very end he says, 'If our remarks give pain to Mr. Robert Montgomery, we are sorry for it,' with a few more equally comforting words. Montgomery's poems cannot now be said to be in everybody's mouth, but it would be rash to attribute their obscurity to Macaulay's wild and wanton rhetoric in the 'Edinburgh Review.'

After a dose of early nineteenth-century book-reviews, one may well feel inclined to say with the elder Disraeli, 'That undue severity of criticism which diminishes the number of good authors is a greater calamity than even that mawkish panegyric which may invite indifferent ones.' A worthless book soon dies, but any unjust censure that checks the production of good ones is regrettable. Jeffrey himself in later life admitted that he had erred on the side of severity. 'A certain tone of exaggeration,' he says in retracting some of his strictures on Burns, 'is incident, we fear, to the sort of writing in which we are engaged. Reckoning a little too much on the dulness of our readers, we are often unconsciously led to overstate our sentiments in order to make them understood; and when a little controversial warmth is added to a little love of effect, an excess of colouring is apt to steal over the canvas, which ultimately offends no eye so much as our own.' In the preface to his collected essays Jeffrey further acknowledges that he has said 'petulant and provoking things' of Southey, and that he has often spoken 'rather too bitterly and confidently of the faults' of Wordsworth. Still he adheres substantially to his early opinions, and claims credit for making prominent in all his discussions the moral worth or worthlessness of

the book reviewed. Good morals and good literature, he holds, go together.

Turning from these now half-forgotten critical writings of a century ago, the curious reader of them cannot but retain a sense of the earnestness and zeal animating their better pages, and of the more than respectable learning and ability they often display. Something of this seriousness of purpose might profitably be cultivated by present-day critics. A review that rivals or perhaps eclipses in interest and learning the work reviewed, or at least that supplements it with matter of real worth, is always a pleasant thing to read, but how rarely met with in the hasty book-notices of today! One fault of the early reviewers will of course be committed by their successors as long as these successors are fallible,— the fault of unintentionally slighting genius and exalting its opposite. But that these past appraisers of literature furnish, by their errors both of omission and of commission, no less than by their excellences, some measure of instruction for present guidance, and for present caution, is not to be disputed.

PERCY F. BICKNELL.

COMMUNICATION.

A POINT IN PUBLISHING ETHICS.

(To the Editor of THE DIAL.)

The great magazines of the country appeal to a wide circle of readers, many of them being regular subscribers and many being regular buyers from the news-stands. These make up the clientèle of the magazines and determine their success. Is it just, then, to this large body of regular readers for the publishers to issue in bookform an important serial before the last two or three instalments appear in the magazine? The reason for the early publication is obvious: it means money in the pocket of the publishing company, and that is perhaps the main object the company has in view. But, again, is it just to the magazine's regular supporters? Doubtless there are those who become so absorbed in a story that they are willing to purchase it in bookform to get the final chapters a little earlier, yet they are probably only a small proportion of the whole number of readers. Most of those who buy the book, it is safe to say, have not read the monthly instalments. Is it just to cater in so marked a degree to this class while the regular subscribers are asked to wait? Would there not be quite as many buyers of the book, if it were published after its completion in the magazine? In this age of commercialism, it is perhaps too much to expect that the publishing companies will worry themselves over such questions of ethics. And yet it is an injustice to their great body of supporters that they could and should avoid.

S. E. BRADSHAW.

Greenville, S. C., April 5, 1905.

The New Books.

THE REMINISCENCES OF A DIPLOMATIST.*

The life of Mr. Andrew D. White has been remarkably full of incident and rich in opportunity. As professor in the University of Michigan, president of Cornell University, minister plenipotentiary to Russia, minister and ambassador to Germany, and president of the American delegation at the Peace Conference of The Hague, he has rendered distinguished services to his country for which he will be held in grateful remembrance. For more than fifty years he has enjoyed the acquaintance and the friendship of many of the most prominent scholars and statesmen of the time. Not the least, therefore, of the services for which we are indebted to him is the record that he has now given us of the observations and experiences of half a century. Much of this matter has appeared, in an abridged form, in 'The Century Magazine' in the last two years; but a great deal has never before seen the light.

Mr. White divides his work under the following convenient heads: Environment and Education; Political Life; As University Professor; As University President; In the Diplomatic Service; Sundry Journeys and Experiences; Miscellaneous Recollections; Religious Development. Some slight overlapping was of course inevitable; yet it is far better so, for each group of experiences and reflections thus stands out by itself, a distinct unit, yet linked by means of unobtrusive cross-references to other related groups. In arrangement the work is a model. By his skill in the selection of material, and by his admirably lucid and even style, the author has made every page intensely interesting.

Born in a prosperous little village of Central New York in 1832, Mr. White enjoyed the advantages of a happy, wholesome life to which both poverty and riches were alike strangers. The glimpses he gives us of the futile educational methods of those days remind us of the vast changes that have taken place in half a century. 'Gerund-grinding' — against which he is very bitter — has not, it is too true, entirely disappeared; but the lecture system has been introduced (largely through Mr. White's example), and the study of the modern languages and literatures and of pure science is now generally on an equal footing with that of the Greek and Roman classics. Going abroad in the summer of 1853, Mr. White lived first in Paris, hearing lectures at the Sorbonne and the Collège de France; later, as attaché of the American legation, in St. Petersburg; and lastly

* AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF ANDREW DICKSON WHITE. In two volumes. With portraits. New York: The Century Co.

in Berlin, where he heard Lepsius, the Egyptologist, Boeckh on Grecian history, Karl Ritter on physical geography, von Raumer on Italian history, and Hirsch on modern history. Ranke he pictures as having

'A habit of becoming so absorbed in his subject, as to slide down in his chair, hold his finger up toward the ceiling, and then, with his eye fastened on the tip of it, to go mumbling through a kind of rhapsody, which most of my German fellow-students confessed they could not understand. It was a comical sight: half a dozen students crowding around his desk, listening as priests might listen to the sibyl on her tripod, the other students being scattered through the room in various stages of discouragement.'

Similar forgetfulness of the needs of one's auditors, though perhaps not in so extreme a form, is not unknown in some of our universities even to-day.

In politics Mr. White began life — in 1840, of course — as a Whig. Most entertaining are his recollections of the building of log cabins with the latch-string hanging out, the barrels of hard cider, the raccoon skins, the balls kept 'a-rolling on,' the screaming eagles and crowing cocks of a campaign fitly characterized as 'an apotheosis of tom-foolery.' With the campaign of 1844 the slavery question loomed up in politics. Concerning Henry Clay and the slave problem, Mr. White says:

'How blind we all were! Henry Clay, a Kentucky slave-holder, would have saved us. Infinitely better than the violent solutions proposed to us was his large statesmanlike plan of purchasing the slave children as they were born and setting them free. Without bloodshed, and at cost of the merest nothing as compared to the cost of the Civil War, he would thus have solved the problem; but it was not so to be. The guilt of the nation was not to be so cheaply atoned for.'

The defeat of Frémont in 1856, Mr. White thinks, was providential. Had the great struggle been precipitated then, the outcome might have been far different. Moreover, Mr. White fully believes in the sincerity of President Buchanan and his associates, who 'honestly and patriotically shrank' from the horrible prospect of civil war and disunion.

The importance of the work done before and during the Civil War by Mr. White and other teachers and public speakers is too often overlooked and too easily underestimated. He sought ever to spread intelligence of the demoralizing effects of slavery; to aid in training up 'a new race of young men who should understand our own time and its problems in the light of history.' His main work was done in his well-filled lecture room at Ann Arbor, where his discussions of the growth and decay of feudalism and of the serf system could not fail to throw much light on the tendencies of slavery. In a visit to Europe in the fall of 1863, he helped in the work, which had then become extremely important, of increasing the numbers of those friendly to the Union cause and opposed to European intervention, and of procuring takers for the new national bonds.

In commenting upon the more recent events of our political life, Mr. White more than once speaks of what is, in his opinion, 'the worst evil in American public life, — that facility for unlimited slander, of which the first result is to degrade our public men, and the second result is to rob the press of that confidence among thinking people, and that power for good and against evil which it really ought to exercise.' An interesting illustration of this is the popular fiction, long held, that the first battle of Bull Run was lost because General McDowell was drunk. At a banquet in 1882, Mr. White learned from General McDowell himself that he had been, throughout his military career, a total abstainer!

Another valuable criticism concerns our political conventions, in which the principal part is now at times played by spectators, and which in consequence is subject, at such times, to mob rule. It is indeed 'a monstrous abuse.'

Twenty years of Mr. White's life, from 1865 to 1885, were given to the work of helping to found, and of administering, Cornell University. No chapter in the history of American education is more interesting, and perhaps none is more important, than this; not so much because of the wonderful growth of Cornell as because of the instructive lessons to be learned by educators and philanthropists from its early history. The difficulties with which Mr. Cornell and Mr. White had to contend were enormous: lack of available means, more students than could be handled, some of whom were grieved because they could not earn their own living in the university, above all, the most violent and persistent opposition from sectarian institutions and presses. So wisely, however, did they lay the foundations of the university, that no important deviation from their policy has ever been made. The career of usefulness that the university has already had is the best answer to the critics — and the slanderers — of its early days.

About half of the book is devoted to the author's diplomatic experiences and to the observations and reflections incident to his diplomatic life. The public has already been able to form some idea of the immense importance of these memoirs in the light they throw upon the actions and characters of the great protagonists of recent European history — among them Lord John Russell, Lord Pauncefote, Thiers, De Lesseps, Cavour, Bismarck, Frederick III., William II., Münster, Von Bülow, Nicholas II., Pobedonostzeff, De Witte, Von

Plehve, Makharoff, Franz Josef; and no less important in their way are the impressions he records of Tolstoi, Auerbach, Villari, Marco Minghetti, Freeman, Bishop Creighton, Sir Henry Maine, Lord Acton, Holman Hunt, and many others.

Of the chapters that have to do with European statesmen, the most important, probably, are those dealing with Bismarck and William II., which have already, in substance, appeared in 'The Century.' Especially noteworthy is Mr. White's high opinion of the character and ability of the German Emperor. The effect of this contribution to our knowledge of William II., his environment, his aims, and his ambitions, must be to increase greatly that respect which most Americans already have for him, and to strengthen the tie that binds America, already so largely Teutonic in her citizenship, to the Continental mother-nation.

The chapter on Tolstoi does not increase our admiration for the great Russian, but probably voices the opinion that will ultimately be widely if not generally held. Mr. White's explanation of Tolstoi's narrowness of view is illuminating.

'Of all distinguished men that I have ever met, Tolstoi seems to me most in need of that enlargement of view and healthful modification of opinion which come from meeting men and comparing views with them in different lands and under different conditions. This need is all the greater because in Russia there is no opportunity to discuss really important questions. . . . The result is that his opinions have been developed without modification by any rational interchange of thought with other men. Under such circumstances any man, no matter how noble or gifted, having given birth to striking ideas, coddles and pets them until they become the full-grown, spoiled children of his brain. He can at last see neither spot nor blemish in them, and comes virtually to believe himself infallible.'

At the same time Mr. White believes Tolstoi to be

'One of the most sincere and devoted men alive, a man of great genius and, at the same time, of very deep sympathy with his fellow-creatures. Out of this character of his come his theories of art and literature; and, despite their faults, they seem to me more profound and far-reaching than any put forth by any other man in our time. . . . His paradoxes will be forgotten; but his devoted life, his noble thoughts, and his lofty ideals will, as centuries roll on, more and more give life and light to the new Russia.'

These extracts are typical of the breadth of view, the sympathy, the candor, the tact that characterize Mr. White's utterances in this book as they have always done throughout his life. Fearless in his condemnation of stupidity, knavery, and quackery of every sort, he is careful, so far as possible, not to mention names where it would give pain to persons now living; as for example, in his references to the famous Fiske will case, the outcome of which shattered one of the dreams of his life, the establishment of a great library at Cornell. Accustomed to dealing with great questions and to taking large views of things, he naturally overlooks the petty, the mean, the narrow, when these are overbalanced by better things; and his new version of the great Apostle's words is a creed of optimism most stimulating to the generation which is to carry on his work.

'I have sought to fight the good fight; I have sought to keep the faith, — faith in a Power in the universe good enough to make truth-seeking wise, and strong enough to make truth-telling effective, — faith in the rise of man rather than in the fall of man, — faith in the gradual evolution and ultimate prevalence of right reason among men.'

CLARK S. NORTHUP.

THE LATEST HISTORY OF AMERICA.*

For several months, historical students have awaited with no small degree of curiosity the appearance of the initial volume of Avery's 'History of the United States,' to comprise in all twelve volumes, with colored illustrations and other novel features. The plan of the work is pretentious, the author's aim being to present in popular form an accurate and scholarly narrative of the whole course of American history, — something that has never yet been successfully attempted.

In the first volume, which deals mainly with the period of discovery and exploration, Dr. Avery pretends to no original investigation. His use of primary authorities seems to be restricted to those easily accessible in translations. Internal evidence, indeed, points to the conclusion that he is not personally familiar with the Spanish language — the chief requisite for research work in this particular field. Even when the primary authorities are easily accessible, the author has not always used them, but has preferred to trust to secondary sources. A close comparison of his account of the third voyage of Columbus with that given by Washington Irving shows how minutely he followed the earlier work. The two accounts are strictly parallel, the sequence of events and the way in which they are related being exactly the same. Variations occur in the expansion of words into phrases and phrases into clauses, with the occasional introduction of descriptive adjectives. For illustration, where Irving speaks simply of the 'Trinity,' Dr. Avery adds the word 'Holy,' following, in this respect, the example set by

* A HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES AND ITS PEOPLE, from the Earliest Records to the Present Time. By Elroy McKendree Avery. (To be completed in twelve volumes.) Volume I. Illustrated in color, etc. Cleveland: The Burrows Brothers Co.

Justin Winsor, who similarly depended far more upon secondary authorities than is usually supposed.

Nevertheless, in a general way, as we conclude from volume I., Dr. Avery is fully abreast of modern scholarship. By means of an exhaustive study of the best secondary authorities, he has made himself thoroughly conversant with the great problems in American history. On controverted points he has carefully weighed the evidence; and, in the majority of cases, has come to incline to the sounder opinion. This is notable in the matter of Amerigo Vespucius, where he has, most surprisingly, managed to steer clear of John Fiske's vagaries. Sometimes, however, he hesitates, — as in his account of Sebastian Cabot, — scarcely knowing which side to take. To his notion, evidently, the conflicting decisions seem pretty evenly balanced. As a result, the reader is left in doubt whether or not Sebastian Cabot was the leading spirit in the voyage of 1496-7. Dr. Avery seems to think he was; but the concensus of historical opinion points decidedly the other way. This wavering attitude, so vexatious to a critical reader, is another indication that the author has not himself investigated the sources.

Of really serious errors in the book, there are none. Minor discrepancies occur once in a while, as in the statement that Sir Francis Drake was the second European after Magellan to cross the Pacific Ocean. This is a repetition of Fiske. As a matter of fact, several Spaniards, in the interval between 1521 and 1578, had ventured there. Under certain circumstances, omissions of important truths might well be counted as errors. Dr. Avery fails to remark that Sebastian Cabot's individual title to fame rests, not upon any share, self-attributed, in the voyages of his father, but upon his organization of the first English trading company, — a greater feat because of its far-reaching consequences. Furthermore, the attention of the reader has not been called to the rather unsatisfactory character of the only evidence we possess for the De Gourgues expedition. On these two occasions, Dr. Avery has not made the best possible use even of the secondary material; for Professor F. H. Hodder pointed out Sebastian Cabot's real contribution to history several years ago, in an article in THE DIAL, and Mr. John G. Shea, to whom Dr. Avery is elsewhere much indebted, has, in his critical notes on Charlevoix, impeached the reliability of the purely French accounts of De Gourgues, — that is, he has, from the silence of Spanish annals, seriously questioned whether the Frenchmen, massacred by Menendez, were ever avenged in the manner cited by Parkman and acquiesced in by Dr. Avery.

The first two chapters of the book, which are in their nature introductory, exhibit the same tantalizing dependence upon the opinions of particular individuals. Points in geology, not yet fully determined, are narrated with certainty; while the theories urged respecting the age of man are peculiar to Professor G. F. Wright, who revised the second chapter. As the leading geologists and palæontologists have persistently refused to accept them, it is unwise to embody them in a popular work. The twenty-second chapter is a first-rate general account of the Aborigines; and here Dr. Avery is very fortunate in having secured the co-operation of such an able Indian scholar as Mr. James Mooney.

The great weakness of the book lies in the absence of page references; and this criticism is made with all due regard to the avowed purpose of the author. It is true that lengthy notes often impede progress, and break, as it were, the continuity of the narrative. Nevertheless, some intimation of the sources of the book ought to be given. It is not enough to have at the end a fairly complete bibliography; the popular reader is not likely to make much use of it, and for the critical reader it is not sufficient. Exceptions might also be taken to the scanty use of quotation marks. The omission is intentional, yet hardly to be commended. Even to-day, the classical knowledge of the ordinary person is not of very wide range, especially in the realm of poetry; and, as Dr. Avery has a personal weakness for well-turned phrases, poetical catch-words, and flowery expressions, it is not presumed that the popular mind will always be able to make a distinction between quoted but uncredited poetry and original composition.

The illustrative material is a noticeable feature of the entire book, and, with the possible exception of the imaginary cuts, which are likely to be misleading because they often represent men of whom no portrait is known to exist, is worthy of unstinted praise. The pictures of objects, especially in the second chapter, are interesting and instructive. The maps throughout are well-selected and seem to us of unusual excellence, — clear, well-defined, and accurate.

Dr. Avery's style of writing is smooth and flowing; but it lacks the literary finish of Prescott, the elegant ease of Irving, and the wearing qualities of Fiske. It abounds in hackneyed phrases, indirect statements, and metaphors that are too often distracting. In short, it is altogether too flowery either for a permanent classic or for a serious piece of historical work. Such traits may, however, commend themselves to the general reader for whom the

book was originally intended. Disregarding a faint touch of pedantry here and there, we may say in conclusion that the good points in the book far outnumber the bad, and augur well for the series. They show an extensive reading, and, withal, a most careful and judicious selection of secondary material. Admittedly, the book is a remarkable achievement for an untrained historian. It is something we have wanted for a long time; and, if the succeeding volumes carry out the design of the first or improve upon it, it is to be hoped that the erroneous ideas respecting many phases of American history, which have been so assiduously fostered and popularized by some of our best-known writers, will eventually be eradicated.

ANNA HELOISE ABEL.

SOME RECENT BOOKS IN ECONOMICS.*

Our steady and increasing interest in economic problems has lately produced several valuable results. There has been a growing disposition on the part of our best writers to produce clear and systematic monographs on special topics, designed not simply for the classroom but for the instruction of a more and more appreciative circle of serious and thoughtful readers. This has done much to improve the exposition and to make more practical the subject-matter of the academic studies of industrial phenomena. Continuous discussion, by rendering obsolete portions of the more recent works on economic topics, has compelled the revision of theory and the re-classification of data in order to prevent work from being hopelessly behind the times. Conversely, the greater interest of academic thinkers in practical problems has led journalists and men of affairs to gather their scattered writings into permanent form, and thereby to render them more available to those who had at once less opportunity for the first-hand study of events and more time for analysis. The three volumes before us represent both of these hopeful tendencies, two of them being the work of known theorists, the other of a prolific publicist and practical student of finance.

The past two years have seen notable additions to the literature of Money and Banking. Not to mention an output of fugitive writings fully up to the average in quality, the appearance of four or five weighty and serious productions has marked the period as one of unusual importance in the history of this branch of economic writing. Professor Kinley's 'Study of the Theory of the Medium of Exchange' is a welcome addition to an honorable list, and the same cordial greeting will doubtless be extended to one or two other books, by authors of standing, now known to be well toward completion. All told, the scientific theory of money has profited greatly from the attention focussed upon it during the two Bryan campaigns; and has profited again from the cessation of the contest and the opportunity thereby gained for sober and more unbiased thought.

Professor Kinley's work is a volume of some 415 duodecimo pages, divided into seventeen chapters. These follow the conventional grouping of topics, and hence need no enumeration. They fall, in general, into three classes. The first includes Chapters I. and II., which deal with the origin and idea of money; the second, Chapters III. to XV. inclusive, on the various phases of metallic money and its problems; and the third, Chapters XVI. and XVII., on convertible and inconvertible paper money. The technical reader is inclined to wish that the first and third of these divisions had been omitted, — the first because of the more or less conjectural and unessential character of the data on which such discussions must rest, the third because of the need for more extended discussion than a chapter or two can afford. But what is thus a defect to the specialist will be a merit in the eyes of the general observer, who may even feel that for his purpose the book might well go further and treat the subject of Credit and Banking, which the author reserves to another volume. Taking the central portion of the book, there will be found relatively little to quarrel with and much to commend. While the treatment necessarily follows beaten paths, it adds its fair share of new thought and detailed analysis to problems already much hammered upon.

Probably the most useful bit of originality in the book is the consistent application of the notion of marginal values to the general value of-money question, and indeed to all problems throughout the treatment where special application of value-theory is requisite. In this respect the book is a marked advance over some recent work which seems to be based upon no consistent doctrine of value. The author's conclusions, however, seldom depart from those recognized as orthodox, though he is distinctly fair to both sides of debated matters. Thus, bimetallism is adjudged inadequate in theory, though it 'would undeniably offer some advantages'; irredeemable paper currency, on the

* MONEY. A Study of the Theory of the Medium of Exchange. By David Kinley. New York: The Macmillan Co.

WALL STREET AND THE COUNTRY. A Study of Recent Financial Tendencies. By Charles A. Conant. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH. By Thomas Nixon Carver. New York: The Macmillan Co.

whole, is not safely to be meddled with, though its issue may result in 'fiscal advantage' — 'dearly bought,' however, 'by the community,' — and a tabular standard of value would 'be serviceable' in certain cases, though only a 'rough-and-ready method of returning the same amount of physical efficiency.' Professor Kinley has doubtless done wisely in omitting most of the familiar outlines of American currency history which usually appear in works on money.

Probably the chapters to which the theorist will turn with most interest are those which deal with the 'quantity theory' and the effect of credit on prices. This book nominally rejects both the stereotyped doctrine of the quantity of money as fixing its value, and the recent analyses put forward in rivalry with that theory. The stand taken is that 'the value of money, as it emerges from any set of exchanges is . . . the resultant of a complex group of forces,' and after careful enumeration of these forces the conclusion is reached that 'the attempt to establish a relation of simple proportion between the quantity of money and its value' is futile. 'The value of money,' in short, 'has some relation to the quantity,' but 'is not proportional to the quantity excepting in the case of inconvertible paper,' and even then only subject to some limitation. This (except for the inconvertible paper) is certainly a sound and wise view of the matter; and, we think, is substantially the view now taken by all those who consider the money question in an unbiased way, without seeking weapons with which to belabor others. Unfortunately, like most statements of theory which hold only to acknowledged truth, it does not take us very far; and, indeed, the most serious criticism upon Professor Kinley's whole treatment is that it leaves many important practical questions without definite conclusion. A similar eclectic outcome is reached in the chapter on credit and its influence upon the price level. The author adheres neither to the school which determines the price level without reference to money, nor to that which regards its increased demand due to credit identical in effect with the increased demand due to money. 'Credit is properly *one* of the determinants of the price level,' but *only* one. The effect of credit on prices depends on the completeness of the cancellation of indebtedness. This theory rests upon the definition that exchanges effected by credit mechanism represent essentially 'a return to barter by representative transfers of goods rather than by physical transfers.' So far as such a return avoids the necessity for the use of money, it sets free a certain amount of coin for use in cash payments or as reserves, and this money, — practically increasing the stock available for use in money-exchanges, — exerts whatever influence upon the price level can properly be attributed to a change in the quantity of money. In short, a rearrangement of marginal valuations is necessitated. Granting the author's assumptions, this view seems a distinctly reasonable explanation of the phenomena of credit, and is a welcome relief from recent talk about credit as identical with confidence, and from definitions of credit as a 'short sale of money.'

Without going further into the details of this book, it may be briefly appreciated as a compact and concise setting forth of monetary theory, ornamented with little in the way of allusion or history, and illustrated scantily, but based upon careful study of the recent as well as the older works on the subject. The originality of the book does not lie in newness of material, but in method of treatment, and the conclusions are throughout eclectic. It should prove a useful volume both for the class room and for popular circulation.

Mr. Conant's work on 'Wall Street and the Country' is confessedly an apology for the 'financial interests,' and an effort to demonstrate the latent harmony between the promoters and financiers of New York and the plain citizens throughout the land. With this object in view, the book aims to 'set forth in some degree . . . the dangers of proceeding too rashly in extending the area of Federal intervention, . . . and in fettering that freedom of action and initative which has been one of the essential causes of our national progress.' Six essays are included in the volume, and of these the first three and the last serve the main end, the fourth and the fifth being more general in character. Probably the most interesting and informing essay of the set is the one on 'The Future of Undigested Securities'; and Mr. Conant has done rightly in giving it first place. The author believes that the sufferings inflicted upon the public through the over-capitalization and inflation of recent corporate enterprises are to be attributed largely to public gullibility and only in part to the promoters. Recalling the unfortunate experiences of the early days of joint-stock companies, he points out that present conditions are analogous to the older experience, and suggests that what is needed is not new legislation, but 'to apply to industrial trusts . . . the lesson so well learned in the school of experience in railroading and banking.' The stronger and better organized of the new corporations will stand the test to which they are now being subjected, while the others will share the fate of our wildcat banks of the ante-bellum days. In his chapter on 'The Trusts and the Public,' Mr. Conant finds

that the dangers of government regulation far overtop those of oppression and abuse by the mammoth corporations. 'Intelligent discussion' he welcomes, and suggests that 'within the states corporation laws can probably be improved in many cases in the interest of the investor.' But to the consumer he has little to say except that 'in the nation, perhaps, some simple laws might be enacted for the protection of the consumer without disturbing the rights of the shareholder.' A lengthy elaboration of the classical economic argument for speculation is given in the essay on 'The Function of the Stock and Produce Exchanges.' This, like the other essays, is chiefly a defense of existing methods of financial manipulation, and a gentle effort to obscure some of the more repulsive aspects of modern finance. 'The Economic Progress of the Century' is different in tone from the other essays. It is a review of some of the economic factors which have contributed to recent industrial advance, and seems to have less of the character of a special plea than its companion pieces. Perhaps no higher compliment could be paid this essay than to say that it is somewhat in the style of the late David A. Wells's 'Recent Economic Changes.'

Mr. Conant's method, — and, it is not unfair to add, somewhat of his special bias, — may be seen to good advantage in the paper on 'A Gold Standard for China.' Admirably clear is this little monograph in its re-statement of the familiar reasons why Western producers would be benefited by the adoption of a stable money by China, as well as in its explanation of the modes by which the costly and difficult undertaking must be carried through. What Mr. Conant neglects to lay stress upon, however, is the special interests behind our apparent display of national altruism and good feeling in pushing the plan forward. The 'Gold Standard for China' turns out to be a gold standard with a silver circulation, yet there is nowhere a clear recognition of the fact that our silver product is now chiefly controlled by a single interest, very powerful at Washington, and that the adoption of the project would mean a great increase in the demand for this metal and consequently an increase in its price. Our experience in getting silver for the Philippines furnishes an interesting illustration of the effects that would flow from such an operation, and of the profits that would swell certain favored pockets.

On the whole, Mr. Conant's little book is useful and interesting, if read with due care and discretion. Its best feature is the clear depiction of many current conditions on which the general reader has scant opportunity to inform himself; its worst, the *ex parte* character already referred to, and the failure to bring into relief important facts which might materially change the opinion of the reader if known.

Professor Carver's book on 'The Distribution of Wealth' is a discussion of the abstract principles upon which the product of industry is divided. It had been anticipated by some as a book that would break new ground, and by others as a sharp critical review of the distribution controversy that began some fifteen years or more ago. The author evidently regards his own work as a bit of hard reading, for he 'hopes that the reader who takes up the volume will do so with the understanding that economics is a science rather than a branch of polite literature.' By way of fitting it for use as a text, collateral reading in the standard authors on economic theory is suggested at the end of each chapter.

None of the expectations concerning 'The Distribution of Wealth' seem to be justified. Quite sound and classical (in the modern sense of that term), for the most part, there is little or none of the critical review of recent theory already referred to, and we are glad to say that we cannot accept Professor Carver's foreboding of difficulty in reading the volume. On the contrary, there are numerous places where condensation might be resorted to without at all rendering the treatment too abstruse or difficult to follow. The book is in the main a clear and careful re-statement of the prevalent ideas on the theory of distribution as now accepted. The formal division of the treatment follows conventional lines with chapters on Value, Diminishing Returns, Forms of Wealth, Wages, Rent, Interest, and Profits. In the chapter on Interest, the point of view accepted by the author is developed along typical lines. Interest, says Professor Carver, is 'the income which capital returns to its owner, whether he lends it or employs it himself in his business.' It is the surplus earning over and above the amount needed to replace losses and repair wear-and-tear. Capital is enabled to earn such an income simply because its material forms are useful, and this essentially justifies the 'productivity' theory precisely as a similar fact in the case of labor accounts for and measures the productiveness of that economic agent. Producers' goods make up the significant categories of capital, and these are subject to a law of marginal productivity which dictates the proportion in which they will be combined with land and labor in productive processes. But any account of the productiveness of capital, — or, in other words, any theory of interest, — must take account of the supply of the agent as well as of the demand for it. Demand is fully explained by the doctrine of marginal productivity, but not so of

supply. Such supply is controlled by two factors — the cost of producing the capital and the necessity of waiting for a more or less slow return. The dislike of such waiting gives rise to the payment called interest. This waiting or saving is, in final analysis, the placing of capital in productive forms, as machinery, etc. Such saving does not, always and everywhere, involve sacrifice, but the saving of enough capital to carry on industry does do so. Hence the amount of interest paid does not correspond to a general discounting of future consumption, but to a marginal sacrifice or discounting. An equilibrium between demand for and supply of capital is arrived at when the purchaser's (borrower's) demand for different forms of capital gives them a value just equal to their marginal cost of production. Land seems to yield interest on principles precisely similar, yet the indestructible elements involved are such as to warrant a separate theory of rent. Capital varies much in its durability, and different countries and ages vary widely in the strength of the saving spirit, and hence in the marginal sacrifice of abstinence. It is conceivable that interest might disappear, owing to a decline in such marginal sacrifice to zero; but no such result is likely to occur. The 'justice' of interest is a question of political expediency, and on that basis may be upheld, since without it capital would be scarcer and what there was would be less ably managed.

This specimen of the mode of reasoning employed in 'The Distribution of Wealth' is representative. A similar plan is pursued in the other sections, and generally the application of the doctrine of marginal sacrifices figures throughout as the leading principle. Yet there is everywhere apparent an effort to keep the valuable elements in conflicting doctrines new and old, and to harmonize them where possible. The book is moderate in tone and in conclusions. Some critics of Professor Carver have accused him of 'circuity' in treatment. It would not be worth while to recall the shadowy refinements upon which this charge must be based. The subject itself is one in which certain assumptions must be made, and to these the reasoning naturally and unavoidably returns. Only by eliminating the whole theory of distribution, — as suggested by one critic, — will such a 'danger' be avoided. Professor Carver has furnished a sensible and readable summary of theory on an abstract phase of economics, — a phase, too, that is lately falling into disrepute. It should do something to improve the status of this field of study. We note in conclusion that the proofs of the book have been carefully read, but that some of its mechanical features are not the publishers' best. In the copy that has fallen under our eye, one 'form' (16 pages) has been omitted; and there are other serious imperfections.

H. Parker Willis.

Memoirs of a Traveller and Orientalist.*

M. Arminius Vambéry, already well known through former publications, some concerned with interesting public events in his career and some more intimately personal, has gathered into two volumes a number of the details, both public and personal, not included in his previous works, and has given to the book the double title of 'The Story of My Struggles: The Memoirs of Arminius Vambéry.' His purpose is stated quite frankly, and the book may be taken as supplementing all that he has written not avowedly scientific in its nature. Where his earlier books have exhausted his reminiscences, as in the case of those describing the wonderful journey that he made into Central Asia in the disguise of a dervish, the mention here is merely passing and for the purpose of setting the event in its due chronological place. In other respects, particularly in his recollections of his earlier years, and in specifying his services to the cause of Great Britain in Asia, the treatment is remarkably full.

It is in this latter respect that the interest of the narrative will be found to reside chiefly. M. Vambéry is an extraordinary example of what one man may accomplish by writing to the newspapers, — an art and practice generally unknown in the United States, greatly to the country's loss. It is no exaggeration whatever to say that M. Vambéry's letters to the London 'Times' have played no small part in changing the map of the world. He returned from his expedition in Central Asia with an amount of knowledge concerning those parts exceeding that of any other European. He had acquired perfect command of the Turkish language and literature, and with this a surprising fund of information about the government and politics of the Ottoman empire. Persia, too, was an open book to him, and his history of Bokhara is the standard work on that little understood people after many years. Adding his special means of information through an active correspondence with public men in the Orient, and, most amazing of all, something resembling intimacy with the reigning Sultan, and it will be seen how valuable his letters

* The Story of My Struggles. The Memoirs of Arminius Vambéry. By himself. In two volumes. With portraits. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

might become, once he had firmly committed himself to the cause of Great Britain as the one civilizing and enlightening agent of that portion of the world, his attitude as a freedom-loving Hungarian giving him a complementary hatred for Russia and her methods.

Born a Jew, M. Vambéry's account of his boyhood and youth sets forth the bitterness of the prejudice against that remarkable race in Hungary and throughout the Austrian empire, — a prejudice hardly yet removed in his individual case, and then only from his countrymen having learned of the esteem in which he is held by the world outside. It also exemplifies the loyalty of the Jew to his brethren, whereby the widow's son in the depths of poverty was freely accorded, through the years of his education, such aid as was possible from those only less poor than himself. After the customary training of the orthodox son of Israel in the Scriptures and their commentaries, including an amount of learning by rote that must have had some effect in developing his extraordinary memory, his schooling fell into the hands of the Roman Catholic priests. The result was to leave him a pronounced skeptic in all that pertains to revealed religion, and the following passage indicates his subsequent attitude:

'As will appear from the following pages of this work, it was for the most part religion, the product of divine inspiration and the supposed means for ennobling and raising mankind, which made me feel the baseness of humanity most acutely; and from my cradle to my old age, in Europe as well as in Asia, among those of the highest culture as well as amid the crudest barbarism, I have found fanaticism and narrow-mindedness, malice and injustice, emanating mostly from the religious people, and always on behalf of religion!'

Considered in the light of his real attainments and solid contributions to the world's knowledge of its people and their spoken tongues, M. Vambéry's apologies for his lack of a thorough grounding in the humanities sound strange, and are likely to provoke the inquiry whether more learning of the ascertained sort would not have left him less able to make original contributions to the general store. It is made clear that he hit upon Turkish as the field in which to exhibit his talents for research because of its kinship to Hungarian; and when he had all that Europe could give him, in his state of almost complete destitution, he embarked upon the journey to Constantinople which colored the rest of his life. There he set about learning the cultivated speech and literature, until he found himself, within a comparatively short time, generally accorded the position of an 'Effendi,' — that is, a fully accredited Turk. His interest in the beginnings of the language led him into his expedition to the former home of the Othmans, where he had to pass for months in his artificial character as a true believer. His recital of his physical sufferings at this time must excite sympathy from every reader, while his mental tortures were still more acute.

One anecdote illustrating oriental shrewdness is certainly worth giving, the occurrence taking place while M. Vambéry was at Erzeroum as the guest of Hussein Daim Pasha.

'One day the Pasha lost a valuable diamond ring, and as he had not been out of the house one might justly suppose that the ring would be found, unless one of the numerous servants of the establishment had made away with it. As all investigations were fruitless, Hidayet Effendi sent for a celebrated wonder-working Sheikh, who squatted down in the middle of the great entrance hall, where all the servants were assembled. I impatiently waited the issue of events. At last the Sheikh, sitting cross-legged, produced from under his mantle a black cock, and holding it in his lap he invited all the servants, each in turn, to come up to him, stroke the cock softly, and straightway put his hand into his pocket; then, said the Sheikh, the cock, without any more ado, will declare who is the thief by crowing. When all the servants had passed in turn before the Sheikh, and touched the cock, he told them all to hold out their hands. All hands were black, with the exception of one, which had remained white, and whose owner was at once designated as the thief. The cock had been blackened all over with coal dust, and as the thief, fearing detection, had avoided touching him, his hand had remained white, and consequently his guilt was declared. The servant received his punishment, and the Sheikh his reward.'

The autobiographer himself is occasionally lost in surprise at his own advancement, and the reader will share the feeling with him more than once. It is only a chapter or two from the scene just depicted, when he writes of his stay at Lord Houghton's country seat, after he had been invited to England for the purpose of lecturing and attending to the publication of his first book, the account running thus:

'During one visit there I made the acquaintance of such celebrities as Lord Lytton, afterwards Viceroy of India; the poet Algernon Swinburne, who used to read to us passages of his yet unpublished poem, "Atalanta in Calydon," over which the slender youth went into ecstasies; and last, but not least, of Burton, just returned from a mission in the North-West of Africa. Burton — later Sir Richard Burton — was to spend his honeymoon under the hospitable roof of the genial Lord Houghton. The company, amongst which Madame Mohl, the wife of the celebrated Orientalist, Jules Mohl, specially attracted my attention, had met here in honor of Burton, the great traveller, and as he was the last to arrive, Lord Houghton planned the following joke: I was to leave the drawing-room before Burton appeared with his young wife, hide behind one of the doors, and at a given sign recite the first "Sura" of the Koran with correct Moslem intonation. I did as arranged. Burton went through every phase of surprise, and jumping up from his seat exclaimed, "That is Vambéry!" although he had never seen or heard me before.'

M. Vambéry's story possesses an engaging

frankness, with an occasional bit of self-depreciation which has always some purpose in view. For instance, he observes that his early training in Hungary was of the kind that prepared him for his experiences in the East, adding,

'The difference between the condition of a poor Jew-boy and a mendicant dervish in central Asia is, after all, not very great. The cravings of hunger are not one whit easier to bear or less irksome in cultured Europe than in the Steppes of Asia, and the mental agony of the little Jew, despised and mocked by the Christian world, is perhaps harder than the constant fear of being found out by fanatical Mohammedans.'

The book is interesting in many ways, as the foregoing extracts show more plainly, perhaps, than any comment makes possible. It sets forth a long, industrious, and honorable career, filled with achievement of no mean order and not yet closed. Being interestingly told, and by one who learned to write in English late in life, there can be no good result from criticizing its style. But it both needs and deserves an index, in addition to the summary of previous works from the same hand which is added as an appendix.

WALLACE RICE.

CHARITY ADMINISTRATION AT HOME AND ABROAD.*

In a substantial volume of seven hundred closely-printed pages, Professor Charles R. Henderson has brought together a valuable series of papers on the administration of public and private charity in the principal countries of the world. For thirty years, as the preface states, he has been engaged in collecting materials for this *magnum opus*, with the assistance of students and other friends. As the inquiry extended beyond mere statutes and forms of organization to the actual workings of the systems of poor-relief in various countries, the collection of information was a formidable task. Professor Henderson himself writes of Germany, Switzerland, Sweden and Norway, Italy, Scotland, Canada, and (with the collaboration of Professor E. C. Hayes) Austria-Hungary; Dr. Charles A. Ellwood writes of public relief and private charity in England; Professor J. M. Gillette treats of Ireland and Denmark; Dr. O. J. Price of India and Australasia; Professor Romanzo Adams of Holland; Dr. Annie Marion MacLean of France; Mr. Eben Mumford of Belgium; and Dr. Hannah B. Clark of Russia. The charity of the Jews in Europe and America is described by Rabbi Morris M. Feuerlicht and Rabbi A. Hirschberg. The long chapter on the United States is divided among several contributors: Professor C. J. Bushnell writes statistically of the causes and conditions of social need, and of the extent, conditions, law, and administration of public relief in the various states; Miss Florence Ashcraft describes the charitable work of societies of women, the social settlements, and the Red Cross, and the work done for the protection of children and youth; Dr. F. G. Cressey sketches the interesting social work of the Salvation Army and the Volunteers of America; and Professor Henderson fills in the gaps with sections on voluntary and ecclesiastical charity, indoor relief, the treatment of vagrants, medical relief, defectives, preventive measures (such as free employment bureaus, workingmen's insurance, provident loans, and care of discharged prisoners and their families), and coöperation of charitable agencies through Charity Organization Societies, etc. The inclusion of paragraphs on city play-grounds, industrial schools, and other educational efforts show that charity is conceived as something more than almsgiving.

The value of this monographic work is vastly increased because it is inspired by a common purpose, unified by a common plan, and brought together in a single volume by an author-editor peculiarly well fitted for the task. Professor Henderson has a much more practical knowledge of charitable matters than most college professors have of the subjects they teach; in him, indeed, the theoretical and the practical are almost ideally united. One is tempted to wish that he had somewhat magnified his editorial function and supplied a summary making clear the trend of modern philanthropic effort. But perhaps this is the wish of the dilletante or of the book-reviewer only; there is something to be said in favor of the old-fashioned plan of reading a book through instead of merely skimming through the introduction and conclusion, and those who read it should be able to draw their own generalizations. Charity workers are apt to be busy people, but they will find this book well worth reading through.

If this review is little more than a table of contents, it has at least supplied the most conspicuous lack of the volume reviewed, whose table of contents is only a list of countries. A somewhat more analytical list of topics is needed to exhibit the richness and variety of the subject-matter and to make the book useful for ready reference, although there is a fairly good index.

MAX WEST.

* MODERN METHODS OF CHARITY. An Account of the Systems of Relief, Public and Private, in the Principal Countries Having Modern Methods. By Charles Richmond Henderson, assisted by others. New York: The Macmillan Co.

Recent Books on Education.*

In no field of educational research has there been a larger crop of monographs during the last decade than in the department of American education. Hitherto no available summary of this recent work was to be had. Now Dr. Edwin Grant Dexter, of the University of Illinois, comes forward to supply the need in a volume of six hundred pages entitled 'A History of Education in the United States.' His purpose, as he explains it in his preface, is 'to supply the student a considerable mass of definite fact . . . rather than extended philosophical discussions of historical trend.' With the exception of the first fifty pages, the method of treatment is exclusively topical; each state in the union is sketched briefly, sometimes in less than a page. The body of the book consists of closely-written chapters on elementary education, public secondary education, school organization text books, colleges and universities, professional education, technical and agricultural education, the preparation of teachers, art and manual training, commercial education, and the education of women, to mention only the most important topics. In these chapters Dr. Dexter devotes a few paragraphs to the early history, and then masses the facts showing the trend of present development. This portion of the work, particularly the handling of statistics, is skilfully done. Only the really significant figures have been selected. Many of the historical sketches of education in the different states are weak and perfunctory; the amount of space is too limited, and frequently two-thirds of the space is given over to an account of the first teacher and where the first school house was located, to the neglect of really significant facts. In such states as Indiana, Michigan, North Carolina, and California, the characteristic events which show the individuality of the system and its growth are entirely omitted. Another objection that can justly be urged applies to the title rather than the contents of Dr. Dexter's volume. In no sense is it a history of education in the United States; there is no unity, whole episodes in the history of education are absent as are also the majority of the important personalities. A more accurate title would have been 'A Historical Encyclopædia of American Education.'

The centenary of the inauguration of the movement for free public schools in the city of New York has suggested the need of a general historical sketch of the system, and such a sketch has been written by Mr. A. Emerson Palmer, secretary of the New York school board. The author describes his work as 'a fairly complete chronicle rather than a philosophic history.' He thus parries the most serious criticism that can be made, — namely, that the book treats only of surface events and that the significance of the events chronicled is not shown. Mr. Palmer is well informed on his own subject, but he appears to know little or nothing of the development of other city systems. The title-page informs the reader that this history is authorized by the New York board of education, which fact may account for the somewhat gingerly discussion of several recent movements in organization. Not withstanding these limitations, the book meets a distinct need, and every student of American education would welcome similarly comprehensive sketches of the growth of public education in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other centres of population.

Books treating of school supervision from the formal or official side of systems and laws, have been sufficiently numerous; a work, however, describing the management of schools as they actually are managed, is something of a novelty. This latter is the task that Superintendent William E. Chancellor, of Bloomfield, New Jersey, has undertaken to perform in his recent volume, 'Our Schools, their Administration and Supervision.' The immediate aim of the author has been to provide a manual of advice for teachers entering the profession of the school superintendency. Such topics as boards of education, the superintendent, the principal, graded systems of schools, state systems, the private school, the new education, and the educational policy of the community are dealt with from the point of view of the school administrator. An appendix of more than fifty pages contains reprints of the blank forms necessary in the administration of city schools. As a guide to the novice,

* A History of Education in the United States. By Edwin Grant Dexter, Ph.D. New York: The Macmillan Co.

The New York Public School. Being a History of Free Education in the City of New York. By A. Emerson Palmer, M.A.; with introduction by Seth Low, LL.D. Illustrated. New York: The Macmillan Co.

Our Schools. Their Administration and Supervision. By William Estabrook Chancellor. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.

Notes on German Schools, with Special Relation to Curriculum and Methods of Teaching. By William H. Winch, M.A. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

The Education of the Wage-Earners. A Contribution toward the Educational Problem of Democracy. By Thomas Davidson; edited by Charles M. Bakewell. Boston: Ginn & Co.

Routine and Ideals. By Le Baron R. Briggs. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

The Trend in Higher Education. By William Rainey Harper. University of Chicago Press.

Personal and Ideal Elements in Education. By Henry Churchill King. New York: The Macmillan Co.

Up through Childhood. A Book for Parents and Teachers. By George Allen Hubbell, Ph.D. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

The Child. His Thinking, Feeling, and Doing. By Amy Eliza Tanner. Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co.

the work will undoubtedly prove useful; but its greatest value is in an entirely different direction; as a study in social control, it is a masterpiece. How boards of education are managed, how public sentiment can be created and brought to bear on them, when the superintendent should be bold and when not too bold, — these are the topics dealt with by Mr. Chancellor in a manner that might almost be described as fascinating. Part of the interest in these discussions is due to the large number of specific cases which the author cites. Another source of strength, though of inferior importance, is found in his acquaintance with modern economics, sociology, and pedagogy. The book is equally free from the patriotic gloss of the professional politician and the hysterics of the professional reformer; it recognizes frankly the weak spots in our city systems and the difficulties that confront the superintendent. Any one interested in knowing the schools as part of the social machinery of the country will find the work profitable.

Inspector William H. Winch of the English elementary schools endeavors to apply an exact standard of measurement to the intellectual results accomplished in the schools of different countries. 'Notes on German Schools' is the title of his first work in this direction. The volume, in the main, contains accurate and detailed descriptions of lessons observed by the author in a four months' tour of inspection in Germany. In the case of each lesson described, all the obtaining conditions (such as age of pupil, grade, number in class, preparation, and time devoted to that particular branch) are stated. The subjects covered in separate chapters are arithmetic, the language arts, history, geography, modern languages, elementary science, drawing, physical exercises, and singing. The resulting volume lacks the charm and picturesque features of some American books on the same subject, but is a more useful and solid contribution for serious students.

Critics who complain that in America philosophy is simply an academic luxury remote from the real interests of life should read Thomas Davidson's posthumous volume, 'The Education of the Wage-Earners,' which contains the record of a unique experiment among the Russian Jews of New York City. As the result of a challenge at the close of a lecture, Professor Davidson organized a class composed almost exclusively of wage-earners from the tenement houses. With them, he successively studied the history of civilization, modern literature, and the history of philosophy. In spite of broken English, poor facilities for study, and the exhaustion from excessive physical labor, these students threw themselves into the courses with surprising intellectual vigor and enthusiasm, which has been continued through a series of years, even after the death of the founder. This result is a striking confirmation of one of the founder's theories, viz., that the true students of the age are not found in universities, largely supported by the idle sons of the rich, but in the factories and workshops. The volume, which is edited by Mr. Charles M. Bakewell, contains a brief biography and characterization of Professor Davidson by the editor; two of the original lectures of the course; the history of the movement, written by Professor Davidson, together with his letters to the class showing the underlying spirit of the movement.

A new volume of addresses or lay sermons by Dean Briggs of Harvard follows the lines of his previous book, 'School, College, and Character,' in its attitude toward fundamental college problems. Its contents, however, are more miscellaneous in character, containing as it does the Harvard Phi Beta Kappa poem for 1903 and the address to the school children of Concord on the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Emerson, as well as the addresses on college topics. Dean Briggs does not retract his scepticism concerning modern methods in higher education, so well phrased in the title of one of his previous addresses, 'Old Fashioned Doubts concerning New Fashioned Education.' He preaches the gospel of routine, of complete mastery of the automatic side of living, as a prime requisite in education. His most inspiring chapters are those treating the moral and social side of modern college life, where his wide experience lend weight and insight to his words. He is also unusually fortunate in his illustrative stories. Admiration of the author's style should not blind the reader to his essentially one-sided presentation of an intricate subject. With a sure hand, the weaknesses arising from the elasticity and individualism of the newer methods in higher education are laid bare, but nothing is said of the initiation into scientific method, the intellectual maturity and philosophic spirit which these same methods have secured to the abler and more serious-minded students.

Twenty-three of the recent utterances of President William R. Harper have been gathered into a volume called 'The Trend in Higher Education.' The majority of the chapters, including all those of importance, discuss either college and university questions or religious and theological education. The articles, with the exception of some brief occasional addresses, are vital and frank almost to the point of bluntness, — there is no tendency to

call a spade an agricultural implement. At the same time, the treatment is fair, and no attempt is made to criticize a particular institution by insinuation. Dr. Harper takes a vigorous and business-like attitude, modern but not radical, and his general conclusions are likely to be more widely accepted by the university men of the country than those of any other writer in recent years. The strongest chapters are 'Waste in Higher Education,' which should be sent to every board of regents or trustees in the country, 'How Shall the Theological Curriculum be Modified,' and 'The Situation in the Small College.' The first chapter, 'Democracy and Education,' does not afford President Harper's preëminently objective mind as good an opportunity to display itself to advantage as many of the later themes. Some of the minor topics treated are teachers, salaries, endowment of college athletics, Latin *versus* science, coeducation, the three years' course, and luxury among college students.

Both President King of Oberlin, in his volume entitled 'Personal and Ideal Elements in Education,' and Dr. George A. Hubbell, in his book called 'Up through Childhood,' endeavor to apply the results of modern psychology to moral and religious education. President King writes for the scholar a conservative interpretation of the results gained by men like Coe, Starbuck, and Leuba in their researches concerning the psychology of conversion and allied themes. If the basis of his careful and well-wrought argument is sometimes wider than the application to concrete problems, this apparent discrepancy is to be accounted for by the form of the chapters, which were first delivered as papers before religious conventions, where striking and concrete conclusions are urgently demanded. The volume contains President King's inaugural address, another plea for the retention of the old-time college course. Dr. Hubbell writes in a popular style for a much wider audience. His book reads like a number of bright Y. M. C. A. talks strung together with some appearance of system. It abounds in excellent stories and familiar verse, and contains much eloquence. No better book on religious pedagogy for the average Sunday school teacher has been written. It is readable, fearless in its discussion of present conditions, and embodies many of the typical ideas of the last decade.

Child study is rapidly emerging from the monographic period to a stage characterized by general summaries and interpretations. The latest venture in the latter direction is a volume written by Miss Amy Eliza Tanner, formerly of the University of Chicago, and entitled 'The Child, his Thinking, Feeling, and Doing.' The book is designed for the teacher and the mother. The author avoids technical terms and speculative discussions; facts in great abundance have been supplied, together with bibliographies sufficiently complete to confuse the average mother or teacher who is not also a trained student. Inasmuch as the majority of readers ignore bibliographies, however, no great amount of damage will result. The arrangement of chapters lacks any psychological or logical basis. For normal or college students who should have some groundwork in general psychology before studying child psychology, Miss Tanner's book is inferior to that of Dr. Kirkpatrick; for general readers it will prove more serviceable.

HENRY DAVIDSON SHELDON.

BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS.

Mr. Gosse's estimate of Patmore.

Barely a decade has passed since the death of Coventry Patmore, and already his work lies more in shadow than that of any other well-known poet of his generation. Mr. Edmund Gosse, writing of Patmore in the series of 'Literary Lives' (Scribner), prophesies that the shadow will soon pass and that Patmore's reputation will grow steadily in the future until it reaches a position as secure, if not as eminent, as that now held by Tennyson, Browning, and Matthew Arnold. Mr. Gosse's biography is highly interesting; explaining much that is mysterious in Patmore's poetry through the strange personality of the poet, the biographer adds something of distinct value to the critical estimate. But his conclusions are at least open to debate. As Mr. Gosse himself says, Patmore was the type of the moral and intellectual aristocrat; he arrogated to himself an independence of thought and action not in harmony with modern theories of social welfare. Moreover, his ideals, both personal and literary, were above his powers of realization. The result of all this seems, to an outsider unbiassed by personal admiration for Patmore, consistent with the facts as they are. Patmore is dead, and with him died the inspiration of his presence, the impulse of his strong and aggressive individuality, and the charm of his poetry. Patmore's poetry was Patmore translated into verse, mystically simple, inconsistent, incomplete. Even 'The Angel in the House' is fragmentary, and great reputations are not built on fragments. If he is to be remembered it will be as the friend of great men, the early idol of the Preraphaelites. He started thoroughly abreast of his times, but he did not care to forge ahead with the rest, and was only angered when others insisted that the goal had not been reached. Still, it is something to have been considered an enemy worth fighting, and the records show a famous quarrel for almost every famous friendship. It is almost impossible to consider Patmore's poetry

apart from Patmore. 'The Azalea' is perfect, so are other little things and small parts of some of the bigger things; then all is said.

An efficient text in Psychology.

A text-book has a possibility to make or mar the student's interest in a particular section of the intellectual domain second only to that of the teacher. And the requirements demanded of teacher and text alike are many, complex, and strenuous. Tact, insight, judgment, taste, and a nice feeling for compromise amid the emphasis of the essentials, are all to be exercised without dogmatism, without sacrifice of a helpful effort on the part of the learner or of enthusiasm on the part of the teacher. The new-born change in the interpretation of subject-matter and of the spirit of the teacher has humanized and naturalized the text-book. No discipline has profited by, and in turn inspired, this consummation more than that of psychology; and since James any one who issues a dull or unreadable book on psychology does so at his peril. Besides readability, such a text should inspire effort and lead to effective absorption of new ideas. In this aspect its success depends upon system, point of view, and the sustained capacity of the author. In all these respects, and everywhere with distinctive success, the volume recently issued by Professor J. R. Angell passes a critical examination. The text is readable, the doctrine sound, the teaching effective. It achieves these merits by judicious selections and omissions, by emphasis of the important and a sufficient indication of the details to make a life-like picture. The points of greatest emphasis are the importance of the functional, active, effective processes in the world of mind, the instructive sidelights that are obtained when we study such functions as a growth and note how such processes came to be, and how differently they are distributed in the varieties of mental experience. The strength of the book is in the descriptions of the higher and more complex forms of the mental product, those in which perception, memory, attention, and the formation of concepts play the major part. The introductory accounts of the source of the material upon which the mind works, and of its relations with a nervous system, while adequate, are for many purposes too condensed, and too summary to balance well with the more adequate and congenial treatment of what comes later. Yet in all, and for the purposes of the general introductory course in our college psychology, the book has distinctly greater adaptiveness and promise of efficiency, with fewer shortcomings, than almost any other book that has recently been put forth to meet the needs of those young minds about to be acquainted with the natural history of the mental life. (Holt.)

An old-time courtship.

To those at all familiar with the Philadelphia Library (the subscription library founded by Franklin and a few of his friends), which includes also the famous Loganian Library, the diary of 'Hannah Logan's Courtship' (Ferris & Leach) is a document of very real and living interest; for it is chiefly by reason of James Logan's valuable collection of books, now available for general consultation, that the name of Hannah's father is to-day held in honored remembrance, while it is not twenty years since this library (with the Philadelphia Library as a whole) was under the care of its donor's great-great-grandson, the late Lloyd P. Smith. It was the latter's great-grandfather, John Smith, who wooed and won the beautiful, virtuous, and accomplished Hannah Logan; and the fortunate lover's diary, still preserved to the extent of three-quarters of its original bulk by the late librarian's sister, is now drawn upon by Mr. Albert Cook Myers, the editor of 'Sally Wister's Journal,' for a quaint and pleasing account of this old-time courtship. Introduction, footnotes, appendix, views, portraits, and facsimiles, all attest the antiquarian zeal Mr. Myers has brought to the execution of his task; and the result is a volume exceedingly attractive to students of our colonial history, and not unattractive to the general reader. The prominence of the characters concerned — James Logan being at one time acting governor of Pennsylvania, and John Smith Assemblyman of the same province and afterward King's Councillor of New Jersey — adds to the historic interest of the diary. As a specimen of the diarist's style, this brief notice shall close with his record of the ceremony that made Hannah Logan his wife. 'The meeting was pretty full,' writes John Smith under date of 10th mo. 7th, 1748 (he and Hannah were of course good orthodox Quakers), 'and a solid good time. I felt in it a degree of the heart-tendring Love of God, which was a strength & Comfort. Sarah Morris & M. Lightfoot preach'd, & J. Benezitt pray'd; then we solemnized our marriage in an awful and Intelligble manner. Had our friends' Company, & the Entertainment for them was very agreeable.'

Ireland in the 17th century.

The field of modern Irish history has long been permitted to lie fallow; only here and there, and particularly where it directly touches the English field, has much genuine work been done. Recently, however, Mr. C. Litton Falkiner, an enthusiastic student of the Irish past, has begun a systematic study of the history of the whole island, and, especially on the social and topographical side. In his earlier 'Studies' he gives us a picture of Ireland in the eighteenth century; in his later work, 'Illustrations of Irish History' (Longmans), he takes us back to the seventeenth. The book is in two parts: the first is a collection of papers — 'by-products of historical research'— dealing with various subjects, most of which, however, concern the early history of Dublin. To the historical student these papers have distinct value; but the general reader will find them anything but inspiring. Of far greater importance and interest is the second part, which is a collection of source materials, descriptions of Ireland by officials and travellers who visited or lived in the country during the Stuart period. As the greater part of these were written by royal officials, matters are naturally seen from the English point of view; and the narrators find much

to censure, especially in popular customs and religious observances. Nevertheless, taken together they form a picture of Irish society in the sixteenth century that is clear and vivid, though somewhat exaggerated and unsympathetic. The editor's notes explanatory of Celtic terms and obsolete place-names are all the reader can desire. Some of the essays in Part I., such as those in which the author discusses the woods and the counties of Ireland, also give considerable help toward a proper understanding of these contemporary accounts. It should be added that a large part of this material, particularly certain chapters of 'Fynes Moryson's Itinerary,' had lain in manuscript form till within the last few years, a few sections being printed in this work for the first time. In publishing a book such as this, Mr. Falkiner does the cause of history a service; it is only to be regretted that he has found himself unable to include a few extracts from writers more in sympathy with the Irish people and their struggles to maintain their nationality and their faith.

The worlds that people space.

It is well for the title of a book to give a fairly accurate idea of its contents. When one reads the title, 'How to Know the Starry Heavens,' he must not be blamed if he infers that the work is devoted to teaching a knowledge of the constellations. But this book of Professor Edward Irving is of quite a different nature. Dedicated to 'All true citizens of the Great Cosmos and to all who wish to become such,' it aims to interest the general reader in astronomical processes, and in those results of astronomical research that most compel the imagination and are associated with the widest — and in some respects the wildest — of theorizings. The author's 'chariot of imagination' carries the reader through the starry realms, leads him to see in an humble rock-fragment something similar to the entire known universe, and in turn to consider the latter as perchance forming a fragment of some yet grander structure. The latest speculations about the Nebular Hypothesis are here exploited in considerable detail, the discussion of the structure of matter embracing an admirably clear and succinct account of various forms of radio-activity. Line cuts and photo-engravings abound, but are scarcely more picturesque than the language of the author, which is usually interesting and genuinely informing. There are occasional lapses which offend the serious reader, when the author attempts undue jocoseness, or oversteps the boundaries of good taste in references to the Bible. His philosophical standpoint may be judged by a quotation from page 205: 'We have come to the conclusion that nothing exists apart from matter and its energies. Mind, in the form of desires and inclinations, exists not only throughout the animal and vegetable kingdoms, but likewise in so-called dead matter. Even the molecules, atoms, and corpuscles have a kind of sensation and will.' On the whole, the book may be characterized as a fresh, up-to-date, and stimulating series of short essays on the worlds that people space. (F. A. Stokes Co.)

A prejudiced portrait of the Kaiser.

'The Kaiser as He Is' (Putnam), a translation from the French of M. Henri de Noussanne by Mr. Walter Littlefield, is the most recent book on the German Emperor. The translator has, in general, done his work acceptably, though numerous misprints and mistakes in capitalization are to be noted, and there are many minor errors of statement that might well have been corrected in the English version. For example, the death of Frederick III. is mentioned as happening at San Remo instead of Potsdam, and the assassination of President McKinley is connected with the inauguration of the Buffalo Exposition. The chief objection to the book is, however, the prejudice of the author. Not only does he start out with the assumption that William II. is *un malade*, but every page contradicts the translator's statement that his author is 'polite, gracious and free from malice' in his presentation of facts and in his conclusions. No better evidence of this, or indeed of the whole tone of the book, can be offered than a few sentences from the final summing up.

'William II. will leave Germany unstable, divided, poverty-stricken, nerveless and feeble. As soon as he shall have disappeared, the fatality of his work of self-advertising and noise will be revealed. . . . One looks in vain in his words, examines their humour, their substance, their intelligence, their utility, their precision, their good sense, and their intent. Only occasionally do we find gleams of almost human intelligence amid the platitudinous commonplaceness of his incoherent declamations. This man is always on the surface of everything. His brain is a void, and sadder yet, his heart is a Sahara. Honour does not blossom there and there pity dies.'

But enough! If the work contains any grains of truth they are hid in an even larger measure of chaff, and are as little worth the search as Shakespeare regarded the reasons of Gratiano.

Breaking the Western wilderness.

The latest of the instructive volumes prepared by Mr. Frederick S. Dellenbaugh out of the memoirs and anecdotes of our western frontier bears the comprehensive title, 'Breaking the Wilderness: The Story of the Conquest of the Far West, from the Wanderings of Cabeza de Vaca to the First Descent of the Colorado by Powell, and the Completion of the Union Pacific Railway, with Particular Account of the Exploits of Trappers and Traders' (Putnam). It affords curious verification of the economic interpretation of history, as insisted upon by Marx and Engels, in assigning to the beaver and the quest for his valuable pelt the first of the motives that led to the exploration of the western country to the northward, just as the Spanish search for gold led to the entry of the white man upon the wilderness to the south. Mr. Dellenbaugh's attitude toward the whites in their relations to the Indian — called Amerind throughout the work — is all that rightmindedness and honest judgment demand. To have cheated and imposed upon the red man, oftentimes in the merest wantonness, to have made him drunken for the sake of cheating him the more readily, to have denied him ordinary humanity, and then to have cast all the odium for his acts upon his evil and savage nature, is to Mr. Dellenbaugh one of the arch-hypocrisies

of the Anglo-Saxon, and he does not scruple to say so. The greatest interest of the book will probably be found to lie in the innumerable and fully authenticated tales of trappers and traders with which its pages abound; while the illustrations, generally from photographs, are truly illustrative.

Furniture of the ancients.

The popular interest that has been awakened of late years in the furniture of the past by a number of sumptuous volumes upon the subject, is not likely to be gratified by the work just issued under the title, 'Studies in Ancient Furniture' (University of Chicago Press), by Miss Caroline L. Ransom; for the subtitle, 'Couches and Beds of the Greeks, Etruscans, and Romans,' limits the subject-matter both as to the kind of furniture dealt with and as to the ancient peoples among whom the observations recorded have been made. From all that we can learn of the beds and couches of the Greeks, Etruscans, and Romans, they were neither beautiful to look at nor comfortable to lie upon. Miss Ransom's book is not intended for popular reading. It is a slightly expanded college thesis, and a scholarly contribution to the archæology of furniture. No phase of the subject is overlooked, and the studies include valuable chapters upon materials, technique, ornament, furnishings, forms, and styles of the beds of the different periods, which seem to be exhaustive as to the literary and monumental sources of our information. The results are presented in a manner which, though not entertaining to the general reader, will prove highly instructive to the student of archæology. The book is amply illustrated, and well provided with marginal titles, tables, notes, a discussion of the plates, indexes, and other supplementary aids to the student in pursuit of knowledge regarding ancient dormitory furniture.

The beginnings of expansion by spoliation.

'The Conquest of the Southwest, the Story of a Great Spoliation' (Appleton) is Mr. Cyrus Townsend Brady's contribution to the 'Expansion of the Republic' series; and an interesting book he has made of it. It deals with the status of the magnificent sweep of territory comprised in the Southwestern States and Territories, and in California, before the secession of Texas, with the settlement by Americans of that territory, their conflicts with the Mexican authorities, their war of independence, with annexation, and with the war with Mexico and the subsequent Gadsden Purchase. It is written simply and effectively, and with less elaboration of detail than previous works from the same hand. The restraint shown in describing the victories of the Americans over the Mexicans, for example, adds greatly to the effectiveness of the volume; and Mr. Brady's attitude toward the ethical questions involved in the conquest is well indicated by the use of the word 'spoliation' in his sub-title. A word might have been said about the evil precedent then established for policies still at work in the Philippines; but no doubt is left in the mind of the reader that the American nation was guilty of a crime against Mexico, made worse rather than better by the fact that its chief perpetrators seemed to be unaware of their guilt.

With the Japanese at Port Arthur.

Mr. Frederic Villiers, journalist and artist, has reprinted in an octavo volume his letters to one of the London newspapers, under the title, 'Port Arthur: Three Months with the Besiegers; A Diurnal of Occurents' (Longmans). The book contains thirty-five illustrations, about equally divided between the author's sketches on the spot and instantaneous photographs, with a map for the better understanding of the narrative. The text is brightly written, in a vein altogether cheerful, in spite of serious discomforts borne with difficulty. Mr. Villiers has nothing but praise for Japan, its generals and soldiery, its inventiveness, resourcefulness, and politeness; and Americans, as deeply in sympathy with Japan as the British, will not find the praise fulsome or misplaced. Some share of the story is given up to other correspondents, by way of affording a background for the accounts of excursions and alarums which make up its bulk, and the result is an intimate little picture of the life of newspaper men at the front. The volume will add, though not greatly, to our knowledge of a war that promises to mark a new epoch in the world's history.

Arbitration and the Hague Court.

The Hon. John W. Foster has prepared a compend on 'Arbitration and the Hague Court' (Houghton), in response to a resolution of the Mohonk Arbitration Conference, of which he is president. The result is a slender volume, printed in large type, in which the facts leading up to the establishment of the Hague tribunal are set forth in broad lines, and with it all that has been accomplished since its institution in the way of practical arbitrament. An appendix contains the statutes ordained by the Hague Conference of 1899, the resolutions of the Interparliamentary Union at St. Louis, specimen treaties effected under the influence of the movement, and several other matters. To those unfamiliar with the entirely practical aspect assumed by this board for the settlement of international differences, this crystalization of the spirit of Christianity in international law, the book will be a revelation. It should have an educational effect of the highest value on the attitude of the American people toward a principle they have done so much to cherish, and should react upon the Senate of the nation.

A minor episode of the Revolution.

The unsuccessful attempt of General Anthony Wayne, in 1780, to dislodge a band of Loyalists engaged in cutting fire-wood on the height at Bulls Ferry, opposite New York City, was one of the minor events of the Revolutionary War. Diverted from his true purpose of dislodging the wood-cutters from the small block-house in which they had taken refuge, Wayne had to content himself with collecting the cattle, sheep, and hogs, found on the way, with which to feed the army. This

aspect of the foray led Major Andrè to write the famous poem on 'The Cow Chace,' ending,—

> 'And now I've closed my epic strain;
> I tremble as I show it,
> Lest this same warrior-drover Wayne
> Should ever catch the poet.'

An exhaustive essay on the expedition, written by the late Clarke H. Winfield, is presented to the public (New York: William Abbatt), with official dispatches and some valuable photographic reproductions of original material. It deserves a place in every collection of Americana, and especially those relating to the American Revolution.

BRIEFER MENTION.

A volume of 'Dramatic Episodes,' by Miss Marjorie Benton Cooke, is sent us by the Dramatic Publishing Co., Chicago. The success of Miss Cooke's previous volume, 'Modern Monologues,' has been such as to justify the preparation of the present work, which contains ten pieces, each in a single scene, dealing mostly with the fashions or the humors of present-day life.

The 'Official Report of the Thirteenth Universal Peace Congress,' held in Boston last October, has just been published by the Committee intrusted with that function, and makes a volume of three hundred and fifty pages. It contains the full proceedings of the various sessions, besides lists of members and delegates. It is a work of deep interest to all having at heart the cause of civilization.

Professor Albert S. Cook, as editor of the 'Yale Studies in English,' seems to have formed a definite plan to produce a new edition of Ben Jonson's plays, in the guise of a series of doctoral dissertations by his advanced students. 'The Alchemist' and 'Bartholomew Fair' have already been given us in this form, and two more volumes are now at hand. Dr. De Winter has edited 'The Staple of News,' and Dr. Herbert S. Mallory 'The Poetaster' for this series. Each monograph is a volume of nearly three hundred pages, presenting a critical text, with the accompaniment of elaborate notes, a glossary, and an introduction. The plan thus notably inaugurated by Professor Cook may well be recommended to other instructors in other universities. It seems to offer a solution of the problem of making the doctoral thesis a work of more than merely academic interest and usefulness.

The 'Belles-Lettres Series' of Messrs. D. C. Heath & Co., which we described at the time of its inception, is now making substantial progress. Two volumes in the dramatic section were published a year ago, and to this section there are now added volumes of Webster and Browning. The former includes 'The White Devil' and 'The Duchess of Malfy,' edited by Prof. Martin W. Sampson, while the latter gives us 'A Blot on the 'Scutcheon,' 'Colombe's Birthday,' 'A Soul's Tragedy,' and 'In a Balcony,' edited by Prof. Arlo Bates. Mr. Andrew J. George's edition of Coleridge (published in 1902) has been fitted into the section of the series devoted to nineteenth-century poets. Finally, for the Old English section, Prof. James W. Bright has edited, in two volumes, the Gospels of Matthew and John, from the West-Saxon manuscripts. All these books have introductions, notes, bibliographies, and carefully-collated texts, and give us great confidence in the ultimate value of this important educational series.

NOTES.

The very interesting anonymous 'Confessions of a Publisher,' which have been appearing recently in the Boston 'Transcript,' will be published in book form this month by Messrs. Doubleday, Page & Co.

'The Etiquette of Correspondence,' published by the A. Wessels Co., and prepared by Miss Helen E. Gavit, has just been issued in a second edition, revised and enlarged.

'Mechanism,' by Professor S. Dunkerley, is a comprehensive text-book on the kinematics of machines, prepared for technical colleges, and published by Messrs. Longmans, Green, & Co.

The John Crerar Library, Chicago, has just published 'A List of Cyclopedias and Dictionaries, with a List of Directories,' now contained in that collection. The work extends to nearly three hundred pages.

The G. W. Dillingham Co. republish Dr. Craven's 'Prison Life of Jefferson Davis,' a work of considerable historical interest, for which the demand has recently been renewed by the revival of an old controversy.

'The Drink Problem in Modern Life,' by Bishop Henry C. Potter, and 'The Personality of God,' by the Rev. Lyman Abbott, are two additions to the 'What Is Worth While' series of Messrs. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.

'The First Principles of Pianoforte Playing,' by Professor Tobias Matthay, is an extract from the author's 'The Act of Touch,' with two extra chapters, now published in a separate volume for the use of schools by Messrs. Longmans, Green, & Co.

Simultaneously with the publication of Mr. and Mrs. Williamson's 'The Princess Passes,' Messrs. Henry Holt & Co. issue a new uniform edition of the earlier book by the same authors, the popular 'Lightning Conductor,' illustrated from photographs of the scenes described in the story.

'Dodge's Advanced Geography,' by Professor Richard Elwood Dodge, is published by Messrs. Rand, McNally & Co. It is a work of over three hundred pages, not unwieldy in form, and consists of two parts, 'The Principles of Geography' and 'Comparative Geography of the Continents.'

'The Historical Development of the Poor Law of Connecticut,' by Dr. Edward Warren Capen, is one of the Columbia 'Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law.' It is a pamphlet of portentous thickness (over five hundred pages), and is published for the University by the Macmillan Co.

Those who are afflicted with the mania of ancestor-hunting will welcome a little book by Mr. Frank Allaben, called 'Concerning Genealogies,' and published at the Grafton Press. It is a volume of practical suggestions, pleasantly worded, and embodies the results of much experience in the work.

Parts 2, 3, and 4 of the Classified Catalogue of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh have for their respective subjects Philosophy and Religion, Sociology and Philology, and Natural Science and Useful Arts. Each is a fairly thick volume, made valuable for reference by classification, annotation, and an index.

Four volumes recently added to Macmillan's 'Pocket English Classics' series include abridgments of the translation of Homer's Odyssey by Messrs. Butcher and Lang, and of the Iliad by Messrs. Lang, Leaf, and Myers; a condensed reprint of 'Alice in Wonderland,' with Tenniel's drawings;

and Hawthorne's 'Wonder Book.' This little series, carefully edited, well printed, and inexpensive in price, should find a much wider field than the classroom for which it is particularly designed.

Mr. J. P. Dunn, Jr.'s volume on Indiana, in the 'American Commonwealths' series, has been reissued by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. in a new and enlarged edition, bringing the history down to date. The original text has undergone few changes, having borne the charge of criticism without suffering any very serious damage.

'Early Dutch and English Voyages to Spitzbergen in the Seventeenth Centnry,' edited by Sir W. Martin Conway, is Volume XI. of the second series of the publications of the Hakluyt Society. It includes the narrations of Gerritsz and Segersz, now first translated into English, as well as other lesser but pertinent documents.

Messrs. Ginn & Co. publish a 'Syllabus of Costinental European History from the Fall of Rome to 1870,' prepared by Prof. Oliver Huntington Richardson, in collaboration with Messrs. Guy Stanton Ford and Edward Lewis Durfee. Seventy-eight lectures are outlined, and the alternate leaves of the book are left blank for notes.

The Jewish Publication Society of America have issued a small volume of 'Legends and Tales in Prose and Verse,' compiled by Miss Isabel E. Cohen. The sources of this material range all the way from Apocrypha and Talmud to the writings of modern English and American poets, forming a variety of pleasant and instructive reading for the young.

'Les Classiques Francais' is a new series of charming little books with the Dent imprint, published in this country by the Messrs. Putnam. The first two volumes issued are 'Contes Choisis' by Balzac, prefaced by M. Bourget, and a volume containing Chateaubriand's 'Atala,' 'René,' and 'Le Dernier Abencérage,' prefaced by the Vicomte de Vogüé.

Professor A. S. Cook, of Yale, has edited for the Oxford University Press 'The Dream of the Rood,' an Old English Poem attributed to Cynewulf, and the little book will be ready shortly. The MS. was discovered in 1822 in the Chapter Library of the Cathedral of Vercelli, where it still remains. Professor Cook discusses and dismisses the theory of Caedmon's authorship.

Under the title of 'The Life and Nature Series' Messrs. A. C. McClurg & Co. have in preparation an attractive library of supplementary school reading, selected, edited, and arranged by Mr. Charles Welsh. The first two volumes, to be published this spring, will include 'The Bee People' by Miss Margaret W. Morley, and 'Lady Lee and Other Animal Stories' by Hermon Lee Ensign.

The following books, hitherto published elsewhere, have been added to the list of Messrs. Fox, Duffield & Co.: 'The Case of Russia,' a composite view by Alfred Rambaud, Vladimir Simkovitch, J. Novicoff, Peter Roberts, and Isaac Hourwich; 'Zionism,' by Max Nordau; 'The Little Kingdom of Home,' by Mrs. Margaret E. Sangster; and 'Ten Girls from Dickens,' by Kate Dickinson Sweetser.

A volume of 'Specimens of the Elizabethan Drama from Lyly to Shirley' (1580-1642) is about to be issued from the Oxford University Press. Nearly a hundred typical and representative scenes, complete in themselves, have been selected by Mr. W. H. Williams, now Professor of English Literature in the University of Tasmania. A short appreciation is prefixed to each section, notes being added.

The Messrs. Scribner are the American importers of the new edition (the fifth) of 'A History of Architecture on the Comparative Method,' by Banister Fletcher. The revision is by Mr. Banister F. Fletcher, the son of the author. This handsome volume of seven hundred pages and two thousand illustrations is a veritable encyclopædia of its subject, and presents in compact form an immense amount of information.

To the 'Oxford Modern French Series' of texts, published by the Oxford Clarendon Press, have just been added: 'Les Normands en Angleterre et en France,' extracted from Thierry, and edited by Mr. A. H. Smith; also Jules David's 'Le Serment,' edited by Miss Cécile Hugon. Mr. W. R. Jenkins sends us texts of 'L'Abbé Daniel,' by André Theuriet, edited by Mr. C. Fontaine, and Scribe's 'Le Verre d'Eau,' edited by Professor F. G. G. Schmidt. From Messrs. D. C. Heath & Co. we have Theodor Storm's 'Geschichten aus der Tonne,' edited by Professor Frank Vogel, and 'The Story of Cupid and Psyche,' arranged by Miss H. A. Guerber for translation into French.

In addition to the books that they have issued during the past two months, Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons' spring announcement list includes the following: 'The Romance of Victor Hugo and Juliette Drouet,' by Mr. Henry Wellington Wack; 'The St. Lawrence River: Historical, Legendary, Picturesque,' by Mr. George Waldo Browne; 'Talks in a Library with Laurence Hutton,' recorded by Miss Isabel Moore; 'Chinese Life in Town and Country,' by Mr. E. Bard; a volume on Montaigne, in the series of 'French Classics for English Readers'; St. Pierre's 'Paul et Virginie,' in 'Les Classiques Français' series; a reprint of 'Freethinking and Plain Speaking,' in the new edition of Sir Leslie Stephen's essays; two new volumes, covering the period from the beginning to 1272, in Mr. C. W. C. Oman's History of England; 'Mohammed and the Rise of Islam,' by Mr. D. S. Margoliouth, in the 'Heroes of the Nations' series; a life of John Knox, by Dr. Henry Cowan, in the 'Heroes of the Reformation' series; Mr. Dudley Heath's monograph on Miniatures, in 'The Connoisseur's Library'; 'Love Alone Is Lord,' by Mr. F. Frankfort Moore; 'The Digit of the Moon, and Other Love Stories from the East'; and the anonymous novel, 'Our Best Society.'

In addition to the books included in their Spring Announcement List, the Macmillan Co. will issue the following volumes before or during June: 'The Game: A Transcript from Life,' Mr. Jack London's new novel; 'The Toll of the Bush,' a tale of New Zealand life, by Mr. William Satchell; 'The House of Cards,' by Major John Heigh; 'Sturmsee,' by the author of 'Calmire'; 'China in Law and Commerce,' by Mr. T. R. Jernigan; 'Readings in Descriptive and Historical Sociology,' by Professor Franklin H. Giddings; 'Primitive Traits in Religious Revivals: A Study in Mental and Social Evolution,' by Professor Frederick Morgan Davenport; 'The War of the Classes,' by Mr. Jack London; 'The Freedom of Authority,' by Professor J. Macbride Sterrett; 'Outlines of Christian Apologetics,' by Professor Hermann Schultz, translated by Professor Alfred B. Nichols; 'The Polariscope in the Chemical Laboratory,' by Professor George W. Rolfe; 'The Educative Process,' by Mr. W. C. Bagley; 'Fenris, the Wolf: A Tragedy,' by Mr. Percy Mackaye; 'How to Write: A Handbook Based on the English Bible,' by Professor Charles Sears Baldwin; and 'The Metaphysics of Nature,' by Professor Carveth Read, of University College, London.

List of New Books.

[*The following list, containing 114 titles, includes books received by* The Dial *since its last issue.*]

BIOGRAPHY AND REMINISCENCES.

Autobiography of Andrew Dickson White. In 2 vols., with photogravure portraits, large 8vo, gilt tops, uncut. Century Co. $7.50 net.

The Life of the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava. By Sir Alfred Lyall, P.C. In 2 vols., illus. in photogravure, etc., large 8vo, gilt tops. Charles Scribner's Sons. $7.50 net.

Italian Letters of a Diplomat's Wife. By Mary King Waddington. Illus., 8vo, gilt top, pp. 324. Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50 net.

The Navy as I Have Known It, 1849-1899. By Admiral Hon. Sir E. R. Fremantle, G.C.B. With photogravure portrait, large 8vo, gilt top, pp. 472. Cassell & Co. $5. net.

Harm Jan Huidekoper. By Nina Moore Tiffany and Francis Tiffany. Illus. in photogravure, etc., large 8vo, gilt top, pp. 386. Boston: W. B. Clarke Co.

Fifty Years of Public Service. By Major Arthur Griffiths. With photogravure portrait, large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 426. Cassell & Co. $5. net.

Thomas H. Benton. By Joseph M. Rogers. With portrait, 12mo, gilt top, pp. 361. George W. Jacobs & Co. $1.25 net.

My Mamie Rose: The Story of My Regeneration. By Owen Kildare. New edition; illus., 12mo, pp. 303. Baker & Taylor Co. $1.

HISTORY.

What is History? Five Lectures on the Modern Science of History. By Karl Lamprecht, Ph.D.; trans. from the German by E. A. Andrews. 12mo, gilt top, pp. 227. Macmillan Co. $1.25 net.

The Coming of Parliament: England from 1350 to 1660. By L. Cecil Jane. Illus., 12mo, pp. 406. 'Story of the Nations.' G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.35 net.

The United States: A History of Three Centuries, 1607-1904. By William Estabrook Chancellor and Fletcher Willis Hewes. Part II., Colonial Union, 1698-1774. Illus. in photogravure, etc., large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 539. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.50 net.

History of the United States, from 986 to 1905. By Thomas Wentworth Higginson and William Macdonald. Illus., 8vo, pp. 638. Harper & Brothers. $2.

The Philosophers and the French Revolution. By P. A. Waddia. 12mo, uncut, pp. 131. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

Review of Historical Publications Relating to Canada for the Year 1904. Edited by George M. Wrong and H. H. Langton. 4to, uncut, pp. 240. Published by the Librarian of the University of Toronto. Paper.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

Essays in Puritanism. By Andrew Macphail. 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 339. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50 net.

Iconoclasts: A Book of Dramatists. By James Huneker. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 429. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50 net.

The Plan and Scope of a Virgil Lexicon. With specimen articles. By Monroe Nichols Wetmore, Ph.D. Large 8vo, pp. 128. New Haven, Conn.: Published by the author. Paper.

NEW EDITIONS OF STANDARD LITERATURE.

Caxton Thin Paper Classics. New vols.: Homer's Odyssey and Shorter Poems, Chapman's translation; Homer's Iliads, Chapman's translation; Plays and Poems of Ben Jonson; Autobiography of Benvenuto Cellini, trans. by Thomas Roscoe; Poems of Coleridge, edited by Professor Knight. Each with photogravure portrait, 18mo, gilt top. Charles Scribner's Sons. Per vol., leather, $1.25 net.

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The Man Without a Country. By Edward E. Hale. 'National' edition; with new introduction and notes by the author. Illus., 18mo, pp. 48. Little, Brown & Co. 35 cts.

BOOKS OF VERSE.

Odes and Elegies. By Clinton Scollard. Large 8vo, uncut, pp. 64. Clinton, New York: George W. Browning. $1.25 net.

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The First Wardens. By William J. Neidig. 16mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 99. Macmillan Co. $1. net.

The Ninth Paradise: Life-Verses, New and Old. By James H. West. 18mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 212. Privately printed. $1. net.

FICTION.

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The Princess Passes: A Romance of a Motor-Car. By C. N. and A. M. Williamson. Illus., 12mo, pp. 369. Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.

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THE DIAL'S QUARTER-CENTURY.

Twenty-five years ago on this first day of May was begun the publication of THE DIAL. Turning back to its first issue, the date 1880 has a strangely distant look; but little else is changed. The heading is the same; the original size of the paper has been adhered to, with an increase in the number of pages demanded by its growth; and its general physical appearance is substantially as it was in the beginning, modified by inevitable changes in methods and standards of typography. Its bound volumes, of uniform height and nearly uniform thickness, standing in a long row on the library shelves, express the consistency and stability which from the first the publication has sought to establish and maintain.

Such details as these are not matters of accident, nor are they without significance. Fluctuations in a journal's character and standards, a lack of fixed ideals and clearly-defined aims, the indecision and instability that lead to trying first one tack and then another in the hope of catching the winds of popular favor, are usually typified in capricious changes of external form. THE DIAL has chosen a very different course; and no survey of its career would be at all discerning that did not take this feature into the account. Its effort has been to achieve distinction through consistency and persistency; to be itself, with its own standards and character; to have its ideals, and live up to them. Its aims and scope, the sort of journal it would try to be, the work it would set itself to do and the manner in which it would try to do it, were problems that were thought out in advance; and the course then decided on was followed with as little deviation as possible. Whatever of success and influence the paper has gained, and the fact that it is now able to celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary, must be attributed largely to this cause.

Obviously, those who set for themselves such tasks,—to work for ideal aims, to limit wittingly their opportunities for material gain, and sacrifice immediate for ultimate success,—must be prepared to travel a long and somewhat lonely road. No others, indeed,

have any place therein. But, fortunately for the stimulus to higher forms of endeavor, there are compensations peculiar to the case. The task, though difficult, may not be impossible; and those who succeed in it are likely to find their triumph coming at last through the very causes that made it seem at first improbable or incredible. It is clear now to many, as it was in the beginning to but few, that had THE DIAL been less tenacious of its ideals, had it been willing to decline to lower levels and to narrower aims, its reasons for existence would have been defeated and its career self-annulled. Definiteness and singleness of purpose, a clear view of what was intended to be done and unwavering persistency in doing it, are factors largely to be credited with such success as the enterprise has achieved.

The occasion is doubtless one for self-congratulation and rejoicing. Yet somehow it finds us not wholly in an exultant mood. Boasting is forbidden before one has taken his armor off, and he may then be too weary to care much for boasting. Those who have large issues have generally paid the price; and leaders of forlorn hopes, in life as on the battle-field, are little prone to merry-making over their success. They are glad and proud to be successful: it is for this that they have staked and won. But taking a retrospective look, they think of other things,—of what it all has cost; of the expenditure of time and strength, the tale of years that have been taken from their own lives to give life to that for which they strove. A quarter-century is a big portion of a man's working life, particularly when it spans the period between thirty-five and sixty years; and what one gets in return for it should be something worth the while. That it is well worth the while, there is no question in this case. But in looking back over the way that has been traversed, and counting up the cost, one thinks vividly of the toils and struggles, the anxieties and disappointments, the tragedies unwitnessed and trials unrecorded, the menaces and perils, 'gorgons and chimeras dire,' unseen by all but him, that have beset the way. He thinks, too, of the many who were with him on the journey and are now no more.

But the occasion lends itself also to a more cheerful tone. The heading of our article itself shows that we have much to be thankful for. Those who know something of the problems and history of journalism know how rarely success is won by periodicals that are precluded by the very terms of their being from making anything like a popular appeal. Rarely do such become established; more rarely still do they achieve a quarter-century of continuous publication. But infinitely rarer is it,—so rare, indeed, that instances are but exceptions to the contrary rule,—that they remain all that time under the same control and guidance with which they began their career. The founder and editor of THE DIAL at the beginning is still its chief editor and director, and has been such throughout the quarter-century. Fortunate in this long-continued service, he has been fortunate also in the loyal coöperation of his associates, and in his staff of capable and often devoted contributors. While in the earlier years something like half the paper was written by the editor, in recent years the work has been done by writers scattered from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, following the specialization of knowledge and interests that is so distinctive a feature of our time. In entire sympathy with the ideals and motives of the journal, all have labored zealously with him to uphold its standard and enhance its interest and value. Another cause for satisfaction is that the paper has never missed an issue, and, as has already been pointed out, has never changed its general character and aims. The chief change that has taken place was in the increased frequency of issue, from monthly to semi-monthly, about midway of its career; but this was a needed improvement and advance, which may be followed by others as occasion may require. It may not be amiss to point out in this place the fact that at the present time THE DIAL is the only journal in America given up to the criticism of current literature; it is also the only literary periodical in the country not owned or controlled by a book publishing house or a newspaper.

If further grounds for felicitation were needed than those already cited, they might be found in a consideration of the opportunities for doing good possessed by an enlightened and independent organ of literary criticism in America. On this point, however, and on the service that THE DIAL has been able to render to this cause, we are content to let others speak for us. It would be interesting

if there were space, to speak of the advances in the book-publishing and book-reading worlds in the period covered by our hasty survey. Here, too, there is cause for satisfaction, since we are doubtless safe in saying that the demand for books of the better class has increased faster than the increase in population, denoting an advance in culture and civilization. Especially is this true of the great Middle Regions of the country, the regions making such tremendous strides in growth and influence. Considerations like these show that it was no mistake that THE DIAL was located in the metropolis of this great and growing region, in which its influence is doubtless more direct and forceful than if emanating from the seaboard. The example and inspiration of such a journal in a city so lately supposed to be given hopelessly to sordid standards and material aims is something also to be taken into the account. Dealing with literature in the largest sense, it is but natural that the literature of its own country should be its chief concern; but local of course it should not and could not be. It is but simple justice to the American publishers to add that by none are THE DIAL'S work and influence more clearly comprehended than by them; and not least among the reasons for gratulation on this occasion should be noted their intelligent appreciation and encouragement.

We began with a note from the past: we end with a note for the future. One quarter-century of THE DIAL is ended. It begins another with a surer confidence and a soberer wisdom; and though the old is tinged with sadness, the new is lit with cheerfulness and hope.

F. F. B.

The first issue of THE DIAL (May 1, 1880) was made up of nineteen pages of reading matter and five pages of advertisements. The present issue of May 1, 1905, contains upwards of thirty reading pages and some twenty-eight pages of advertisements. Besides an account of 'The Original Dial,' by Norman C. Perkins, and other miscellaneous matter, the first issue contained a review of Hildreth's 'History of the United States,' by W. F. Poole; of Brooke Herford's 'Religion in England,' by David Swing; of Lindsay's 'Mind in the Lower Animals,' by V. B. Denslow; of Austin Dobson's 'Vignettes in Rhyme,' by Francis F. Browne; of Brander Matthews's 'The Theatres of Paris,' by J. S. Runnion; and of Lalor's translation of Nohl's 'Condensed Biographies of Musicians,' by George P. Upton. Of the writers of these reviews, the Editor and Mr. Upton are the only ones now living, both being contributors to the present issue of THE DIAL.

COMMUNICATION.

A MISSING INDIAN NARRATIVE.

(To the Editor of THE DIAL.)

May I venture to add a word or two to Mr. McPike's interesting letter on the subject of coöperation in bibliographical research, in THE DIAL for April 1?

I merely wish to cite an instance, from my own personal experience, of at least one direction in which the suggested 'Miscellanea Curiosa' might be made of very great service to students and investigators in every department of human knowledge.

In looking up material bearing upon the Mandans, to utilize in editing that portion of the Journals of LaVérendrye and his sons which covers their Mandan tour, I came upon a letter, quoted by Schoolcraft in his 'Indian Tribes of the United States,' etc., Part III., p. 253. The letter is dated January 28, 1852, and is from D. D. Mitchell, at that time United States Superintendent of Indian Affairs; and the passage to which I particularly wish to refer is as follows:

> 'The early portion of their [the Mandan] history I gather from the narration of Mr. Mackintosh, who it seems belonged to or was in some way connected with the French Trading Company [he probably means the North West Company, many of whose employees were French] as far back as 1772. According to his narration he set out from Montreal in the summer of 1773, crossed over the country to the Missouri river, and arrived at one of the Mandan villages on Christmas Day. He gives a long and somewhat romantic description of the manner in which he was received and dwells at some length upon the greatness of the Mandan population,' etc., etc.

It seems clear from the above that Mr. Mitchell is not merely giving the substance of a conversation with the Mr. Mackintosh referred to, but that he refers to a written narrative, either in print or in manuscript.

I have searched high and low for this Mackintosh document, in the Canadian Archives at Ottawa, the Parliamentary Library at the same place, the Library of Congress, the Smithsonian Institution, and every other depositary that would be likely to contain such a narrative, and have enquired of men like Dr. Thwaites of Madison, Dr. Bryce of Winnipeg, and Benjamin Sulte of Ottawa, who are recognized as authorities on early western exploration and the western tribes, but so far as I can learn the Mackintosh document is not in any public library, nor does it seem to be known to those who would be most likely to have seen it.

Here, it seems to me, is a case in point for the proposed 'Miscellanea Curiosa.' Someone, somewhere, must surely know something about Mackintosh and his elusive narrative.

While I cite this merely as an example of the probable usefulness of the periodical suggested by Mr. McPike, I may add that I shall be exceedingly grateful for any information that can be afforded me by readers of THE DIAL as to the Mackintosh narrative.

LAWRENCE J. BURPEE,
Librarian, Ottawa Public Library.

Ottawa, Canada, April 15, 1905.

The New Books.

A Famous Cornish Character.*

Robert Stephen Hawker, for forty years vicar of Morwenstow in Cornwall, was emphatically a 'character.' Mr. Baring-Gould's account of him has made Hawker a familiar figure to many readers, all the more so that in this lively biography the romancer often gets the better of the historian. Even in his third and revised edition the author (or perhaps his publisher) could not find it in his heart to suppress some of the good stories that had been proved to be untrue; they were too characteristic to be spared. Mr. Byles says of this work, 'As a character-sketch and a jest-book, it is clever and amusing, but as a biography it is not altogether satisfactory.' Dr. F. G. Lee's life of Hawker, which appeared simultaneously with Mr. Baring-Gould's, has never been popular, as it confines itself almost wholly to matters of religious controversy, being partly a defense of Hawker's position and partly an attack on liberalism in the Church of England. Hence the need of a new, full, and authoritative account of this singular and interesting man.

Of great events, as commonly understood, our vicar's life has none to show. He was born at Plymouth in 1803, being the eldest son of a physician, who afterward entered the church, and grandson of a well-known Calvinist preacher. The youthful pranks of Robert Hawker, his fertility in harmless practical jokes, and the various forms in which his excess of animal spirits found vent, would fill a book—if it were not too large. But not to let the rollicking lad's love of fun scandalize these decorous pages, we hasten on to his amazing marriage, in 1823, when he was not yet twenty, to Charlotte Elizabeth I'ans, a well-to-do spinster of more than twice his age. Hawker was at that time an Oxford student, and we have been told, wrongly it now appears, that his marriage was precipitated by his father's announcement that the family exchequer could no longer meet the expense of the young man's education. However that may be, the strangely assorted pair enjoyed many years of wedded happiness, until in the order of nature the senior partner's place was left vacant, whereupon (but with no indecorous haste) the sexagenarian survivor sought consolation in the arms of a second wife, this time young enough to be his granddaughter, with whom the last eleven years of his life appear to have passed no less pleasantly than the preceding forty. He died in 1875, having held the living of Morwenstow a little over forty years. His first charge, the curacy of North Tamerton, covered only four years, and need not claim our notice further than to introduce an incident illustrating his unfailing readiness of resource from his very youth, and also his delightful unconventionality even in the pulpit.

> 'One day a labourer at Tamerton came to Hawker in great trouble, saying that a sack of potatoes had been stolen from his garden, and would his Reverence kindly help him to discover the thief. It was Sunday, and they were on their way to morning service. "Well, well," said Hawker, "we will see about it after Church." He was taking the sermon that day, and he preached on the eighth commandment. "And now," he said, "I have a sad tale to tell. One of our neighbors has missed a sack of potatoes from his garden, and the thief is even now sitting among you. He has a feather on his head!" A man in the congregation was observed surreptitiously to put his hand to his head, and so the guilt was brought home.'

A word in passing as to those foregleams of the coming man that we discern in the young Oxford student. To 'star-eyed science' it does not appear that he devoted himself with any enthusiasm. Neither for the niceties of classical scholarship nor for the rigors of higher mathematics do we read that he developed any taste. The Newdigate prize, however, was awarded him for a poem entitled 'Pompeii,' which a harsh critic has declared to be an imitation of Macaulay's prize poem on the same subject written at Cambridge eight years before. But Mr. Byles makes a good defense against this charge. Conviviality, a fondness for giving champagne breakfasts, and a readiness to take the lead in any daring escapade, seem to have been young Hawker's distinguishing qualities. The historian of Pembroke college links his name with that of Thomas Lovell Beddoes under the heading, 'Two Eccentric Poets,' and mentions that some of his 'extraordinary letters' are still preserved in the college library. With something of contempt for book-learning, and with some truth too, Hawker writes in later life, 'A patient and persevering man is always more likely to prosper at the universities than one whose genius would shine in ordinary life.' Somewhat astonishing (or perhaps not astonishing, for nothing need surprise us in Hawker) is his opinion of Addison's style. 'It is one of the lamentable blotches on Oxford,' he writes to a nephew about to enter Pembroke, 'that they select such a miserable composer of sentences as Addison was for translation [into Latin]. His parenthetic pages, sometimes never ended at all, are about the worst elements ever selected to form a clear

* The Life and Letters of R. S. Hawker, sometime Vicar of Morwenstow. By his Son-in-Law, C. E. Byles. Illustrated. New York: John Lane.

and simple style.' (Peace to the shades of that earlier and more famous Pembroke scholar whose contrary opinion has gained general acceptance.)

It will be easily believed that the vicar of Morwenstow was an excellent story-teller. Humor, imagination, and the power to keep his gravity of countenance when uttering the most astounding assertions, made him a source both of delight and of bewilderment to all his acquaintance. Indeed, as the author tells us, 'this habit of hoaxing became so ingrained in his nature that perhaps, as he grew older, he was hardly able himself to distinguish between jest and earnest, fact and fancy, belief and simulated belief.' But this inability to draw a sharp boundary line between the real and the imaginary made him no whit less acceptable to children, who quickly recognized in him a delightful playmate, one who never failed to respond to that magical watchword of the nursery, 'let's pretend.' 'One pervading principle of Holy Writ,' he notes in his thought-diary, 'is fondness for little children's weal.' That such a man, living in a remote maritime district famous for its superstitions, should have himself fallen a victim to superstition, especially religious superstition, is not surprising. In a letter to his brother Claud he gravely describes a storm that had threatened to destroy his wheat, until he stilled the tempest by erecting two wooden crosses, one of them inscribed, *Imperat ventis,* and the other, *Dixit mari, Tace.* 'They were fixed and consecrated,' he says, 'by six o'clock in the evening, amidst so fierce a gale that the carpenter could hardly hear the service on the cliff. But the Prince of the Air heard it and obeyed.' (In this and subsequent quotations the good vicar's prodigal use of capitals is left to be imagined.) His diary contains the following, under the heading 'Ghosts':

'We know that demons are loose. We are told that the messengers of Satan are volatile, and fill the air. We read that angels glide to and fro. Why may not the souls of our beloved traverse the air on the errands of their love?'

Still another passage, whether from diary or letter is not made clear, describes the hair-raising experience the vicar had with a ghost in the course of a drive one bright summer day. Pale with fright, the holy man luckily bethought him to make the sign of the cross, at which the spectre fled. 'It was,' he concludes, 'a kind of nameless and indefinable sensation, rather than the sight, that assured me it was preternatural: at least, so I thought and think.' One little circumstance may serve to explain this pronounced propensity for horrors and marvels. Hawker was an opium-eater. He took the drug first as a medicine—they all do—and afterward from habit. His biographer inclines to think that much of his best poetry was written under the influence of opium. But the inevitable reaction followed in moods of irritability and deep depression. Like De Quincey, he broke himself of the habit in later life, but resumed it some years before his death. Among the more admirable qualities of this richly endowed nature was a warm love for animals. Over them he exerted something of Thoreau's influence. To the birds especially he was a friend and benefactor. A paragraph from his diary illustrates this in a way that is both touching and amusing. 'Beans and peas,' he writes, 'are interdicted by the jackdaws. We have sown twice, and twice they have devoured them all. And a scarecrow, put up by my old man, was so made up in my hat and broken cassock that they took it for me, and came around it looking up to be fed.' Cats and dogs abounded in his house, and even followed him to church, where they behaved with great propriety. His horses obeyed his voice without help of whip or rein. All animals he believed to be immortal.

Dwelling on the coast and seeing much of shipwreck, both accidental and 'assisted,' Hawker naturally reverts to the theme in many of his letters. A characteristic passage may be quoted. The date is December, 1859.

'Since 1843 I have taken up from the rocks and buried 27. But to me the great comfort is that the souls of all these men are grateful to me for the respectful interment of their bodies, and that all they are permitted to do for me they fulfil. That they have brought me tokens of good will I am persuaded. Do you know, I was surprised to hear you doubt that the dead know what we do. I thought the Scripture clear about this. Besides, how otherwise can we account for the appearance of spirits for especial purposes to the living? And that they do so appear everybody in every nation under heaven believes.'

Let us not begrudge our poet-parson whatever happiness he found in his primitive beliefs.

The best thing in Mr. Byles's book is Hawker's account of a visit he received from Tennyson. The poet came unannounced and unrecognized in the month of June, 1848, roaming over Cornwall in quest of material for his 'Idylls of the King.' It was a lucky chance, or a wise design, that brought him to the vicar's door; for no one was more in love with or better versed in the Arthurian legends than Hawker. The meeting of the two poets has been already very briefly told by one of them; the subjoined is a part of the other's fuller account:

'I found my guest at his entrance a tall, swarthy Spanish-looking man, with an eye like a sword. He sate down and we conversed. I at once found myself with no common mind. All poetry in particular he seemed to use like household words, and'

as chance led to the mention of Homer's picture of night [Iliad, viii., 557-559] he gave at once a rendering simple and fine: "When the sky is broken up and the myriad stars roll down, and the shepherd's heart is glad." It struck me that the trite translation was about the reverse motion of this. We talked then about Cornwall and King Arthur, my themes, and I quoted Tennyson's fine account of the restoration of Excalibur to the lake. Just then he said, "How can you live here thus alone? You don't seem to have any fit companions around you." My answer was another verse, from "Locksley Hall"—

> "'I to herd with narrow foreheads vacant of our glorious gains,
> Like a beast with lower pleasures, like a beast with lower pains!"

"Why, that man," said he, "seems to be your favourite author." "Not mine only, but England's," answered I. . . . I proposed to show my unknown friend the shore. But before we left the room he said, "Do you know my name?" I said, "No, I have not even a guess." "Do you wish to know it?" "I don't much care—'that which we call a rose,'" etc. "Well, then," said he, "my name is Tennyson!!" . . . So we grasped hands, and "the shepherd's heart was glad." We went on our way to the rocks, and if the converse could all be written down it would make, I think, as nice a little book as Charlotte Elizabeth [Mrs. Hawker] could herself have composed. All verses—all lands—the secret history of many of his poems, which I may not reveal—but that which I can lawfully relate I will.'

And, with this fillip to his appetite the reader of this review is referred to the book itself for the remainder of a memorable interview.

From Hawker's own pen much might be quoted to complete this brief sketch of the man. Among minor peculiarities was his abhorrence of a bearded clergy. 'Nothing,' he maintains, 'can mar a man's character like that one thing, a beard. By one of the councils which are named in our Articles, and which all the clergy at least have vowed to obey, beards are forbidden to be worn by the clergy at all. So that every clergyman who wears one is a rebel against the authorities of the church—lowers himself to the level of a lay-person and degrades his sacred office.' Thus even Hawker's freedom from most forms and conventions was balanced by an almost superstitious observance of others. It can be truly said of him that he never took the impress of what he himself called 'the smoothing-iron of the nineteenth century,' but, again to use his own words as applied to the Cornish clergy of an earlier generation, 'became developed about middle life into an original mind and man, sole and absolute within his parish boundaries, eccentric when compared with his brethren in civilized regions, and yet, in German phrase, "a whole and seldom man" in his dominion of souls.'

Hawker the poet, the ballad-writer, is far less familiar to the world than Hawker the vicar of Morwenstow. Longfellow held his verses in high esteem and included a number of his ballads in his 'Poems of Places.' His biographer might well have reprinted the famous but now obsolescent Trelawny ballad, which can soon boast an antiquity of fourscore years, having first appeared, anonymously, in 'The Royal Davenport Telegraph and Plymouth Chronicle' of Sept. 2, 1826. Among those who took the piece for a genuine antique were Sir Walter Scott and Lord Macaulay, and Hawker seems to have had some difficulty afterward in convincing the public that the refrain and only the refrain was ancient, and that he was responsible for the rest.

And so, with the author, we take leave of a 'unique and winning personality, strong enough to disregard convention, and free to develop in solitude a peculiar charm. In the retrospect of those long years of Morwenstow, we remember chiefly his charity to the poor, his care for the shipwrecked, his hospitality to friend and stranger, his tenderness to all living creatures, his whole-hearted devotion to wife and child and home. Such is the abiding memory of Robert Stephen Hawker.'

PERCY F. BICKNELL.

A MUSICAL ENCYCLOPÆDIA.*

None of the arts has been more copiously and, it may be added, detrimentally endowed with reference helps than music. Detrimentally, because its dictionaries and lexicons, as well as its biographies, in many instances, abound in errors, and the despair of the situation is that once these errors appear in a given lexicon nearly every subsequent lexicographer incorporates errors and all into his own work, without once stopping to investigate or verify. There has been little original source-work done in musical dictionaries for fifty years past, except by Fétis, Mendel, and Riemann. Nearly everything has been second hand, and plagiarisms have been particularly audacious. The musical student, unless he is an expert, has been misled by inaccuracies and exasperated by omissions in his reference books.

When Sir George Grove's 'Dictionary of Music and Musicians' appeared in 1878 it met a hearty welcome everywhere. Its need was recognized, for the dictionaries above mentioned were growing antiquated, and, besides this, it was the first dictionary in the English language that made any pretensions to breadth of scope, comprehensiveness of treatment, or accuracy of

* GROVE'S DICTIONARY OF MUSIC AND MUSICIANS. Edited by J. A. Fuller Maitland, M. A. (To be completed in five volumes.) Volume I. Illustrated. New York: The Macmillan Co.

statement. Nearly all the other works of the kind were either imperfect or in some manner untrustworthy. Sir George Grove himself had accomplished so much in the way of original research, had made so many important musical discoveries, and was such a well-trained and thoroughly equipped musical scholar that it was hoped a dictionary had at last appeared which would answer the needs of those not versed in foreign languages. As far as the work went, this expectation was gratified. Some of its biographies, especially those of Beethoven, Mendelssohn, and Schubert, are masterpieces. Its technical contributions are searching and quite exhaustive, and its historical matter as a rule accurate and reliable. But although the two volumes originally announced grew into four, numerous omissions were discovered when consultation began. An appendix was added to supply these omissions, but even then they were numerous and (as a further illustration of the doctrine of the total depravity of inanimate things) of course it was just the particular thing that was particularly wanted which was not in its pages. The American student was also greatly disappointed, because scarcely an allusion was made to any American topic. These defects, however, were compensated for by the excellence of the dictionary's general content, and for many years it has proved of such value that it has come to take the place of the German works. Nor have the recent reference works of Elson, Champlin, and Baker (the latter a very important and handy guide in all matters American) affected its popularity in this country, notwithstanding its failure to recognize American subjects, which have been growing steadily in dignity and importance.

It is now more than a quarter of a century since the first instalment of Sir George Grove's work appeared. The time has come, therefore, for a new edition, for large numbers of new lights have appeared in the musical world, many subjects in the old dictionary require amplification, and science has pushed its researches so far that much new matter has been brought to the surface, requiring statement. Mr. Grove was engaged upon the preliminaries of such an edition when death overtook him in his labors and the work had to be entrusted to another hand.

The publishers made no mistake when they selected Mr. J. A. Fuller Maitland for the editorial task. He has been musical critic for 'The Thunderer,' assisted Sir George Grove in the original preparation of the Dictionary, has written some important works in musical biography, edited several, and translated that monumental work, Spitta's 'Life of Bach.' He has brought to his task musical scholarship, attainments in languages, journalistic experience, and love of research. The first instalment of his painstaking and scholarly labor has now appeared, and it deserves to be called not merely a revision of the Grove Dictionary but the beginning of a new dictionary; for while it follows the general plan of the old one, and contains much of the old matter, yet even the old matter has been most carefully edited and arranged more systematically. Unimportant items have been omitted, and some errors corrected. The longer biographies, especially those of Bach and Beethoven, have been enriched and their compositions have been tabulated with all the care which Köchel or Nottebohm display in their theme catalogues. The general change may be inferred from the fact that the first volume of the old edition contains 768 pages, closing at the middle of the letter 'I,' while the first volume of the new edition has 800 pages and only reaches the close of 'E.' The cause of this difference is sufficiently apparent. Intending to have but two volumes, half of the alphabet was put in the first, and this explains its scantiness of material and the disproportion between the first and the remaining three volumes. It was a serious error, but it has been rectified and the proper balance effected by the inclusion of 417 new topics, besides brief mention of authorship and first performances of all important operas, which Mr. Grove almost entirely overlooked, although they are of great value as references.

The new articles of leading importance are on 'Acoustics,' with many diagrams, 'Automatic Appliances,' 'Baireuth,' 'Chester Music Festivals,' 'Coronach,' 'Conducting,' profusely illustrated, 'Concert Institutions in Paris,' 'Concert Stück,' 'Dance Music,' 'Dodekahedron,' and 'Degrees in Music.' The new biographies are those of Albani, Audran, Brüll, Bruckner, the Breuning family (Beethoven's earliest friends), Marianne Brandt, Bruneau, Bottesini, Borodin, Busoni, Bononcini, Boito, Ole Bull, Beriot, Balakirev, Burmester, Curwen, Cui, Calvè, Campanini, Capoul, Carreño, Carvalho, Cellier, Chabrier, Charpentier, Colonne, Duparc, Ben Davies, Ffrangçon Davies, Debussy, Dedekind, Delibes, Dohnanyi, Dvorák, and Elgar. Of these thirty-six names, fully one-half should have been in the first edition, which of itself shows its serious omissions. Besides this, the inadequateness of treatment displayed in such biographical sketches as those of Bach, Berlioz, Brahms, Chopin, and a few others has been remedied by fuller historical detail and critical analysis, which gives the reader a clearer idea of the style and characteristics of the composer. It is surprising, how-

ever, that the editor should have retained the error in the life of Sebastian Bach that attributes the 'Lucas Passion' to that composer. It should be within the recollection of all European music scholars that when the Spitta 'Life of Bach' appeared, our own Bernhard Ziehn, whose musical scholarship and critical faculty are even better known in Germany than here, proved beyond dispute that the 'Lucas Passion' was not written by Sebastian Bach and thus prevented the inclusion of a spurious composition in the Bach Gesellschaft's famous edition — a feat in critical analysis that was personally acknowledged by Robert Franz, one of the most learned of the Bach students. It is to be hoped before the editor gets to the letter 'Z' he will have heard of this profound musical theorist, and in connection with his biography correct the error.

It will be a grateful announcement that the new edition contains many and valuable references to American musicians,—and this for the first time in any European musical dictionary. The list includes adequate biographical sketches of Mme. Albani, Frederick Archer (who may be classed as American, for his best work as organist and conductor was done in this country), Mrs. H. H. A. Beach, Arthur Bird the composer (who has spent most of his time in Berlin), David S. Bispham, Lilian Blauvelt, Fannie Bloomfield-Zeisler, Dudley Buck, Carl Bergmann, Annie Louise Cary-Raymond, George W. Chadwick, Dr. Leopold Damrosch and his sons, Walter and Frank, John S. Dwight (who did such a great work for higher music in this country half a century ago), the music house of Ditson & Co., Emma Eames, Clarence Eddy, and Julius Eichberg. Topics of a general nature treated are the American Guild of Organists, Boston Musical Societies (with a picture of Symphony Hall in that city), and the Cincinnati Musical Festivals.

All of these American topics are treated in the main with the comprehensiveness and accuracy due to the subjects. It is to be regretted that the name of Billings, the father of American psalmody and the first in the line of American composers, should have been overlooked. The history of this sturdy American, whose anthems were as inspiring to the revolutionary camps as were the Bach Chorales at Rossbach and Torgau in the Seven Years' War, and whose somewhat crude but sonorous hymns marked the complete liberation of the New England churches from that English compendium, the Bay State Psalm Book, and other works sent over from England for the spiritual edification of the colonists, deserved a place in such a dictionary as this.

As a rule these topics are characterized by praiseworthy accuracy, but we must disagree utterly with the writer of the brief sketch of Carl Bergmann in his statement that 'Theodore Thomas's tastes and talents were largely developed under Bergmann's influence.' This is grossly incorrect, as shown in the memorials of Mr. Thomas just published. Mr. Thomas was first closely associated with Mr. Bergmann as first violinist in the Mason-Bergmann chamber concerts, inaugurated in New York City in 1855,—an event by the way which the writer of the sketch entirely ignores. From the very beginning, Mr. Thomas, as Mr. Mason, Mr. Mosenthal, and Mr. Matzka, the other members, acknowledge, was the master spirit of that organization. He dictated its general policy, its programmes, its interpretation, and its manner of performance. Out of personal regard for Bergmann, Mr. Thomas is very careful in his statements, but those on the inside know that Bergmann was jealous of him and had little sympathy with his musical radicalism, and that the friction at last was so strong he withdrew in a short time and the organization became the Mason-Thomas instead of the Mason-Bergmann, but not until Mr. Bergmann once confessed to him, 'you have lifted the veil from our eyes.' Neither Mr. Thomas's tastes nor his talents were developed under Bergmann's influence. Both were manifest before the men came together. Mr. Thomas announced his tastes publicly when he formed his first orchestra in 1862,—'the highest music, perfectly played.' In his autobiography he mentions the only man who had any influence upon his talents,— Carl Eckert.

The Cincinnati Musical Festival history is told succinctly, and the principal choral works performed in the first fifteen festivals are appended. It is to be regretted that the first volume had to go to press too early to include the colossal programmes of the Sixteenth Festival (1904) which were the crowning works in Mr. Thomas's Cincinnati career, and which will always remain as a monument to his genius in programme-making and programme-performance. They would have been an object lesson to the Old World, illustrating the musical advancement of the New, for in none of the European festivals, the Three Choirs, Birmingham, Leeds, Norwich, Sacred Harmonic (London), Vienna, or the Lower Rhenish, has such a colossal series of programmes been presented as at Cincinnati in 1904,—the last great work of the great conductor.

The Boston Musical Societies are treated in the order of their age, and the careful and ample detail of their description is an indication that all the musical institutions of this country will be adequately represented in the

succeeding volumes. The societies described are the Handel and Haydn, Harvard Musical Association, Apollo Club, the Cecilia, the Kneisel Quartette, Choral Art Society, and Boston Singing Club. A cross reference promises a history of the Boston Symphony Orchestra under 'Symphony Concerts,' and it will be a matter of local interest in this connection that there is a similar cross reference for the Chicago Orchestra; all of which shows the painstaking labor that has been expended upon this new edition and the great advancement in method and research as compared with the work of its original compiling.

The salient features of the first volume of the new dictionary have now been sufficiently set forth, and assuming that the remaining four volumes will represent the same standard of musical scholarship and will contain similar results of careful and accurate labor, it will not be premature to announce—and this, too, without any disrespect to the memory of Sir George Grove as a scholar—that at last we have an English musical dictionary not only worthy to be compared with the French and German dictionaries but surpassing them all in the lateness of its information and in its comprehensive scope. To all intents and purposes, Mr. Fuller Maitland and his associates have given us a new 'Dictionary of Music and Musicians.' Its scope has been greatly enlarged, as will be seen by the following statement in the preface: 'Upon the first edition a limit of time was imposed, the date 1450 being fixed as the beginning of the music that could be expected to interest modern readers. The study of ancient music, and in particular of that which belongs to ecclesiastical plainsong, has been so widely spread (partly as a result of the scientific articles written by the late W. S. Rockstro in the latter part of the Dictionary) that no book on music could now be considered complete which made its starting-point as late as the middle of the 15th century.' It is not alone in the enlargement of its scope that this Dictionary has been improved. By amplification and more adequate treatment of leading topics, exact statement, supplying of omissions, critical analyses, correct arrangement of compositions under opus numbers, absolutely new articles which should have been included in the old edition, and the recognition of the new material that has been supplied during the last twenty-five years, the editor has given the world for the first time a reliable and comprehensive Dictionary of Music in English, and has constructed an enduring monument to his musical scholarship.

In its typography and general arrangement the book is entirely satisfactory, but some of the portraits are unworthy of the general high standard. They look like half-tones reproduced from half-tones, which are never satisfactory. The frontispiece, a portrait of Beethoven, is open to this criticism, and besides is not as characteristic or as faithful a likeness as might have been selected. The chalk drawing by von Kloeber, or the pen sketch by Lyser, would have been more desirable than the meaningless and spiritless one that has been used. Few great men have suffered more at the hands of artists than Beethoven.

George P. Upton.

The Story of a Great Monopoly.*

The importance of the Standard Oil Company is due not so much to its own history as to the fact that the profits made through it, the methods created by it, and the men elevated on account of it have found their way into other industries in which the experience of the older organization has been used to create new concerns. Thus there has come into existence what might be called a net-work of Standard Oil influences which touch many industries, many interests, and many communities. The numerous statements and facts concerning this remarkable company, together with the existence of documents illustrating its entire history, have led Miss Tarbell, under the stimulus of magazine direction, to undertake the present 'History of the Standard Oil Company.'

In the prospectus to the work issued by the publishers the public is informed that this history is not controversial and therefore inspiring; it is not written to prove a preconceived theory; it is a legitimate study of a thirty years' industrial warfare based on documents; and the interpretations of the documents are in the light of an intimate knowledge of the oil industry and of the men engaged in it. As though to impress the reader still further with the scientific value of the book, another sentence is added to the effect that 'every statement, every interpretation of fact, every important step, is backed by documentary evidence.' This sets a high standard, which if attained would place the book in the position of an authority for all time upon its subject.

In the gathering of material for a work of this kind four courses may be followed: (1) the interviewing of persons contemporaneous with the times; (2) the study of public opinion as voiced in public prints, such as newspapers and pamphlets; (3) the perusal of contracts,

* The History of the Standard Oil Company. By Ida M. Tarbell. In two volumes. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.

price-lists, legal cases, and printed documents; (4) the study of reports of legislative bodies, testimony and exhibits of witnesses before investigating commissions. Miss Tarbell's book gives evidence of an examination of the material that would be brought to light by following these methods, although her failure to cite authorities in foot-note references makes it almost impossible at points to verify some of the most important statements made in the book. In the interpretation of this material the author has undoubtedly been influenced by her long association with the people of the 'Oil Regions' and the sharing of the feeling there prevailing against the common enemy, the 'Standard.' Despite the statement of the publishers to the contrary, a thesis is to be found running through the book; this, however, does not in the least vitiate its value. This thesis may be stated in the following way: The oil industry in its early stages 'had workers in great numbers with plenty of capital, who were meeting every difficulty and overcoming them,' which promised 'the normal unfolding of a new and wonderful opportunity for individual endeavor.' This natural development was prevented by the Standard Oil Company, which was able by its methods to secure a monopoly and take away this grand opportunity from individual enterprise. In the chapter on 'The Birth of an Industry' the thesis is almost unconsciously continued in these words: 'But what had been done was, in their judgment only the beginning. . . They would meet their own needs. They would bring the oil refining to the region where it belonged. They would make their towns the most beautiful in the world. There was nothing too good for them, nothing they did not hope and dare. But suddenly, at the very hey day of this confidence, a big hand reached out to trottle their future.'

The rise of the Standard Oil Company took place simultaneously with the competition of three railroads for the oil traffic and three cities for the business of refining. In this competition, rebates and discriminations were the outcome, as they were bound to be in unrestricted industrial conflict. It was what each railroad expected of the others, and what each city expected to fight. We are told that by 1871 every refiner suspected that his neighbor was getting better rates than he; moreover, the refining business seemed to be overdone. Out of such chaotic conditions the South Improvement Company was born, and though the struggle against it was successful nevertheless an unseen hand drew the bonds tighter about the oil business by shutting off oil, cutting down the supply of cars, and taking over customers. The plan proposed by the South Improvement Company was in effect what has been done a hundred times in other ways since that day. No more recent example need be cited than the cattle trust. Secretly the promoters of the South Improvement Company made contracts with the railroads; by a mistake the plot was discovered, and thereupon began what Miss Tarbell calls 'the Oil War of 1872.' The alarm and indignation of the oil producers can only be imagined; through this feeling an organization was created that fought successfully the South Improvement Company. The result was the abandonment of the frames, but not the annihilation of the framers, of this remarkable movement. The rebate system, however, had been tested; it could be used at another time.

The fight against the Standard Oil Company, thus begun in its effort to control transportation, has continued at different intervals for the same reason. So far as economic grounds are concerned the contention as to whether the shipper of large tonnage shall be granted a lower rate than the prevailing one for concentrated traffic remains unsettled. It took no great argument to persuade the railroads of the soundness of this position, and even to go further in the payment of rebates on shipments made by other concerns. Although the oil producers and independent refiners were able to break up the South Improvement Company, nevertheless its successor, the Standard Oil Company, controlled the business of refining oil by 1875.

Even after the result just referred to, the Standard Oil Company had three great problems to solve: (1) the regulation of crude production; (2) the control of pipe lines and transportation facilities; and (3) a final form of organization that would escape the criticism of the law.

The machinery of the company's organization was thoroughly tested by the efforts of the producers to raise the low prices of crude oil as compared with refined. To do this the producers looked to the creation of a pipe line to the sea-board and sale of export oil, and the regulation of interstate commerce by Congress. Both of these projects were for the time defeated, and the discovery of new oil fields made the task of keeping the price of crude oil at a low point an easy matter. There was, however, an appeal to the law still open to the producers. In 1879 a suit was brought against the officers of the Standard. Though vigorously prosecuted for a time, delay of the proceedings in 1880 brought out strongly the power of the Standard to manage recalcitrant officers and bitter opponents, and to win a result known as the 'Compromise of 1880.' This may be regarded as a victory for the company for the

reason that the great hopes of the oil producers were in no respect realized.

One opening still remained to the producers. To take advantage of it they must build a pipe line to the seaboard. Under the able management of Messrs. Benson, McKelvey, and Hopkins, a pipe line was completed in 1881. Thus the Standard was brought face to face with its second great problem. After a period of two years the Standard, by successful maneuvering, secured an agreement with the Tidewater Pipe Line, and was able to control the transportation of oil by this means as well as by rail. By 1887 the Standard had reached the highest efficiency, and wished to be let alone; but a rapid series of events brought greater attention to its methods than ever before. The Buffalo case, the Rice contest and the Payne imbroglio, together with the defeat of the oil men's bill in the Pennsylvania legislature, stirred the country tremendously. Demands for investigation and requests for knowledge about the mysterious power came thick and fast from all parts of the land. As a result there followed the New York and Congressional investigations, the suit of the State of Ohio against the Standard Oil Company and its dissolution on paper. Through the leniency of the courts the situation did not differ materially from what it was before the dissolving order of the courts. It remained for another Attorney General of the State of Ohio, Hon. Frank S. Mannett, to complete the dissolution, forcing the company to meet its third problem, that of law-proof organization, and to create a great holding company, the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

During this legal contest the producers made another attempt to secure their freedom, but the Standard now entered the oil fields as an oil producer, carrying consternation into the ranks of the producers. The one escape open to the independents, as before, was an outlet to the sea. After many difficulties and great vicissitudes the United States Pipe Line was built; and in time an organization of independent oil refiners, despite the most hostile opposition, was created in what was called the Pure Oil Company. It is through the organization of these companies that competition exists in the field of oil production. It was, however, a result profoundly different from that hoped for by the pioneers in the oil business.

In looking back over the history of the Standard Oil Company one is impressed with the shrewdness of the men behind it, the real greatness of the company, its economies and admirable methods of handling business. But against this are to be contrasted the espionage of the business of competitors, the manipulation of legislatures, the determination of rates, the securing of rebates, and the harassing of competitors. The Standard Oil Company would have been in any event a great company, but the methods used in forestalling competition have made it a monopoly.

It is of relatively little importance whether every statement made in Miss Tarbell's book is absolutely true. The real question is as to whether or not she has pictured the history of the Standard Oil Company in its true light, and has presented correctly the methods practiced by this organization and its agents. In the judgment of the reviewer, the author has accomplished both of these tasks in so just, clear, and attractive a manner as to entitle her to the thanks of every American citizen. The book is a genuine contribution to that knowledge of the real inwardness of things industrial which Americans as a people so lack.

FRANK L. MCVEY.

THE SOUTHERNER'S PROBLEM.*

Mr. Thomas Nelson Page has collected, in a book of some three hundred pages, certain articles recently contributed by him to 'McClure's Magazine,' in answer to the unanswerable argument of Carl Schurz, together with several earlier essays of his on the race problem. The result is a book the central interest of which is psychological rather than scientific,—that is, it presents the brief for the South of a Southerner of distinction, who while not a friend of the Negro race is certainly not to be counted an enemy.

A careful dissection of the book reveals some interesting evidences of growth and feeling. The first essay chronologically is Chapter VII., written some fifteen years ago and published first in another volume. This essay is brought down to date by Chapter II., with some repetition. Similarly Chapters VI. and I. elaborate Mr. Page's only real contribution to the race problem in the years of his writing and observation,—viz., his account of the training and condition of the house servant on the best Virginia plantations. Two chapters are given to special pleas on the subjects of lynching and disfranchisement, and a hastily constructed and inaccurate chapter deals with the present condition of the Negro. The book ends with a suggested solution of the Negro problem notable for its breadth and good temper on the one hand and

* THE NEGRO: THE SOUTHERNER'S PROBLEM. By Thomas Nelson Page. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

THE COLOR LINE. By William Benjamin Smith. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.

LIGHT AHEAD FOR THE NEGRO. By E. A. Johnson. New York: The Grafton Press.

on the other for its singular agreement with all that the Negroes themselves and their friends have ever demanded.

Mr. Page begins by asserting that 'no man can entirely dissociate himself from the conditions amid which he grew up, or free himself from the influences which surrounded him in his youth. The most he can do is to strive earnestly for an open and enlarged mind and try to look at everything from the highest and soundest standpoint he can reach.' Throughout most of the book there is evidently a sincere effort to keep this judicial attitude, but this is seriously marred by careless statements of fact and particularly by Mr. Page's large reliance on the authority of William Hannibal Thomas, and his approval of the monstrous assertions of Thomas's book. For instance, to assert that 'murder might easily have been done' in the Boston 'riot' of some years since is an unfortunate exaggeration; the story of Sam Hose is not at all in accordance with the published facts, since many honest men do not believe he was guilty of any crime but that of murder. Then, too, the character of Thomas and the unreliability of his book have been too often exposed to permit of this being made the basis of reiterated slander upon the American Negro.

The brief for the South as held by Mr. Page is made up of the following points: 1, That Slavery gave the Negro excellent training; 2, That the mistakes of Reconstruction alienated master and freedman; 3, That the freedmen's sons and the sons of the masters are growing further and further apart; 4, That the Negro is capable of some but limited improvement; 5, That by education he should be given a chance to improve.

To one like Mr. Page, whose youthful dreams centered on a Virginia plantation of the better sort, amid trained family servants and the old lazy prosperity of the Southern gentleman of the kindlier régime, it seems a monstrous thing to condemn slavery as an inhuman and cruel system. It was not this, Mr. Page again and again declares; rather it was 'a relation of warm friendship and tender sympathy' (p. 166), 'the "driver" of slave-horror novels was as purely the creature of the imagination as Cerberus, or the Chimera' (p. 167), often 'the affection of the slaves was stronger toward the whites than toward their own off-spring' (p. 174), and the slaves had in many instances 'the education which comes from daily association with people of culture.' Mr. Page was only eight years old when the war broke out, and so he knows slavery largely by tradition. Nevertheless, believing the tradition true, Mr. Page resents slurs on slavery, and he has in his contention just enough of right to make it next to impossible for him to realize his error. It is as inaccurate to call Southern slavery barbarous as it is to call the modern wage system ideal; but it is not inaccurate to say that Southern slavery fostered barbarism, was itself barbaric in thousands of instances, and was on the whole a system of labor so blighting to white and black that probably the only thing that saved Mr. Page's genius to the world was the Emancipation Proclamation,—the very deed that allows the present reviewer the pleasure of criticising Mr. Page's book instead of hoeing his cotton. Mr. Page is dean of that school of Southern writers which has in recent years pictured the Southern planter as a sort of demigod. The world has accepted this portraiture in good-humored silence, recognizing it as a generous tribute of the New to the Old South; nevertheless, it is perfectly clear that the Southern gentleman of yesterday was an ordinary human being, kindly, indolent, choleric, and self-indulgent, neither better nor worse than the ordinary run of men. It is inconceivable that a laboring class placed under the complete dominion of such a man should prosper; and with all the instances of kindness and affection (and there were hundreds of such instances) the net result of any such system was, and was bound to be, oppression, cruelty, concubinage, and moral retrogression. That this was the result in the South, one can read even in the dry reports of the United States Census.

How far it was possible in the days of reconstruction to have acted more wisely than the nation did will always be a mooted question. Men like Mr. Page, however, forget that in 1864 practically every Southerner was convinced that free Negro labor was impossible, and was determined to keep the substance of slavery even if he had to surrender the name. Under such circumstances there were but two ways open: either to establish government guardianship over the Negroes; or, by making them full citizens at once, to let them guard their own rights. The first would have been the wiser course, but the South frustrated it. The South attacked not simply the working of the Freedmen's Bureau but its basic principle. When that Bureau fell, what was left but enfranchisement? Only slavery, and war had just made slavery impossible.

That estrangement should follow between ex-master and freedman was inevitable. Who should be blamed for it,—the intelligent master or the ignorant man? Surely to base the Ku Klux Klan on the Union League of Negroes, as Mr. Page virtually does, is as ungenerous as it is unhistorical. It was inevitable that for one or two generations after

emancipation the parties whose relations were disturbed should regard each other with dislike, suspicion, and distrust. And the fault of the Southern whites has been that they have sought to increase this feeling by exploiting it in political and social life, placing personal and public humiliations on black people, emphasizing, publishing, and gloating over every mistake and foible of a struggling people, and hindering their progress in many directions by law and custom.

It is, however, in Chapter III. (and partially in Chapter VII.) that the crucial points of Mr. Page's attitude are evident. This chapter seeks to prove that no great amount of development can be expected of black people. The sincere belief in this has quite evidently preceded the massing of the facts, so that any fair student would simply say that the case was 'not proven.' The negative testimony of Africa and Hayti, with all its weight, is inconclusive. His earlier argument that no Negroes of ability had appeared in America, Mr. Page has had to modify even in the short space of fifteen years' experience, and the present argument that 'exceptional Negroes but prove the rule of inferiority' sounds like a retiring to inner lines of fortification. Then, too, there may well be considerable difference of opinion as to whether or not the accumulation of two hundred and thirty millions of dollars in farms in one generation is a sign of Negro thrift; Mr. Page thinks it is not, and hastens to the more congenial subject of crime, where the testimony is more vague and mystifying.

The trouble with this whole argument is that an assumption of the unchangeable inferiority of a race of men inevitably leads to actions that hinder their development. If these Negroes cannot become ordinary civilized human beings, why waste time offering them opportunities? This is the inevitable conclusion of such philosophy, and although Mr. Page stops half way and insists on education and opportunity for blacks, makes the excellent suggestion of black police, and defends an intelligent black vote, yet the mass of his compatriots in the South sweep on far beyond him and act on the philosophy that Professor William Benjamin Smith has recently published in his volume entitled 'The Color Line.'

Mr. Smith's book is a naked, unashamed shriek for the survival of the white race by means of the annihilation of all other races. He says bluntly:

> 'Compared with the vital matter of pure Blood, all other matters, as of tariff, of currency, of subsidies, of civil service, of labour and capital, of education, of forestry, of science and art, and even of religion, sink into insignificance. For, to judge by the past, there is scarcely any conceivable educational or scientific or governmental or social or religious polity under which the pure strain of Caucasian blood might not live and thrive and achieve great things for History and Humanity; on the other hand there is no reason to believe that any kind or degree of institutional excellence could permanently stay the race decadence that would follow surely in the wake of any considerable contamination of that blood by the blood of Africa' (p. IX.).

Moreover, the author does not stop there. If 'contamination' is to be avoided, whites and Negroes must not live in the same land, nor eventually upon the same earth. Not even individual exceptions can save the lower race from this judgment.

> 'Does some one reply that some Negroes are better than some Whites, physically, mentally, morally? We do not deny it; but this fact, again, is without pertinence. It may very well be that some dogs are superior to some men' (p. 15).

Nor is the Negro race alone condemned; the Chinese must go, the Japanese are questionable, and of course the Malays, East Indians, Turks, and such people are inadmissible. In fact, the majority of humanity is doomed by reason of 'disease, vice, and discouragement,' and the prophecy of this consummation so devoutly to be wished ought, in Mr. Smith's opinion, 'to be stamped in letters of gold on the walls of the Public Library in Boston and over the pulpit of Plymouth Church in Brooklyn, on the lintels of the White House, and on the title-page of all future editions of "The Independent" and "The Nation"' (p. 185).

Such a book could easily be passed over in silence, did it not state flatly and with unnecessary barbarism a thesis that is the active belief of millions of our fellow countrymen. In vain may we smile at the author's hysterics, and criticise his slovenly composition; in vain may we remind ourselves that this arrogant manifesto of the Princes of the Blood is an outbreak of world-old pharisaism and brute self-assertion; in vain may we remind Mr. Smith that nations live for Mercy, Justice, and Truth, and not simply for breeding; and that since some dogs kill their enemies quickly instead of tantalizing them to death by 'disease, vice, and discouragement,' this may prove more dogs superior to men than he admits. All this arguing is beside the point; some men think in this wise, and this is the heart and kernel of the Negro problem. This is the new barbarism of the twentieth century, against which all the forces of civilization must contend. Can the world conquer it as it has already partially conquered caste and religious persecution and feuds? Mr. E. A. Johnson, author of the volume entitled 'Light Ahead for the Negro,' recently published, believes that we can. His little book, written by a man of Negro blood, is curiously yet not unattractively pieced

together in the form of semi-fiction, and contains the prophecy of a century hence. His hero has asked, in this millenium, of the fate of such books as Mr. Dixon's and (may we add?) Professor Smith's:

'She also had heard of those false prophets whom history had not forgotten, but who lived only in ridicule and as examples of error. She seemed to be ashamed of the ideas once advocated by these men, and charitably dismissed them with the remark that, "It would have been better for the cause of true Christianity had they never been listened to by so large a number of our people, as they represented brute force rather than the Golden Rule."'

'I heard with rapt attention. Although I had already seen much to convince me of the evolution of sentiment in the South, these words sank deeper than all else. Here was a woman of aristocratic Southern blood, cradled under the hills of secession and yet vehement in denunciation of those whom I had learned to recognize as the beacon lights of Southern thought and purpose! And when I reflected that her views were then the views of the whole South, I indeed began to realize the wonderful transformation I was being permitted to see.'

W. E. Burghardt Du Bois.

The Father of American Caricature.*

It has been pointed out that the Civil War made American caricature what it is at the present day — one of the most dominating factors utilized in formulating public opinion. It required very little imagination on the part of the artist to make the tall figure of President Lincoln appear grotesque, and his many strongly marked peculiarities supplied both friends and enemies with subjects for ridicule. The stirring times from 1861 to 1866 brought to view the greatest caricaturist this country has ever known—Thomas Nast. In his new biography of Nast, Mr. Albert Bigelow Paine says that one of the trophies most highly prized by the artist was a vase, in the shape of an army canteen, representing America decorating the cartoonist in the presence of the army, and bearing on the reverse side the inscription: 'Presented to Thomas Nast by his friends in the Army and Navy of the United States, in recognition of the patriotic use he has made of his rare abilities as the artist of the people; the gift of three thousand five hundred officers and enlisted men in the Army and Navy of the United States.'

Nast was born at Landau, Bavaria, September 27, 1840, but left Germany for this country before the breaking out of the revolution that culminated in 1848. At twenty years of age, having shown great skill with his pencil, he was sent to England to make illustrations, for the 'New York Illustrated News,' of the international prize-fight between Heenan and Sayers, at that time an unparalleled proof of newspaper enterprise. So unusually successful was he in this venture that he was ordered to Italy to join General Medici in the famous campaign in which Garibaldi freed Sicily and Naples and created the Kingdom of Italy.

In February, 1861, just before the breaking out of the Civil War, he returned to America. His campaign in Italy had given him a war experience such as no other artist possessed. The strong patriotic interest which he took in the Rebellion raised his work to the level of the heroic. Lincoln acknowledged that his powerful emblematic pictures were the best recruiting sergeants for the North. Nast worked in a field peculiarly his own. His designs at this time were of a serious character, setting forth as they did—sometimes emblematically in pictorial allegory, sometimes in direct and striking presentment—the many and mutable phases of the great war. Pictorial humor and satire were his weapons of might, and beneath their allegorical exterior were concealed the most profound convictions, the most direct insistence on reforms, the most pointed exposure of shams. Always earnest and never cynical, he had but one view and end ever in mind — the moral and political advancement of the people and the nation. 'The cartoonist who accomplishes anything worth while,' said Nast, shortly before his death, 'must have his own deep convictions that the target at which he is aiming is the right one to attack. Looking over my experiences as a cartoonist I deem it one of my most satisfying reflections that I never allowed myself to attack anything I did not believe in my soul was wrong and deserving of the worst fate that could befall it.'

Nast assisted in electing Lincoln the second time; and after the Confederate Army had laid down its arms at Appomattox Court House, he became an ardent advocate of temperance reform. In this noble cause he won a noble battle, putting a stop to one of the most intemperate social customs of the day. His art had become a 'mighty engine of warfare.' It was during the period of reconstruction and corruption which invariably follows the upheaval of a great country that his work achieved the highest point that satiric art has ever reached in America. Nast's work at that time betokened at once the power of the artist and political satirist combined,—a talent that but few in the history of art possessed. Kaulbach in Germany had it, as is splendidly shown in his 'Reynard the Fox'; Hogarth, Gilroy, Cruikshank, and Tenniel had it in English art.

* Thomas Nast. His Period and His Pictures. By Albert Bigelow Paine. Illustrated. New York: The Macmillan Co.

But none of these ever dictated a policy or caused a national reform. To municipal reform Nast's pen became a battery of artillery, shooting shrapnel at the common enemies of freedom and the purity of the ballot-box. The exposure of the Tammany Ring and the flight of Tweed's *confrères* are matters of world-wide knowledge. Tweed admitted that Nast caricatured him so often and so sharply that he began to look like his counterfeit presentment —that coarse, obese figure, those insolent deep-set eyes, those thousand and one little characteristics that are still identified in the public mind with fraud incarnate. Nast's cartoons in those days were not the paid work of a mere artist hired to carry out the directions of another, but the crystallization of his own personal antagonism to what he knew was one of the most brazen attempts to rob by wholesale in the history of any municipality.

Comparing the cartoons in the Tweed days with those of the present time, Mr. Paine says:

'Today the merit of our cartoons lies mainly in their technique and the clever statement of an existing condition. They are likely to be the echo of a policy, a reflection of public sentiment, or the record of daily events. The cartoons of Thomas Nast were for the most part a manifest, a protest or a prophecy. They did not follow public events, but preceded them. They did not echo public sentiment, but led it. They were not inspired by a mere appreciation of conditions, but by a powerful conviction of right and principle which would not be gainsaid. The altered attitude of our pictures today is not due to the individuals but to the conditions. Nast began when the nation was in a flame of conflict. When the fierce heat of the battle had subsided, it left the public in the ebullient formative state where human passions run high and human morals and judgment are disturbed. At such times strong human personalities leap forth to seize the molten elements and shape the fabric of futurity. Such men have little place today. The New York Herald said not long ago, editorially: "The press of America merely mirrors public opinion instead of commanding it." And it is this that the cartoonist of the present day must be content to do. He can but mirror the procession of events—not direct them.'

It was Nast who gave dignity to the 'anthropomorphic symbol of American ideas and opinions'—Uncle Sam; depicting him no longer as the lean buffoon of former years. He also possessed in a remarkable degree the faculty of throwing individuality into articles of apparel and personal belongings; in fact, in many of his pictures he merely indicated the personality of his subjects in this way—such as Oakey Hall's eyeglasses, Horace Greeley's hat, the dollar-mark and money-bag for Tweed's face. The first of animals to take its definite place in the history of American caricature was the donkey. Nast's first application of the donkey to Democracy was on January 15, 1870, when he represented it as the 'Copperhead (democratic) Press' kicking the dead lion, E. M. Stanton. Shortly afterwards the Republican elephant and Democratic donkey took definite shape in 'Harper's Weekly.' Speaking of Nast's enduring influence on the art of caricature, the present biographer says:

'Being the first, it was necessary for him to establish fundamentals, to construct the alphabet of an art. The work was not arbitrarily done, nor were the results due to accident. The symbols which today confront us on every hand were each the inevitable expression of some existing condition which by strong, sure mental evolution found absolute embodiment and became a pictured fact. We can no more efface them than we can erase the characters of our spelling-book.'

It was but a question of time when the public would no longer demand pictorial crusades; Nast's business relations with 'Harper's Weekly' became strained, and he finally found himself practically robbed of a means of livelihood. For a while he met with success on the lecture platform, but at last this also failed. 'Somehow the gentle and pathetic figure of Don Quixote cannot fail to present itself to those who in his final days were familiar with the dreams and struggles and disappointments and with the lovable personality of Thomas Nast.' It was in March, 1902, after Mr. Roosevelt had become President, that Nast received a letter from his old friend, Hon. John Hay, Secretary of State, offering him the consular post at Guayaquil, Ecuador. Though Nast feared the climate, he needed the position, and accepted it. On Sunday, December 7, 1902, he succumbed to yellow fever far away on the Pacific coast.

Nast's art was remarkable for its fertility of invention and that clear graphic style which insured it the popularity that waits on simplicity. In defining his position in the world of art, Mr. Paine says:

'There is a divine heritage which rises above class drill and curriculum—a God-given impulse which will seek instinctively and find surely the means to enter and the way to conquer and possess the foreordinated kingdom. Such a genius was that of Thomas Nast. Lacking a perfect mastery of line, he yet possessed a simplicity of treatment, an understanding of black and white color values, with a clearness of vision, a fertility of idea, and, above and beyond all, a supreme and unwavering purpose which made him a pictorial power such as this generation is not likely to know again. Perhaps all this is not art. Perhaps art may not be admitted without the grace of careful training—the touch that soothes and fills the critic's eye. But if it is not art, then, at least, it is a genius of no lesser sort. There are men who will tell you that Grant was not a general. There are others who will hold that Nast was not an artist. Yet these two were mighty warriors—each in his own way—and the world will honor their triumphs when

the deeds of their critics have vanished from the page of memory, and their bodies have become but nameless dust.'

Mr. Paine's work was prepared with the personal assistance of Nast. It covers the artist's life in a thorough and interesting way, and is adequately illustrated. INGRAM A. PYLE.

MASTERS OF THE EARLY AND LATE RENAISSANCE.*

It is too much to expect anything but very unequal merit in the different volumes of series of monographs on artistic subjects. An editor must choose his writers as he may, with the inevitable result that certain books will fall below the standard set by the best of the series. The excellent beginning made by the 'Library of Art' in its two early volumes on Donatello and Michael Angelo led the reader to hope for a set of monographs of almost uniform excellence. But the inevitable inequality of such a series is illustrated by the mediocre character of the first of the three books forming the latest additions to the series,—'Mediaeval Art' by Mr. W. R. Lethaby. The volume is devoted chiefly to the history of architecture from the year 300 A. D. to 1300 A. D. It opens with chapters on Byzantine art in the East and in Italy; then follow passages on Romanesque art in various countries; finally there are chapters on Gothic art in different European states. The treatment is so cursory that the reader often finds little more than a list of monuments.

The chapter on 'Gothic Characteristics' might be expected to offer a definite field for criticism, but it proves to be only a compilation from other writers; moreover, it does not marshal its facts in systematic order. There is the bias usual with British writers when dealing with this subject. Anyone who knows the work of Viollet-le-Duc, Louis Gonse, and C. H. Moore is not inclined to accept the more superficial view of English writers, and our author does not even come up to the very moderate standard of the best British criticism. His exposition, so far as it goes, is not clear, and it is evident that he has no proper grasp of the fundamental principles of his subject. After a rapid review of Gothic art in France, England, Switzerland, Spain, Belgium, and Germany the volume ends with a still slighter and less satisfactory discussion of Gothic architecture in Italy.

Mr. Lethaby's book as a whole shows no new grasp of the subject, no general principle or underlying philosophy whereby to coördinate many artistic movements. It is profusely illustrated, as are all the numbers of the series, and is provided with a good index.

Miss Maud Cruttwell's volume on Verrocchio is a scholarly and appreciative monograph of great importance. Until the appearance of this book, the only serious work devoted to this fifteenth century master was that by Mackowsky in the 'Künstler Monographien.' But this is published only in German, and is neither as accurate nor as stimulating as the present volume. A battle of criticism has been waged about the work of this master ever since Bode's and Morelli's vituperations and diatribes of nearly thirty years ago. Verrocchio has indeed presented many difficult problems, one of the most interesting of which relates to the early works of his great pupil, Leonardo da Vinci. Miss Cruttwell brings to her task a long residence in Italy, years of training in the writing of three earlier volumes of importance, especially the monograph on the della Robbia, and she applies the methods of modern connoisseurship to the various mooted questions. In her introduction she says:

> 'Verrocchio is perhaps the least known and appreciated of the great masters of the fifteenth century. The supreme excellence of those works which are proved by documentary evidence to be authentic is disregarded as the standard of judgment as to quality and style, and a quantity of inferior sculpture and painting is attributed to him for which his feeble imitators are responsible.'

Not only has this been true, but critics have judged our master by his earlier, more angular, and less beautiful paintings. He was preeminently a sculptor, and his mature works, such as the 'David' and the 'Boy with the Dolphin' in Florence and the 'Bartolommeo Colleoni' in Venice, prove that in his acquaintance with anatomy and the laws of movement, in his draughtsmanship and technical skill, he was inferior to none of his contemporaries, and that in breadth of vision and imaginative power he was excelled only by Donatello and Leonardo. Moreover, 'with an impeccable accuracy in representation and a vigorous and facile execution, he combined the poetry, the depth of feeling, and the wide sympathies of the idealist.' How different, and how much truer, is this conclusion from M. Muntz's dictum that Verrocchio is 'narrow and bourgeois' and his work 'commonplace, angular, and dry.'

There is a popular interest in Vasari's tale that Verrocchio left his painting of 'The Baptism' unfinished, and that Leonardo da Vinci added one of the angels in the foreground;

* LIBRARY OF ART. New volumes: Mediæval Art, by W. R. Lethaby; Verrocchio, by Maud Cruttwell; Titian, by George Gronau. Each illustrated. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons.

whereupon, the story goes, the older master was so discouraged that he never touched brush again. On the contrary, our author proves by detailed analysis that this angel shows the same hand as that which executed the rest of the picture, and she cites documentary evidence to the effect that Verrocchio continued to work for many years afterwards. The discussion of this picture in connection with 'The Annunciation' by Verrocchio in the Uffizi and the smaller painting of the same subject by Leonardo da Vinci in the Louvre is the occasion of some excellent critical writing in regard to the latter. Take as an example the following passage in regard to Leonardo's style:

'The most remarkable quality of Leonardo's work is its vivacity, a vivacity noticeable in the slightest of his engineering sketches and even in his handwriting. The least touch of his pen, pencil or brush is rapid and vividly alive. It is sensitive, yet decisive. It darts and scintillates like flame, giving to the painting or drawing, even when the subject represented is tranquil in sentiment, an excess of life almost fantastic. In his earliest work known to us, the predella panel of the "Annunciation" in the Louvre, this vivacity is present to so great a degree that the solemnity of the theme is almost marred by the alertness and briskness of the figures. Each touch of the brush in hair and wings and grasses sparkles with life.'

Another passage that deserves notice is the discriminating comparison of the artistic styles of Pollaiuolo and Verrocchio. Scientists and draughtsmen *par excellence* in a school of naturalists and linealists, these two masters are the very bone and marrow of quattrocento art; and their relative characteristics have rarely been so well defined as in Miss Cruttwell's words.

Some profile portraits of women, notably that in the Poldi Pezzoli Museum in Milan and another in Berlin, which are ascribed to Piero della Francesca, are attributed by Berenson to Verrocchio. It seems to us that they are certainly works of the Florentine rather than of the Umbrian school, which would exclude Francesca's authorship. Miss Cruttwell, however, does not accept these beautiful likenesses of women as works of Verrocchio, and indeed attributes to our master none of the Madonna pictures bearing his name. In this we follow her with approval, for these Madonnas in London. Berlin, and elsewhere certainly show the work of several hands. It is by such conclusions that the authentic works of the master are to be distinguished from mediocre school pieces. In the list of his genuine works she gives him only three paintings: 'The Baptism' in the Florentine Academy, 'The Annunciation' in the Uffizi, and the portrait of a woman usually ascribed to Leonardo in Prince Lichtenstein's collection at Vienna.

Miss Cruttwell gives in an appendix the text of documents, some of them discovered by herself, which bear on various questions, and thus enables the reader to verify her conclusions. In her account of the painter's life she is judicial and cautious, while she adds materially to our information on the subject. Although the present monograph has not decided all the difficult problems presented by this sphinx of fifteenth century art, it is a step towards that result, and is an important and stimulating contribution to the history of art, a masterly exposition of Verrocchio's commanding position as painter and sculptor.

The volume on Titian by Dr. George Gronau is a translation of a work published in Germany four years ago. New material has, however, been added, and the whole brought up to date. The work is avowedly based on Crowe and Cavalcaselle's 'Life and Times of Titian,' in two volumes; but since this was published research has added much to our knowledge of the great Venetian master. Dr. Gronau has himself been a diligent investigator of documents and interpreter of paintings; he is both historian and connoisseur, and it is partly due to this twofold equipment that we now have a volume of such unusual value. The book is popular in that it is avowedly written for the general reader, but the writer's judicial insight and scholarly equipment have enabled him to pack an incredible number of details into small compass, to give us a masterpiece of condensation which possesses at the same time breadth of view. He deals with the different groups of paintings,— as the early portraits, the Giorgionesque Madonnas, the great altar-pieces,— in separate chapters without following a strictly chronological order. It might be an open question if this is the best method, but in case the deficiencies of such procedure are not thought to be more than made up for by its advantages (and we think they are), Herr Gronau gives at the end of the book a descriptive list of the paintings of the master, with comments on the date or probable period of execution. This forms an admirable key for the study of Titan's artistic development in detail, and is of unique value, constituting the most important feature of the book alike to the amateur and the critic.

Our author makes two additions to the mass of Titian's known paintings: he has discovered in the apartments of the Pitti Palace a portrait, that he believes may be that of Giulia, Duchess of Urbino, and he moreover attributes to Titian the remarkable portrait of a lady in the Crespi collection at Milan, which Berenson believes to be a copy of a lost Giorgione but which Cook

holds to be an original Giorgione and the portrait of Catherine Cornaro.

Much new information is given in regard to many of the painter's princely patrons and his relations to the courts of Mantua and Urbino, while the important facts about the painter's life and character are summed up in a masterly manner. One of the best chapters is that on 'Titian's Private Life,— Family, Home, Friends.' Additional points of interest are Dr. Gronau's belief that the so-called 'Duke of Norfolk' in the Pitti is really a portrait of the Duke of Urbino, his discussion of Titian's Giorgionesque period, the emphasis he places on Palma Vecchio's influence on our master, and his chapter on Titian's technique. Although he writes on the latter subject with the modesty of a layman, and gives his opinions with reservations, we are bound to say that his discussion of the great master's methods is the best contribution yet made to the subject. Of especial value also are his remarks on the art of portraiture on p. 131, his discussion of landscape in Titian's work (pp. 166 *et seq.*), and the passage in regard to the painter's later style, the monochromatic effect of his most mature work (pp. 160, 161, and 162). This effect is seen in such of Titian's later pictures as his 'Portrait of Himself' in Madrid, painted at about the age of ninety, and his 'Christ Crowned with Thorns' in Munich. In dramatic insight and power of interpretation wedded to the highest technical skill, certain of these late works are unexcelled, and are not generally appreciated as they deserve.

One of the refreshing features of the book is the reproduction, among its abundant illustrations, of some of Titian's less known yet important pictures. A few of these unfamiliar subjects are: 'Jacopo Pesaro Doing Homage to St. Peter' (Antwerp), 'The Ariosto' (Cobham Hall), 'Venus' (Bridgewater House), 'Doge Gritti' (Vienna), 'Giulia, Duchess of Urbino' (Pitti Palace), the 'Rape of Europa' (Gardner Collection, Boston), and the 'Nymph and Shepherd' (Vienna).

Those who recall Dr. Gronau's sympathetic monograph on Leonardo da Vinci, published some two years ago, may at first feel disappointment at the comparatively cold treatment of Titian. It may seem that he is too tolerant of the great Venetian's poorer pictures, and not sufficiently appreciative of his masterpieces. But this scholarly restraint is in fact one of the great merits of the book. On this account it is much to be preferred to the more enthusiastic treatment of the well-known monograph by Mr. Claude Phillips; the German's critical balance and scholarly reserve are in striking contrast to the Englishman's bombast and prose poetry. Indeed, Dr. Gronau's volume, marked by cautious accuracy and disinterested love of truth, is a model for works of its class. It is a thing of high art in itself, and is certainly the best life of Titian that has appeared.

GEORGE BREED ZUG.

BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS.

America's historic highways.

With the publication of Volumes XI. to XVI., Mr. Archer Butler Hulbert's series of 'Historic Highways of America' (Arthur H. Clark Co.) has been completed. Volumes XI. and XII., treating of 'Pioneer Roads,' begin with an account of the evolution of roads from the trail to the first American turnpike, built from Philadelphia to Lancaster in 1794. Much of this discussion repeats the matter of earlier volumes, though more attention is given to the means of transportation, beginning with the pack horse and developing, as the trail becomes a road, into the freighter and stagecoach. Four highways are described: first, the road beginning with Zane's trace from Wheeling to Zanesville, which was continued to the Ohio river at Mayesville and thence to Lexington, Ky.; second, the road built in 1832 by Virginia between Winchester and Parkersburg, which Mr. Butler calls the 'old Northwestern turnpike'; third, the Genesee road, built between 1794 and 1800 from Utica to the Genesee river and thence to Lake Erie; and, fourth, the Catskill turnpike, built in 1802 from the Hudson to the Susquehanna. The first three roads were selected for treatment by Mr. Hulbert because they were in the line of the early westward movement, and the last one, apparently, because an account of it existed ready-made in Mr. Halsey's 'Old New York Frontier,' which the author was permitted to borrow. The separate treatment of the Braddock, Forbes, and Boone roads in earlier volumes of the series prevents a logical development of the material, so that the relation of the various roads to each other is lost sight of. The greater part of the two volumes consists of accounts, drawn from various sources, of travel upon early roads. The narrative, taken from Baily's 'Tour,' of a ride over the Pennsylvania road in 1796 is both interesting and instructive, and an heretofore unpublished letter describing a trip over Braddock's road in the same year gives a faithful and pathetic picture of emigrant life. The remaining accounts are of slight value; the chapter from Hall's 'Legends of the West' is wholly imaginative, and the extracts from Dickens's 'American Notes' are too easily accessible to warrant reproduction. Volumes XIII. and XIV. are entitled 'Great American Canals.' They furnish accounts of three canals: the Chesapeake and Ohio and the Pennsylvania canals, in Volume XIII., and the Erie canal in Volume XIV. The former volume brings out in an interesting way the rivalry between the canal and the railway, which ended in the

easy triumph of the railway. The latter volume gives a convenient outline of the history of the Erie canal, which is particularly timely by reason of the great improvements that have recently been entered upon for the purpose of maintaining the commercial prestige of New York. Logically the order of the two volumes should have been reversed, since it was the success of the Erie canal that inspired the construction of the other canals. It goes without saying that the account of these three canals is very far from giving that comprehensive view of the era of canal building in the United States which it is very desirable to have, and which we naturally expected from the title of the series. Particularly surprising is the omission of the Ohio canals, which form a part of the history of the author's own state and which for so long a time performed a useful service in connecting the Great Lakes with the Mississippi system. Volume XV., entitled 'The Future of Road-Making,' is a popular treatise on good roads and the way to make them. It consists of five chapters by different hands. The first is an introductory discussion of the sociological importance of good roads by Mr. Butler himself. The second is an account of the Office of Public Road Inquiry of the Department of Agriculture, by the Hon. Martin Dodge, Director of the Office. The third chapter is a reprint of a bulletin entitled 'Good Roads for Farmers,' written by Mr. M. O. Eldredge, Assistant Director of the Office of Public Road Inquiry, and issued by the Department of Agriculture in 1899. This chapter, filling nearly half the volume, is devoted to practical directions for road making. Following it are two short chapters, one on 'Materials for Macadam Roads' by Mr. L. W. Page of the Road Material Laboratory of the Department of Agriculture, and the other on 'Stone Roads in New Jersey' by Mr. E. G. Harrison, Secretary of the New Jersey Road Improvement Association. Such a volume as this seems out of place in an historical series. It may, however, bring the work now being done by the United States government in encouragement of the good roads movement to the attention of some who might not otherwise know of it. Volume XVI. is devoted to an index to the entire series. The later volumes of the series present both the merits and defects of the earlier ones. They are entertaining and often suggestive, but always incomplete. The material is ill arranged, and a surprising amount of it is reprinted from other books. Taken as a whole the work is more like a 'report of progress' than a finished product.

A Dutch philanthropist and pioneer.

'Charge it to Huidekoper' was, fifty years ago, a familiar phrase in western Pennsylvania, so numerous were Harm Jan Huidekoper's beneficiaries, deserving poor bidden to draw on him to the extent of their needs. An excellent biography of this good man and hardy pioneer has been prepared by Mrs. Nina Moore Tiffany and Mr. Francis Tiffany, and is published by the W. B. Clarke Co. of Boston. Huidekoper's early life in Holland, his coming to America in 1796 at the age of twenty, his long and profitable connection with the Holland Land Company, chiefly as their agent at Meadville, Pa., his promoting of that town's interests, his exertions in behalf of religious enlightenment and liberality, his founding of the first Unitarian church in his part of the country, and later his and his son Frederic's successful endeavors to start a theological school at Meadville, and finally his lamented death in 1854,— all these and many other matters are set forth in due order and with abundant pictorial accompaniment. Extracts from Huidekoper's correspondence are given, and especially interesting are his letters to James Freeman Clarke, who married one of his daughters. Selections from his published writings prove him to have been a man of intellectual independence and great moral force. Copious extracts from his manuscript autobiography also add to the value of the book. Modestly but unmistakably he shows himself to have been one of the makers of Pennsylvania. At once self-reliant, energetic, and earnestly thoughtful, he says, 'I have become thoroughly convinced that the most valuable part of a man's education is that which he gives to himself.' In that utterance lies much of the secret of his success in a pioneer life that presented problems for whose solution he had no one to whom he could turn. Another familiar saying, which is probably still current at Meadville, commemorates his breaking loose from the fetters of old-fashioned orthodoxy. 'What is Unitarianism? Nobody knows but Huidekoper, and he won't tell.' Herein is suggested more truth than at first appears. To understand the aims and ideals of this creedless sect, one must be of it; and, more than that, no one member can speak for another.

Essays on old writers.

Of the men dealt with in Mr. Charles Whibley's 'Literary Portraits' (Dutton), Montaigne and Jacques Casanova have made full confession of themselves; Rabelais and Burton reveal themselves more or less unconsciously in their works; Philippe de Comines hides himself completely behind his hero, Louis XI.; Drummond of Hawthornden is known by the books he keeps and by Jonson's lucky visit; and Holland by the confidences of a gossiping godson to Anthony à Wood, who transmitted gossip into biography. There is considerable difference, therefore, in the fulness of the portraits; some are not much more than sketches, others are full lengths. Rabelais and Montaigne are not only the best done but the best worth doing. Rabelais, whom we so identify with his work that we hardly think of the latter as possessing a name distinct from its author's, Mr. Whibley pictures as a learned and genial doctor, whose experience in the church made him satirize the monks with Aristophanic humor and the strong flavor of the *esprit gaulois*. He is more than the author of 'Gargantua' and 'Pantagruel.' His work, too, is no mere ribaldry, though it is hardly so guileless as Mr. Whibley would represent it. It does stand for freedom and beauty, and its tone is virile. It is in the vanguard of

the intellectual Renaissance, and its author dared much to be an apostle of human progress. Montaigne, on the other hand, is not distinct from his work. His Essays give us almost as complete an idea of him as the 'Diary' does of Pepys, though, as Mr. Whibley remarks, in an entirely different way. Pepys records his daily doings with microscopic minuteness, and we draw the conclusion. Montaigne treats every experience as a means of testing his soul, of knowing himself, and he records his results. 'I have no business save with myself,' he says. 'I consider myself unceasingly; I control and taste myself.' Pepys never made such a confession, but he lived up to it just as completely. From his abundant material Mr. Whibley has only to select to make his portrait. The details chosen range from Montaigne's eating so greedily that he often bit his tongue to his views on nature, life, and death. He appears so many sided, so *divers et ondoyant*, as he says himself, that every man feels kinship with him. But to say, as Mr. Whibley does, that 'there is no circumstance of life, whose tangle these Essays may not unravel' is to mark just that extravagant enthusiasm which appears in nearly all these portraits. Rabelais was translated by Urquhart and Motteux, Philippe de Comines by Danett, and Montaigne by Florio, admirable translators all in the noblest period of English translation. They are the minor figures in Mr. Whibley's interesting gallery.

The first Christian emperor.

In the 'Heroes of the Nations' series (Putnam) the good work goes on apace; and the enterprise may now fairly regard its conclusion as approximate,—unless, indeed, history shall continue to be made so rapidly as to necessitate several additions to the niches in this Hall of Fame by such great captains as Nogi and Oyama, and even for some yet undiscovered latter-day Russian. However that may be, thirty-nine biographies have been published, and the number announced as still in preparation is eleven; which makes a suspiciously precise total of fifty. The round number, however, may be the result of history's 'evening up' in the long run, rather than of any arbitrary predetermination of the editors' minds. The volume on Constantine the Great, the latest addition to the series, is the work of Mr. John B. Firth, an Oxford scholar already known to readers by his study of Augustus Cæsar and his translation of Pliny's letters. The first Christian emperor is an historic figure whose claim to the somewhat fortuitous title of 'great' was derived rather from his grasping the skirts of happy chance than from breasting the billows of circumstance. Mr. Firth recognizes this; and only insists that 'under his [Constantine's] auspices one of the most momentous changes in the history of the world was accomplished.' Of this period and of its central figure the author has written sensibly and satisfyingly. He has made the best possible use of his original authorities, who, as he says, were practically without exception bitter and malevolent partisans, by a masterly divination of the truth, or the probable truth, in such polemics as Lactantius, Eusebius, and other Christian or pagan writers. His treatment of the legends surrounding Constantine's conversion is rational without being unsympathetic; and in his deeply interesting account of the Arian controversy and the Council of Nice he has recorded the facts as he sees them, and is content to be a guide instead of a judge. He regards Constantine as a sincere and convinced Christian; although 'the Christianity of the Emperor was grossly material, and worldly success remained in his eyes the crowning proof of the Christian verities.' The concluding chapter, 'The Empire and Christianity,' is a scholarly survey of the real subject—epochal rather than individual—of the book. Constantine's greatest political achievement was the founding of the splendid capital to which he gave his name; and in the long and fascinating chapter devoted to this subject, Mr. Firth makes free and grateful use of the sumptuous and standard work on Constantinople by an American scholar, Professor E. A. Grosvenor of Amherst College.

The Napoleonic empire in southern Italy.

The history of the Bonaparte régime in the kingdom of Naples is described by Mr. R. M. Johnston in his two volumes entitled 'The Napoleonic Empire in Southern Italy' (Macmillan). It was a novel proceeding, to say the least, when Napoleon, by a simple proclamation addressed to his army, deposed Ferdinand and Caroline after the battle of Austerlitz. Although he did not take this step in the interest of the Neapolitans, but rather to establish French supremacy in that portion of the Mediterranean, his brother Joseph, and afterwards his brother-in-law Murat, employed enlightened Neapolitans and competent Frenchmen in sweeping away the vestiges of feudalism and in reorganizing society on the basis of the French system. So successful was this work that at the Restoration in 1815 even the French code, with slight modifications, was retained and was extended to Sicily. The present volumes do not treat social changes in much detail, merely describing the condition of the kingdom in 1805 and indicating how the work of reform was inaugurated. The principal emphasis is placed upon political and military incidents. The author is not inclined to think that England's control in the Mediterranean was as undisputed after Trafalgar as commonly supposed. One of the most interesting chapters of the first volume describes the Maida campaign and the insurrection in Calabria during which such diverting cut-throats as Fra Diavolo played the leading roles. The principal figure of the volume is Joachim Murat, a spectacular if not an attractive personality. Murat's situation after the disastrous Russian campaign was too complex to be simplified by a hero of his caliber. The story of his fall and fate is told with vigor and judgment, and is the best part of the whole work. The second volume covers the period from 1815 to the end of the insurrection of 1820. Its theme is the influence of the secret societies, chiefly the Carbonari, upon the liberal

party. Mr. Johnston has drawn his materials largely from the Neapolitan archives and from British records. Aside from printed documents and letters he has made no apparent use of the French sources, although the French archives should be rich in material upon such a subject. There is a full bibliography containing 466 titles.

A wielder of sword, pen, and brush.

Where Major Arthur Griffiths finds the material for his numerous novels and detective stories is made apparent in his 'Fifty Years of Public Service' (Cassell), a stout volume filled with all sorts of entertaining reminiscences of army life, civil-service work as prison governor and prison inspector, and, betwixt and between, intermittent employment as journalist, editor, novelist, playwright, and artist,— truly an active and many-sided life. But he began early, at barely sixteen, when he obtained a commission and went out to the Crimea. Scarcely anything of the grimness of warfare appears in his rapid and readable narrative: the light-hearted lad almost seems to have been playing at war. Of the terrible sufferings of the army before Sebastopol he says barely a word. That he was plucky, popular with his fellows, and somewhat of a favorite with his superiors, may be read between the lines. Lack of funds to purchase a desired promotion led him to leave the military for the civil service after attaining the rank of major. More than once he hints at a leanness of purse that may well have familiarized him with the traditional subaltern's repast, 'a glass of water and a pull at the waistbelt.' His pages perhaps now and then owe some of their attractiveness to a pardonable unwillingness to spoil a good story in the telling, as when he describes the skating at Halifax as extending 'over longer stretches of ice than are to be found anywhere else in the world.' The history of his services as prison official contains, beside weightier penological matters, accounts of noted criminals, remarkable escapes, and other interesting incidents. The author's style has the unstudied fluency of one who is used to writing with the din of the printing-press in his ears and the boy at his side waiting for copy. The book is a worthy addition to the Major's long list of works, grave and gay.

Primitive customs in West Africa.

The virgin soil of Africa is rich with the fruitage of centuries of native-grown superstitions and customs. Dr. Robert Hamill Nassau spent forty years in this land as a missionary. The service that he was required to render gave him exceptional opportunities to study the thoughts, beliefs, and influential customs that form so large a part of the life of those ungrown races. Throughout the entire period of his service he carefully gathered facts on every phase of the native's life. These first-hand facts he has classified and embodied in a volume entitled 'Fetichism in West Africa' (Scribner), a work of first-class importance to students of ethnology, sociology, and primitive religion. The author devotes most of his space to the discussion of the fetich, as occupying chief place in the life of the native races of West Africa. Travellers who have made a hasty trip through that country and have questioned the natives as to their beliefs, have often reported that they had found a race so low in the scale of being as to have no idea of God or of a superior being. Dr. Nassau completely refutes every such statement, by citing cases where the native said what was understood as a denial of belief in a higher Being, simply to acknowledge his ignorance and inferiority in the presence of such learned and mysterious white men. Years of close study of many of the most degraded tribes have convinced Dr. Nassau that there is no race so benighted as not to have the knowledge of at least the name of God. He has carefully gleaned among several of these primitive peoples, and has become convinced that, with all their superstition and mysterious white and black arts, they are possessed of a distinct and definite religious nature that can be reached and educated.

A new life of Benton.

Closely following Mr. William M. Meigs's biography of Thomas Hart Benton appears one by Mr. Joseph M. Rogers. For this later book there seems to be slight excuse, except that it was called for in the 'American Crisis Series' (Jacobs), to which it belongs. The work is careless and superficial. The author gives us too few facts about Benton, too much apology for Benton, and too much of his own unauthenticated opinion. Mr. Rogers thinks that Benton was an important national statesman who was responsible for much sound legislation and many sound policies. But instead of exhibiting Benton's greatness, he prefers to belittle the contemporaries and opponents of Benton—Webster, Calhoun, Clay, and Douglas—as men of selfish ambition, timeservers, trimmers, and intriguers. Evidently the author holds to the 'great man' theory of history, for he shows no appreciation of the influence of strong natural forces in American history. Of the social, political, and economic conditions, North and South, resulting in the long controversy over slavery, he displays a profound ignorance. The non-slaveholders in the South really possessed and very actively exercised political rights, though Mr. Rogers says the contrary. It is not correct to say that Benton lost his seat in the Senate because he opposed nullification, and that he was the 'first martyr to the slavery cause . . struck down by the slave power.' He failed of reëlection because he was old, arrogant, untactful, and out of touch with his constituents. He was not killed by defeat, but by an incurable disease of long standing, upon which politics had no influence. It was not the memory of Benton that preserved Missouri to the Union, but natural forces aided by the Germans and the United States army. The book does not make one understand Benton the man, as does Mr. Roosevelt's, nor appreciate the value of the work of Benton the statesman, as does that of Mr. Meigs.

Music study in Munich.

Though hardly to be classed among serious books on music, Miss Mabel W. Daniels's account of 'An American Girl in Munich' (Little, Brown & Co.) is pleasantly written and full of delightful humor. In twelve long letters, written to an intimate friend, the author tells with charming frankness her trials and pleasures during a year of musical study. She airs her German phrases with childish *naïveté*, translates them all carefully, and sometimes indulges in a bit of fine writing; but for these faults she atones by her clever characterization of people, vivid descriptions of street scenes and foreign customs, as well as by clear and apt comment on musical matters. She succeeds remarkably in putting into words the impressions made by various symphonies and operas, and gives many delightful and not too familiar glimpses of her masters, Stavenhagen and Thuille, and of Ysaye and Carl Zerrahn. Stavenhagen's remark, when Miss Daniels asked to join his class in composition, is too good to be ignored. No woman had ever entered this class, but after solemn consultation with his secretary, the master said: 'Because a Fraülein never *has* joined the class is no reason why a Fraülein never can,'— a point of view so un-German as to be truly refreshing. The *pension*, with its familiar figures, is well drawn, while the interwoven love story turns out in a way almost too good to be true.

A German advocate of protectionism.

The translation and republication at this time of Friedrich List's 'National System of Political Economy' (Longmans) comes as a result of the recent protectionist movement in England. The work first appeared in Germany in 1844, and was intended as an offset to the extreme free trade views of some of the Adam Smith school of economists. It is a fairly able presentation of the protectionist argument. Having never been revised, however, it of course fails to deal with some of the more recent phases of that subject. The author was a moderate protectionist, believing neither in prohibitive duties nor protection to raw materials. According to his theory there are two stages through which every country should ultimately pass; the third stage, that of free trade, supposedly being the final one in which it should remain. In 1844, according to this theory, England was the only country in Europe that was actually ready for this third stage. If England was ready for it sixty years ago, in the estimation of the author, it may be a question how much this book will aid the protectionist cause in that country after all.

BRIEFER MENTION.

Several recent additions to the charming 'Caxton Thin Paper Classics,' imported by the Messrs. Scribner, comprise the following: Homer's Iliad and Odyssey, each in Chapman's translation; The Plays and Poems of Ben Jonson; The Autobiography of Benvenuto Cellini, in Thomas Roscoe's translation; and Coleridge's Poems, edited by Professor Knight. In similar form, and issued by the same publishers, is a volume containing the poems of Michael Drayton. All of these books are of pocket size, carefully printed, provided with photogravure frontispieces, and daintily bound in limp leather of various colors.

Part IV. of Professor Charles Sprague Sargent's 'Trees and Shrubs,' illustrating 'new or little known ligneous plants,' has just been published by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. This section completes a volume of the work, and is provided with index and title-page. The plates illustrate thirteen species of Acer, and from one to three species each of seven other genera.

Miss Esther Singleton's 'Venice, as Seen and Described by Famous Writers,' is the latest in the series of skilful compilations that we owe to its editor. It offers good reading, for the authors are such men as Ruskin, Symonds, Taine, Gautier, and H. F. Brown, while the two score of illustrations are intelligently chosen. Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co. are the publishers.

'Social Progress' for 1905, edited by Mr. Josiah Strong, is published by the Baker & Taylor Co. This year-book of economic, industrial, social, and religious statistics is a highly valuable work of reference, and the second issue of the work shows a material advance over the first in usefulness. The amount of matter included is very large, and it is strictly up-to-date.

The historical series of 'Publications of the University of Pennsylvania' has received an important accession in Mr. Albert Edward McKinley's exhaustive study of 'The Suffrage Franchise in the Thirteen English Colonies in America,' a volume of over five hundred pages. An addition to the economic series of the same institution is Dr. J. Russell Smith's monograph on 'The Organization of Ocean Commerce.' Messrs. Ginn & Co. are the agents for these publications.

A new series of 'French Classics for English Readers,' edited by Professors Adolphe Cohn and Curtis Hidden Page, has been inaugurated by Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons. These volumes are to be translations, rather than critical biographies, and the text's the thing, after a few preliminary pages of preface and book-lists. The subject of the volume which opens the series is Rabelais, and the text of the translation used is that of Urquhart and Motteux, purged of Ozell's 'improvements.' There are expurgations, of course, and the volume is one of selections only; nevertheless, the continuity of the story has been preserved, and the volume is big enough to reproduce the greater part of the five books. Professor Page is the editor of this volume.

The Macmillan Co. publish, for the London Sociological Society, a volume of 'Sociological Papers' by Messrs. Francis Galton, E. Westermarck, P. Geddes, E. Durkheim, H. H. Mann, and V. V. Branford, with an introductory address by Professor James Bryce, the President of the Society. Perhaps the most important of these papers are those by Messrs. Galton and Geddes, having for their respective subjects 'Eugenics' and 'Civics.' The volume contains not only the addresses proper, but also the discussions of this subject-matter when they were read before the Society, besides other miscellaneous matter. They exhibit the Society as engaged in a very active sort of sociology, investigating real problems, and discussing the most practical of issues, while by no means neglecting the theoretical aspect of their subject.

NOTES.

A second series of Mr. Paul Elmer More's 'Shelburne Essays' will be published this month by Messrs. Putnam's Sons.

A new novel by Mr. William Dean Howells is in preparation, and will be published by the Messrs. Harper during the early summer.

The works of George Borrow will be issued shortly by the Messrs. Putnam in a new edition comprising five small, leather-bound, thin-paper volumes.

About the middle of this month Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. will publish 'The Breath of the Gods,' a new romance by Mr. Sidney McCall, author of 'Truth Dexter.'

Aristotle's 'Politics,' in Jowett's translation, with an introduction and other editorial matter by Mr. H. W. C. Davis, is a recent publication of Mr. Henry Frowde at the Oxford Clarendon Press.

'A Short History of England's Literature,' by Miss Eva March Tappan, is an elementary textbook, illustrated, and provided with chapter-summaries and reference lists. It is published by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Mérimée's 'Colomba,' edited by M. Augustin Filon, and Saint-Pierre's 'Paul et Virginie,' edited by M. Melchior de Vogüé, are recent additions to the 'Classiques Français' published in this country by Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

'The Useful Life,' further described as 'a crown to the simple life,' is a small book published by Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons. It is a compilation of extracts from the writings of Swedenborg, and has an introduction by Mr. John Bigelow.

Messrs. Henry Holt & Co. publish 'A College Text Book of Botany,' by Professor George Francis Atkinson. This work is an enlargement of the author's 'Elementary Botany,' and is a richly-illustrated treatise of more than seven hundred pages.

Mr. Edward Dowden's volume on Montaigne will be published immediately in the 'French Men of Letters' series, issued by the J. B. Lippincott Co. Further volumes dealing with the foremost French writers have been planned, and will appear at intervals.

A fourth edition of Mr. George Cary Eggleston's 'A Rebel's Recollections,' published by the Messrs. Putnam, includes an added chapter on 'The Old Regime in the Old Dominion.' Otherwise, the work is substantially what it was when first published over thirty years ago.

'Constitutional Law in the United States,' by Dr. Emlin McClain, is published by Messrs. Longmans, Green, & Co., in their 'American Citizen Series.' It is the work of a trained jurist, and cites leading cases for all the important subjects that come up for discussion.

Dr. Elmer Edgar Stoll's monograph on John Webster is a doctoral thesis enlarged, and is devoted to a study of the periods of Webster's work as determined by his relations to his contemporary dramatists. It is published by Messrs. Alfred Mudge & Son, Boston.

Baedeker's 'London and Its Environs,' in its fourteenth revised edition, is imported by the Messrs. Scribner for the American market. London has changed so greatly during the past few years, that this revision of a standard guide-book is more acceptable, or rather necessary, than most of its fellow-volumes in the Baedeker series.

'Whistler's Art Dicta and Other Essays,' by A. E. G., is a small volume published by Mr. Charles E. Goodspeed. The five papers which it comprises are reprinted from various periodicals, and are illustrated by numerous facsimiles. Whistler is the subject of three of them, and Aubrey Beardsley of the remaining two.

Two important volumes soon to be published by Messrs. Henry Holt & Co., which have not previously been announced, are an authoritative study of 'Our Philippine Problem' by Professor H. Parker Willis, and a collection of 'Lectures on Shakespeare' by Dr. Stopford Brooke. The same firm will also issue shortly a new edition, thoroughly revised and much enlarged, of Sir Donald Mackenzie Wallace's book on Russia.

'The Higher Life of Chicago,' by Dr. Thomas James Riley, is a recent publication of the University of Chicago Press. It is a study of such matters as educational systems and institutions, libraries and newspapers, civic associations, social settlements, trade unions, charitable agencies, religious organizations, and women's clubs. As a compendium of the facts relating to these varied activities, it is a book of much value, both for reference and for the further stimulation of cultural and altruistic endeavor.

THE SCHILLER CELEBRATION.

The one hundredth anniversary of the death of Schiller will occur on the ninth of the present month, and the occasion will be widely celebrated, not only in the land of the poet's birth, but also in many others, our own included. Among the observances planned for America those to be held in Chicago bid fair to be the most noteworthy. During nearly a year past, preparations have been making for a Schiller Festival in this city, the enterprise being under the joint direction of the American Institute of Germanics and the Schwabenverein of Chicago. Numerous special committees have for some time been at work upon the several features of the celebration, and the result gives promise of being a noteworthy demonstration of loyalty to both the personal memory and the objective achievements of the noble poet who inspired the idealism of Young Germany a hundred years ago, and whose example still offers inspiration to all generous spirits everywhere who have the cause of humanity at heart. One part of this centennial celebration occurred about two weeks ago, taking the form of an elaborate stage perfcrmance of 'Wilhelm Tell' in the Auditorium at Chicago. The remaining events are to occupy a term of four days, beginning May 6, and ending with the anniversary of the poet's death. On Saturday, May 6, there will be a concert by the Theodore Thomas Orchestra and the Apollo Club, having for its principal feature the Ninth Symphony, with the choral setting of Schiller's 'An die Freude.' On Sunday, there will be a religious service, with choral features, in the morning, and in the afternoon an address by Professor Calvin Thomas, also accompanied by the united Männerchöre. Monday will be given over to an Academic Conference in the Chicago building of the Northwestern University, with addresses by the representatives of various universities. The last day of the festival will witness appropriate ceremonies at the Schiller monument in Lincoln Park, and an evening celebration devoted to a picturesque presentation of 'Das Lied von der Glocke.' Prize prologues, in both German and English, written for the occasion, will be read at the public exercises, and a permanent memorial of

the affair will be provided by the publication of a book, reproducing in autograph facsimile the special 'sentiments' or 'appreciations' of something like a hundred eminent persons who have responded to a request for such contributions. Taken altogether, the festival will be a memorable one, and the immense German population of Chicago, together with the great numbers of those others who feel themselves under a deep debt to German culture, assures the popular success of the undertaking.

Topics in Leading Periodicals.

May, 1905.

America's Economic Future in East. Baron Kaneko. *Forum.*
Architecture, English Gothic. G. B. Brown. *No. Amer.*
Arc-Light, The. Charles F. Brush. *Century.*
Art Appreciation, Money Test of. C. H.Caffin. *World's Wk.*
Austria and Hungary, Relation between. *No. American.*
Battlefield Losses. Louis Elkind. *North American.*
Bear, A New. W. J. Holland. *Century.*
Canada, A Winter Trip in. F. E. Schoonover. *Scribner.*
Chateaux of Loches and Langeais. R. Whiteing. *Century.*
China's Progress. J. W. Jenks. *Rev. of Reviews.*
City, Great, Government of the. W. R. Peabody. *Forum.*
Cleveland, Grouping of Public Buildings in. *Rev. of Revs.*
College Professors,—What Should They Be Paid? *Atlantic.*
Davidson, Thomas, The Late. William James. *McClure.*
Derelicts of the Sea. P. T. McGrath. *McClure.*
Diplomatic Representation, Grades of. *No. American.*
"Don Quixote" Tercentenary. Havelock Ellis. *No. Amer.*
Drama, English, of Today. H. A. Beers. *No. American.*
Eleanor, Queen, Funeral of. T. A. Janvier. *Harper.*
Electricity and Traffic. B. Meiklejohn. *World's Work.*
Ethnological Paradox, An. Charles J. Post. *Harper.*
Farming Vacant City Lots. *Rev. of Reviews.*
Fiction, Current Tendencies in. Mary Moss. *Atlantic.*
Finger Prints, An Ancient Reading of. *No. American.*
Flowers, Wild, as Decoration. Candace Wheeler. *Atlantic.*
Grand Canyon, A Glimpse of the. Benj. Brooks. *Scribner.*
Harrisburg (Pa.), Three Years in. *Rev. of Reviews.*
Horse, A Wonderful. Edward C. Heyn. *McClure.*
Hyde, James Hazen. Lindsay Denison. *World's Work.*
Insurance Finance, Masters of. I. S. Grim. *World's Work.*
Italy and Her Emigrants. G. Tosti. *No. American.*
Japan's American Loan. Baron Kaneko. *World's Work.*
Japan's Peace Negotiators. J. Hashiguchi. *World's Work.*
Japan's Probable Peace Terms. A. Kinnosuké. *No. Amer.*
Japanese Hospital Methods. Anita McGee. *Century.*
Kansas Oil Fight. I. F. Marcosson. *World's Work.*
Labor Question's New Aspects. V. S. Yarros. *Rev. of Revs.*
Life, What Is? Sir Oliver Lodge. *No. American.*
Local Color, A Question of. B. H. Ridgely. *Atlantic.*
Magnetic Storms and the Sun. E. W. Maunder. *Harper.*
Marble Quarries of Vermont. E. B. Child. *Scribner.*
Marriage Impediments in Catholic Church. *No. American.*
Newman and Carlyle. Jefferson B. Fletcher. *Atlantic.*
Panama Canal Executive. Walter Wellman. *Rev. of Revs.*
Reagan, The Late Judge. W. F. McCaleb. *Rev. of Revs.*
Religion of the Spirit. George Hodges. *Atlantic.*
Rogers, Henry H. J. S. Gregory. *World's Work.*
Rome, The Prize of. Arthur Hoeber. *Century.*
Sainte-Beuve, Centenary of. Paul E. More. *Atlantic.*
Schiller's Ideal of Liberty. William R. Thayer. *Atlantic.*
Schiller's Message to Modern Life. Kuno Francke. *Atlan.*
Sin, New Varieties of. Edward A. Ross. *Atlantic.*
Spain and Portugal, What People Read in. *Rev. of Revs.*
Spiritual Awakening, The New. H. R. Elliot. *Century.*
Summer Camps for Boys. W. T. Talbot. *World's Work.*
Strike Breaking. Leroy Scott. *World's Work.*
Subiaco. W. L. Alden. *Harper.*
Susinak, Temple of. Jacques de Morgan. *Harper.*
Trade Schools, Fight for. F. W. Noxon. *World's Work.*
Trees, Awakening of the. Frank French. *Scribner.*
Tuscan Farm, Life on a. T. R. Sullivan. *Scribner.*
United States, Tenth Decade of. W. G. Brown. *Atlantic.*
United States Territorial Expansion. J. B. Moore. *Harper.*
Visayan Islands, Economic Questions affecting. *No. Amer.*
Vision. Hildegarde Hawthorne. *Atlantic.*
Wasps, The Huntress. Henry C. McCook. *Harper.*
Webster and Calhoun in 1850. G. P. Fisher. *Scribner.*

A DIRECTORY OF THE AMERICAN PUBLISHING TRADE.

In the issue of The Dial for May 1, 1900, which marked the journal's twentieth anniversary, there appeared a Directory of the American Publishing Trade, carefully compiled from information secured especially for the purpose from the publishers themselves. This Directory proved so useful to our readers and others, that it has been thought desirable to reprint it at this time, with such revision as the numerous changes in the trade during the past five years make necessary. The descriptive data here given regarding the leading houses is necessarily limited and condensed, but aims to cover the following points: Name in full, date of organization, successive changes in name with dates of such changes, names of present officers or members of company or firm, special class of publications, titles of any periodical publications, address in full. It is believed that no name of any significance in the legitimate publishing trade of the country has been omitted.

Allyn & Bacon. 172 Tremont St., Boston.

Altemus Company, Henry. 507-513 Cherry St., Philadelphia.

American Baptist Publication Society. 1420 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

American Book Company. Corporation. Founded 1890. Officers: H. T. Ambrose, Henry H. Vail, Charles P. Batt, Gilman H. Tucker. Educational text-books. Washington Square, New York.

American Unitarian Association. 25 Beacon St., Boston.

Appleton & Company, D. Corporation. Founded 1825 by Daniel Appleton; 1838, Daniel Appleton & Company; incorporated 1897. Officers: J. H. Sears, Geo. S. Emory, Forrest Raynor, Daniel Appleton, L. W. Sanders, Chas. A. Appleton. Fiction, scientific and educational works, and miscellaneous. 436 Fifth Ave., New York.

Armstrong & Son, A. C. 3-5 W. 18th St., New York.

Badger, Richard G. 194 Boylston St., Boston.

Baker & Taylor Co., The. Corporation. Founded 1830; incorporated 1886. Officers: Herbert S. Baker, Nelson Taylor. Miscellaneous publications. 33-37 E. 17th St., New York.

Barnes & Co., A. S. Founded 1838, in Hartford, Conn.; moved to Philadelphia, 1840, A. S. Barnes & Co.; moved to New York, 1844; 1850, Barnes & Burr; 1865, A. S. Barnes & Co.; reorganized, 1896. Present members: Henry Barr Barnes, Courtlandt Dixon Barnes. Miscellaneous publications. 156 Fifth Ave., New York.

Barrie & Son, George. 1313 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

Bartlett, Alfred. Cornhill, Boston.

Bell, Howard Wilford. 3 W. 34th St., New York.

Blakiston's Son & Co., P. 1012 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

Bobbs-Merrill Co., The. Corporation. Founded 1838, Merrill & Co.; by consolidation with Bowen, Stewart & Co., The Bowen-Merrill Co.; 1903, The Bobbs-Merrill Co. Officers: William C. Bobbs, Charles W. Merrill, John J. Curtis. Fiction, law books, and miscellaneous. Publishers of The Reader Magazine. 9-11 W. Washington St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Brandt, Albert. Publisher of The Arena. Trenton, N. J.

Brentano's. Corporation. Founded 1852, August Brentano; 1877, Brentano's; incorporated 1899. Miscellaneous publications. 5-9 Union Square, New York.

Buckles & Co., F. M. 11 E. 16th St., New York.

Burrows Brothers Company, The. 133-137 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, O.

Caldwell Company, H. M. 208 Summer St., Boston.

Callaghan & Company. 114 Monroe St., Chicago.

Cassell & Company, Ltd. 43-45 E. 19th St., New York.

Century Co., The. Founded 1870, Scribner & Co.; 1881, The Century Co. Officers: Frank H. Scott, Chas. F. Chichester, William W. Ellsworth. Subscription books and miscellaneous. Publishers of The Century Magazine and St. Nicholas. 33 E. 17th St., New York.

Clark Company, The Arthur H. Corporation. Organized 1902. Officers: Arthur H. Clark, Willis Vickery, M. O. Senseny, Arthur C. Rogers. Historical publications. 1023-1025 Garfield Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

Clark Publishing Co., C. M. 211 Tremont St., Boston.

Clarke Company, The Robert. Corporation. Founded 1858, Robert Clarke & Co., succeeding by purchase H. W. Derby & Co. (founded 1845 as Derby, Bradley & Co.); incorporated 1894, The Robert Clarke Company. Officers: Roderick D. Barney, Howard Barney, Alexander Hill. Law books and miscellaneous. 14-16 E. 4th St., Cincinnati, O.

Clode, E. J. 156 Fifth Ave., New York.

Collier & Son, P. F. 416-424 W. 13th St., New York.

Cooke, Robert Grier. Miscellaneous publications. American publisher of The Burlington Magazine. 307 Fifth Ave., New York.

Crowell & Co., Thomas Y. Founded 1870; 1900, removed from Boston to New York. Present members: Thomas Y. Crowell, E. Osborne Crowell, T. Irving Crowell, J. Osborne Crowell. Standard and miscellaneous publications. 426-428 W. Broadway, New York.

Cupples & Leon. 156 Fifth Ave., New York.

Dillingham Co., G. W. 119 W. 23d St., N. Y.

Dodd, Mead & Co. Founded 1839 by Moses W. Dodd; 1870, Dodd, Mead & Co., composed of Frank H. Dodd and Edward S. Mead, Moses W. Dodd retiring. Present members: Frank H. Dodd, Bleecker Van Wagenen, Robert H. Dodd, Edward H. Dodd, Frederick W. Tufts. Miscellaneous publications. Publishers of The Bookman. 372 Fifth Ave., New York.

Dodge Publishing Company. 23 W. 20th St., New York.

Doubleday, Page & Co. Founded 1900. Present members: F. N. Doubleday, W. H. Page, H. S. Houston, S. A. Everitt, H. W. Lanier. Miscellaneous publications. Publishers of The World's Work, Country Life in America, and The Garden Magazine. 133-137 E. 16th St., New York.

Dutton & Co., E. P. Corporation. Founded 1852, Ide & Dutton; 1858, E. P. Dutton & Co.; incorporated 1901. Officers: E. P. Dutton, John Macrae, Joseph A. Smith, George D. Dutton, Charles A. Burkhardt. Religious and miscellaneous publications. 31 W. 23d St., New York.

Eaton & Mains. 150 Fifth Ave., New York.

Elder & Co., Paul. 238 Post St., San Francisco.

Estes & Company, Dana. Successors to Estes & Lauriat (founded 1872). Present members: Dana Estes, Frederick R. Estes, Eugene C. Belcher, Fred D. Irish. Subscription and library editions of standard authors, juveniles, and miscellaneous. 212 Summer St., Boston.

Federal Book Co. 52-58 Duane St., New York.

Ferris & Leach. 29 N. 7th St., Philadelphia.

Fox, Duffield & Company. Corporation. Founded 1903. Officers: Rector K. Fox, Pitts Duffield. Miscellaneous publications. Publishers of The International Quarterly. 38 E. 21st St., New York.

Funk & Wagnalls Company. 44-60 E. 23d St., New York.

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Goodspeed, Charles E. 5a Park St., Boston.

Gorham, Edward S. 285 Fourth Ave., New York.

Grafton Press, The. 70 Fifth Ave., New York.

Hammersmark Publishing Co. 151-153 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

Harper & Brothers. Corporation. Founded 1817, J. & J. Harper; 1833, Harper & Brothers; incorporated 1896. Officers: G. B. M. Harvey, J. Henry Harper, C. W. McIlvaine, F. A. Duneka, F. T. Leigh. Miscellaneous publications. Publishers of Harper's Magazine, Harper's Weekly, Harper's Bazaar, and The North American Review. Franklin Square, New York.

Harper, Francis P. 14 W. 22d St., New York.

Hazen Co., M. W. 27 Thames St., New York.

Heath & Co., D. C. Corporation. Founded 1886; incorporated 1895. Officers: D. C. Heath, C. H. Ames, W. E. Pulsifer, W. S. Smyth. Educational text-books. 120 Boylston St., Boston.

Hinds, Noble & Eldredge. 31-35 W. 15th St., New York.

Hobart Co., The. 114 Fifth Ave., New York.

Holman & Co., A. J. 1222 Arch St., Philadelphia.

Holt & Company, Henry. Corporation. Founded 1866, Leypoldt & Holt; 1871, Leypoldt, Holt & Williams; 1872, Holt & Williams, 1873, Henry Holt & Co.; incorporated 1903. Officers: Henry Holt, Roland Holt, Edward N. Bristol, Joseph F. Vogelius. General literature and educational text-books. 29 W. 23d St., New York.

Home Publishing Company, The. 3 E. 14th St., New York.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Founded 1828, Carter & Hendee; 1832, Allen & Ticknor; 1833, W. D. Ticknor; 1851, Ticknor, Reed & Fields; 1854, Ticknor & Fields; 1868, Fields, Osgood & Co.; 1871, James R. Osgood & Co.; 1878, by consolidation with Hurd & Houghton (successors in 1864 to firm of Bolles & Houghton, founded 1849), Houghton, Osgood & Co.; 1880, Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Present members: George H. Mifflin, James Murray Kay, L. H. Valentine, Henry O. Houghton, Albert F. Houghton. Standard works in general literature, especially of American authors, and educational text-books. Publishers of The Atlantic Monthly. 4 Park St., Boston.

Huebsch, B. W. 150 Nassau St., New York.

Jacobs & Co., George W. Founded 1893. Juveniles and miscellaneous. 1216 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

Jenkins, William R. 851-853 Sixth Ave., New York.

Jennings & Graham. (See Western Methodist Book Concern.)

Jewish Publication Society of America, The. 608 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

Johns Hopkins Press, The. Baltimore, Md.

Kerr & Co., Charles H. 56 Fifth Ave., Chicago.

Laird & Lee. Founded 1887, by Fred C. Laird and William H. Lee; 1894, Mr. Lee became sole proprietor. Mechanical and reference works,

juveniles, and miscellaneous. 263-265 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

Lane, John. Established 1896, as American branch of John Lane, London. Resident manager, R. Harold Paget. Belles lettres, poetry, fiction, essays, and fine art books. Publisher of The International Studio. 67 Fifth Ave., New York.

Lea Brothers & Co. 708 Sansom St., Philadelphia.

Lemcke & Buechner. 11 E. 17th St., New York.

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Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company. Corporation. Organized 1904 by consolidation of Lee & Shepard (founded 1861) and Lothrop Publishing Co. (founded 1850). (Imprints of both Lee & Shepard and Lothrop Publishing Co. continue to be used by new corporation.) W. F. Gregory, Treasurer and Manager. Fiction, juveniles, and miscellaneous. 93 Federal St., Boston.

Luce & Co., John W. 209 Washington St., Boston.

McClure, Phillips & Co. Corporation. Founded 1900. Officers: S. S. McClure, J. S. Phillips. Miscellaneous publications. Publishers of McClure's Magazine. 44-60 E. 23d St., New York.

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Macmillan Company, The. Corporation. Established 1869 by George E. Brett, as American branch of Macmillan & Co., Limited, London; incorporated 1896, The Macmillan Company. Officers: George P. Brett, Lyman B. Sturgis, H. A. R. Schumacher, Lawton L. Walton. Miscellaneous publications. Publishers of Science and The American Historical Review. 64-66 Fifth Ave., New York.

Moffat, Yard & Company. Corporation. Founded 1905. Officers: W. D. Moffat, Robert S. Yard. Miscellaneous publications. 289 Fourth Ave., New York.

Morris & Co., John D. 1201 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

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Nelson & Sons, Thomas. Corporation. Established 1854, as American branch of Thomas Nelson & Sons, Edinburgh and London (founded 1810). Consolidated with E. & J. B. Young & Co. (founded 1848) and incorporated, 1903. Present members: Wm. Thomson, Wm. Goodson. India paper bibles, etc., juveniles, and miscellaneous. 37 E. 18th St., New York.

Newson & Co. 28 E. 17th St., New York.

Ogilvie & Co., George W. 181 Monroe St., Chicago.

Ogilvie Pubg. Co., J. S. 57 Rose St., New York.

Old South Work, Directors of. Old South Meeting House, Boston.

Open Court Publishing Co., The. 1328 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

Oxford University Press, American Branch. Corporation. Established 1897. Officers: Henry Frowde, John Armstrong, William F. Olver. Oxford bibles, etc., and Clarendon Press publications. 91-93 Fifth Ave., New York.

Page & Company, L. C. 212 Summer St., Boston.

Penn Publishing Co., The. 923 Arch St., Philadelphia.

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Presbyterian Board of Publication. 1319 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

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Rand, McNally & Co. 166-168 Adams St., Chicago.

Reilly & Britton. 84 Adams St., Chicago.

Revell Company, The Fleming H. 82 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

Robertson, A. M. 126 Post St., San Francisco.

Saalfield Publishing Co. Akron, O.

Sanborn & Co., Benj. H. 110-120 Boylston St., Boston.

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Scribner's Sons, Charles. Corporation. Publication department founded 1846, Baker & Scribner; 1851, Charles Scribner; 1864, Charles Scribner & Co.; 1872, Scribner, Armstrong & Co.; 1878, Charles Scribner's Sons. Importation department founded 1859, Scribner & Welford; 1867, Scribner, Welford & Co.; 1872, Scribner, Welford & Armstrong; 1878, Scribner & Welford. Magazine department founded 1866, Charles Scribner & Co.; 1870, Scribner & Co.; 1886, Charles Scribner's Sons. In 1891 name of Charles Scribner's Sons was adopted for all branches of the business. Incorporated 1904. Officers: Charles Scribner, Arthur H. Scribner, Edwin W. Morse. Miscellaneous publications. Publishers of Scribner's Magazine and The Book Buyer. 153-157 Fifth Ave., New York.

Sergel Company, Charles H. 358 Dearborn St., Chicago.

Silver, Burdett & Co. 85 Fifth Ave., New York.

Small, Maynard & Co. 10 Arrow St., Cambridge, Mass.

Smart Set Publishing Co. 452 Fifth Ave., New York.

Spon & Chamberlain. 123 Liberty St., New York.

Stokes Company, Frederick A. Corporation. Founded 1881, White & Stokes; 1883, White, Stokes & Allen; 1887, Frederick A. Stokes; 1888, Frederick A. Stokes & Brother; incorporated 1890, Frederick A. Stokes Company. Officers: Frederick A. Stokes, Maynard A. Dominick. Fiction, juveniles, and miscellaneous. 5 & 7 E. 16th St., New York.

Stone & Co., Herbert S. 11-13 Eldridge Court, Chicago.

Taylor & Co., J. F. 5-7 E. 16th St., New York.

Tennant & Ward. Photographic publications. Publishers of The Photo-Miniature. 287 Fourth Ave., New York.

Turner & Co., Herbert B. 170 Summer St., Boston.

University of Chicago Press, The. Organized 1892. Present director: Newman Miller. Scientific, theological, and miscellaneous publications. Publishers of The Biblical World, The School Review, The Elementary School Teacher, The Botanical Gazette, The Astrophysical Journal, The Journal of Geology, The American Journal of Sociology, The Journal of Political Economy, The American Journal of Theology, The American Journal of Semitic Language and Literature, Modern Philology, The University Record. Chicago.

Van Nostrand Co., D. 23 Murray St., New York.

Warne & Co., Frederick. Founded 1882, as American branch of English firm of same name. Resident manager, P. C. Leadbeater. Belles lettres and children's books. 36 E. 22d St., New York.

Wessels Company, A. Corporation. Founded 1898, M. F. Mansfield & A. Wessels; 1899, A. Wessels Company; incorporated 1902. Officers: A. Wessels, D. B. Conklin. Belles lettres, and miscellaneous. 43-45 E. 19th St., New York.

West Co., James H. 220 Devonshire St., Boston.

Western Methodist Book Concern, The. Corporation. Founded 1820. Managed by two agents elected quadrennially by the General Methodist Conference. Present agents, Jennings & Graham. Religious and miscellaneous. 220 W. 4th St., Cincinnati, O.

Whittaker, Thomas. 2 & 3 Bible House, New York.

Wilde Company, W. A. 120 Boylston St., Boston.

Wiley & Sons, John. 41-45 E. 19th St., New York.

Wilson Co., H. W. 315 14th Ave., Minneapolis.

Winston Co., The John C. (Successors to Henry T. Coates & Co.) 1006 Arch St., Philadelphia.

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[*The following list, containing 22 titles, includes books received by* The Dial *since its last issue.*]

BIOGRAPHY AND REMINISCENCES.

Theodore Thomas: A Musical Autobiography. Edited by George P. Upton. In 2 vols., illus. in photogravure, etc., large 8vo, gilt tops, uncut. A. C. McClurg & Co. $6. net.

Champlain. By N. E. Dionne. With photogravure portrait, large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 299. "Makers of Canada." Toronto: Morang & Co., Ltd.

General Brock. By Lady Edgar. With photogravure portrait, large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 322. "Makers of Canada." Toronto: Morang & Co., Ltd.

John of Gaunt: King of Castile and Leon, Duke of Aquitairre and Lancaster, Earl of Derby, Lincoln and Lancaster, Seneschal of England. By Sydney Armitage-Smith. Illus. in photogravure, etc., large 8vo, gilt top, pp. 490. Charles Scribner's Sons. $4.50 net.

Notes from a Diary, 1896 to January 23, 1901. By the Right Hon. Sir Mountstuart E. Grant Duff, F.R.S. In 2 vols., 12mo, uncut. E. P. Dutton & Co. $4. net.

A Dictionary of Saintly Women. By Agnes B. C. Dunbar. Vol. I., large 8vo, gilt top, pp. 480. Macmillan Co. $3.50 net.

The Life of Cervantes. By Albert F. Calvert. Illus. in photogravure, etc., 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 139. John Lane. $1.25 net.

Robert Browning. By C. H. Herford. 12mo, pp. 309. "Modern English Writers." Dodd, Mead & Co. $1. net.

William Cullen Bryant. By William Aspenwall Bradley. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 229. "English Men of Letters." Macmillan Co. 75 cts.

Biographical Essays. By the late Marquess of Salisbury, K. G. With photogravure portrait, 12mo, gilt top, pp. 212. E. P. Dutton & Co. $2. net.

A Rebel's Recollections. By George Cary Eggleston. Fourth edition, with an additional chapter on the Old Régime in the Old Dominion. 12mo, pp. 260. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

HISTORY.

Select Documents Illustrative of the History of the French Revolution: The Constituent Assembly. Edited by L. G. Wickham-Legg, M.A. In 2 vols., 12mo, uncut. Oxford University Press. $4. net.

A History of All Nations. Vol. VI., The Great Migrations; Vol. VII., The Early Middle Ages. Each by Julius von Pflugk-Harttung, Ph.D.; trans. under the supervision of John Henry Wright, LL.D. Illus., 4to. Lea Brothers & Co.

A History of Rome during the Later Republic and Early Principate. By A. H. J. Greenidge, M.A. Vol. I., B. C. 133-104. With maps, 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 508. E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.50 net.

Early Western Travels, 1748-1846. Edited by Reuben Gold Thwaites, LL.D. Vol. XIV., Part I. of James's Account of S. H. Long's Expedition, 1819-1820. Illus., large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 321. Arthur H. Clark Co. $4. net.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

Adventures among Books. By Andrew Lang. With photogravure portrait, 12mo, pp. 312. Longmans, Green & Co. $1.60 net.

Dramatists of To-day: Rostand Hauptmann, Sudermann, Pinero, Shaw, Phillips, Maeterlinck. By Edward Everett Hale, Jr. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 236. Henry Holt & Co. $1.50 net.

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John Webster: The Periods of his Work as Determined by his Relations to the Drama of his Day. By Elmer Edgar Stoll, A.M. Large 8vo, uncut, pp. 216. Cambridge: Harvard Coöperative Society. Paper.

The Outlook Beautiful. By Lilian Whiting. 16mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 182. Little, Brown & Co. $1. net.

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THE ENDOWMENT OF LEARNING.

The educational world was agreeably surprised by the recent announcement that Mr. Carnegie had found yet a further distinctive purpose for his versatile philanthropy, and possibly the most urgent and pertinent of all. In establishing the Carnegie Institute, the founder had set forth the wholesome doctrine that the endowment of men was to be considered as of greater intrinsic worth than the furtherance of projects or the building of institutions. The two latter forms of the endowment of learning may be said to be firmly sanctioned by our philanthropic traditions; they seem to demand no defense as to principle, however obviously capable of expansion as to practice. There is, on the other hand, a curious wariness in regard to the specific endowment of individuals, a sort of suspicion in some quarters that it does not quite harmonize with democratic ideals, a still less pertinent misgiving in others that it bears a flavor of charity. With a growing appreciation of the complexity of the conditions requisite for our maintenance of a dignified, not to say a commanding, position in the intellectual rivalry of nations, such doubts will find their own solution. The hopeful message of the Carnegie Institute was the more distinct recognition that the most profitable form of endeavor was to find the deserving and original type of investigator, and then to secure for him the conditions most likely to mature for the public benefit the issues of his labors. A monotonously constant obstacle that stood in the way of even a reasonably favorable environment was the awkward necessity in which the possessor of the favored gifts found himself, of earning his living, to say but little of the provision with fair prudence against the rainy days of incapacity or the gloomy outlook of an incomeless old age. To afford some relief to this unfortunate condition is the worthy purpose of the recent bequest. It is again to endow men rather than institutions, to aid 'the cause of higher education and to remove a source of deep and constant anxiety to the poorest-paid and yet one of the highest of all professions.' The fund will, so far as the institutions that share in its benefits are concerned, make provision for a pension system for 'the least rewarded of all professions,' thus enabling those who have reached the years when the harness is growing a bit irksome and the pace a little tardy to enjoy days of merited tranquility, and —what is equally important—to permit men during their prime to devote themselves with greater singleness of purpose to the work in hand, with less uneasiness as to what the future may bring.

It is rather remarkable that so small a share of the great gifts in behalf of education should have recognized this central need. The pitiful inadequacy of the professor's salary seems to demand as its indispensable compensation the provision for a comfortable retirement after long-time service. Having abandoned hope of even the most modest of competences, the professor should not be required to face senescent penury. The need has not been wholly over-

looked; it would be possible to enumerate a small group of institutions that have adopted a pension system, while others have it under earnest consideration. In the brief experience of the effects of the provision, certain immediate benefits are worthy of record: it has strengthened the feeling among the members of the faculty that they belong for life to the university with whose lot they have cast their own. This feeling of permanency of adjustment exercises a wholesome influence upon the attitude of the scholar to his work, a contentment of spirit that finds not the least of its benefits in the ability to consider with greater composure than is now usual, the overtures of other institutions. It is because the extent of Mr. Carnegie's foundation will draw wide attention to this greatest defect in our educational provisions—a defect that our foreign critics have repeatedly pointed out—that it is likely to exercise a permanent influence upon the administrative measures of all the higher institutions of learning. It thus assumes the importance of a national contribution to educational policy, of a distinctive and comprehensive recognition of the most persistently overlooked desideratum in the educational situation. As such it merits, as it will doubtless receive, the enthusiastic endorsement of those by whom the welfare of our intellectual concerns is properly cherished.

The day has wholly gone by when it was really an impropriety to look a gift horse in the face. Indeed the points of favor and defect of the offering are as likely to be as carefully considered by the donor as by the recipient. At the moment, a rather vigorous discussion is going on anent a wholly different contribution, arguing how far it is incumbent upon the beneficiary to pronounce upon the methods by which the proffered animal was originally acquired. The more usual inquiry relates to the special fitness of the benefaction to meet the actual needs, and without interference with other desirable ends. Mr. Carnegie has passed through the experience of having a most generous offer to a most worthy cause most considerately declined because of the mature judgment of those who were to administer the tendered foundation, that the complications of the measure were likely to entail difficulties which they were not prepared to face. The wisdom of the details of the provisions, as well as the possible dangers which the bequest brings with it, are as legitimate points of discussion as were these same considerations in the planning of the foundation.

Whenever a very large sum of money is given to a cause of this kind, there is the ready criticism that it will diminish the natural incentive for others to supply similar needs, and thus relieve rather than expand the sense of civic and philanthropic responsibility. Against Mr. Carnegie's libraries it is urged that it would have been better to have had them locally endowed or wholly provided by the communities; in regard to the Carnegie Institute, that it would lead universities to shift the burden of research to the fund thus provided and withdraw funds that might have been available for such purpose; and in regard to the present grant, that it will postpone the day when universities would have of their own accord established pensions for their self-sacrificing professors. This is a complicated issue, for which any formula is an impertinence. It is, however, interesting to observe that the environment of modern civilization is so bafflingly complex, and the many-sidedness of human concerns so unexpectedly surprising, that there is quite as much room for the very opposite influence as for the one that at first sight seems imminent. One may at all events express the hope that Mr. Carnegie's endowment will supplement existing provisions rather than exonerate universities from the duty of supplying pensions, and will lead to similar provisions in such institutions as do not benefit by the Carnegie foundation. The latter consideration will presently be shown to have special pertinence. And after all, each generation has a nearer concern and a profounder insight for the needs of the forseeable future than for the more distant and dubious perils of a remote posterity. In this aspect of things, there are many who look forward to a larger amelioration of the conditions of learning in America as a consequence, direct and indirect, of this timely bequest, than from any other application of beneficent millions.

The detail likely to arouse strenuous discussion is easily selected. It is that relating to the exclusion of state universities from the benefits of the bequest. Mr. Carnegie explains that inasmuch as such universities 'may prefer that their relations shall remain exclusively with the state,' he cannot presume to include them. The construction of this position is not easy. If it is to be taken at its face value, then it may be said without hesitation that the conception of the function of the state university which it seemingly entertains belongs to a bygone and not to the present régime. Doubtless there are expressions and actions in the past of almost all of the state universities that would lend color to such an interpretation of their policy; but the modern state university is pre-eminently a contribution by a given state to the cause of higher education in the land; and state universities have been successful in proportion as they have acted upon this liberal interpretation of their scope and function. 'How much of the

older sentiment is still current, it would take a special inquiry to determine; but it would be a distinct surprise to learn that state universities *do* prefer that their relations shall remain exclusively with the state. Indeed what is most striking in regard to the activities of the leading state universities is the completeness of their parallelism to the purposes, methods, and policy of comparable institutions supported by private endowment. The *rapprochement* of the two is a notable feature of educational tendencies. It appears in the confederation of American universities bound by the common support of graduate work; it appears in every movement of a national character in higher educational thought. The particular conditions that Mr. Carnegie's bequest were especially to relieve, obtain in most typical measure in the state universities; the under-payment, the sacrifice of personal comfort, the uneasiness, the deep interest in the advancement of learning, the service often in an uncongenial and unsympathetic *milieu,* are on the whole nowhere to be found in more typical combination than in the service of state institutions. If it be argued that the fund set aside would not have been adequate for all American universities, and that accordingly the principle of selection was that of excluding those upon which a duty could be rather forcibly urged of providing their own pension system, the matter becomes more intelligible though less consistent with the published statement. Undoubtedly the sentiment of responsibility should be rather more readily aroused in regard to official than in regard to private service. But the present temper of legislatures does not seem favorable to this type of measure; so that no practical relief seems in sight. It will at all events be interesting to see what attitude state universities will take towards their exclusion from this bequest. The attitude is certain to be a friendly one, because of the well proved fact that movements of this kind, once inaugurated, grow; and that the provisions in one group of institutions must in the end be met by equal provisions in others of the same class. It is more to the point at present to antagonize the conception that state universities have any intention to be exclusive, or desire to remain in a separate class. Many of them have accepted extensive or modest private benefactions, and some are urging that such benefactions are indeed necessary to the extension of interest in their mission, upon which the university spirit feeds and grows.

Mr. Carnegie's gift once more calls deliberate attention to the perils of the academic life in America. The attractions of the highways to other careers advertise themselves, and leave the path that leads to the university chair rather bare and uninviting. It requires decided determination, devotion to purpose, and belief in ideals to follow it; and defections and unrest are becoming increasingly common. Still more generally is it observed that the class of young men who are willing in spite of conspicuous discouragement to enter the ranks, does not maintain its quality. Mr. Carnegie adds his testimony to the fact that 'able men hesitate to adopt teaching as a career.' The only source of hesitation relevant to the present discussion, not by any means the only one worth discussing, is that of inadequacy of income. A most timely contribution to the matter appears in a pleasantly intimate article in the May issue of 'The Atlantic Monthly,' setting forth under the caption 'What Should College Professors Be Paid?' an itemized account of actual expenses for nine years of a teacher in one of the larger American universities. The result is that this self-sacrificing individual has actually been required to spend nearly double his average income from the university for living expenses, and so has paid some $1400.00 annually for the privilege of teaching. What this means, when interpreted for the institutions as a whole, and for the universities throughout the land, is nothing less than the recognition of the fact that the actual supporters of our institutions of higher education have not been either the millionaires or the legislatures but the professors themselves. The writer in the 'Atlantic' concludes that an advance of about sixty per cent would be needed to supply the basis for the necessities of life to a man with an economic temperament, in the social status of the professor; which fact, if accepted, may quite well be stated by saying that for many years professors have been contributing the missing sixty per cent of their salaries to the support of the institutions for whose benefit their services were rendered. And in the aggregate this would constitute a sum fairly comparable in some cases, if not in most, with the income from other sources.

In this aspect of things the Carnegie foundation appears as a single but important step in the encouragement of the academic life through the removal of its present disadvantages. The question thus comes to the front whether a still more pointed remedy would not have been equally or even more effective, in other words some direct incentive for the provision of adequate incomes. The conditional gift is one that present-day philanthropists find convenient to their purposes of inspiring rather than of deadening endeavor. If the income from such a magnificent sum as Mr. Carnegie has devoted to the endowment of learning were offered to deserving universities upon condition that the authorities provide a certain minimum but ade-

quate income for their professors, it is not wholly idle to hope that the higher education would be as decidedly benefited as by the provision of pensions; and the effect of the infusion of new life would have been more immediately and outwardly visible. Perhaps both plans are worth a trial; and the untried method of stimulation may serve as the suggestion for further experimentation. Important as are ways and means of alleviating distress, the relief of the unfortunate condition is far more important than the manner thereof. To Mr. Carnegie belongs the honor of the first adequate recognition of the importance of the evil which he has attempted to relieve by a contribution that indicates that such a step is coördinate in value with the endowment of research or the equipment of instruction.

JOSEPH JASTROW.

THE BASIS OF LITERATURE.

When an entomologist finds a new species of insect, he writes a description of it, which is forthwith published in a technical journal. People do not read such descriptions, unless they themselves have an insect which they think may be the same. After a careful comparison between the printed words and the specimen in hand, it may appear that one has the species described, and immediately the words live again as they did in the mind of the original describer. More than this, however, the published account, viewed in the light of its manifest meaning, almost always contributes something new to the stock of ideas of the person using it.

With all literature, apparently, the same thing happens. There has to be a common factor, x, in the minds of writer and reader, which is the carrier of an uncommon factor, y. Let it be the test of literature that it contains both x and y.

Some very successful writings, in a commercial sense, owe their vogue to the fact that they reflect the minds of the readers. They gratify the common taste for regarding one's own image. Such, evidently, are not literature in our sense; the reaction, $x+x$, is a perfectly sterile one.

Other writings, rich in y, carry no x for most readers. It is notorious that the first readers of several notable works found no x therein at all, and were ready to reject them altogether. They were like descriptions of an insect no specimen of which was known to later students. It is possible that there now exist works of this character, useless to us, but veritable mines of wealth to those who have the key — the common character which we call x. In science an interesting and suggestive case has lately come to light. One Gregor Mendel, an Austrian priest, published in 1865 a paper on heredity, as illustrated by experiments in breeding plants. This paper was ignored until 1900, but to-day it is regarded as one of the most important of all scientific writings. A better-known and equally illustrative case is that of Sprengel and his writings on insects and flowers, — laughed at in his day, but regarded as the work of a genius since Darwin showed us where to find the x.

Could there be a perfectly sterile y, carrying no x for any one? It is thinkable, but scarcely believable. Picture the man condemned as a lunatic or crank, carrying nevertheless the greatest message to mankind, which no man, now or hereafter, could ever understand. Fortunate it is, that it is possible to address posterity, so that a voice falling to-day on deaf ears may echo hereafter with pregnant meaning.

Although it is hard to believe that any y-bearing literature, if duly preserved, will always remain sterile, there is the question of its preservation. Before the days of printed books many a good idea must have gone down the wind unheeded. In these days of over many books, it is as likely to be lost in the very chaos of writing, voiceless like the man who cries against the crowd. And the worst of it is, we are by the nature of the case unable to prevent it.

Can fruitful literature ever cease to be so? As it is assimilated, the y is gradually converted into x, and in the simpler cases no residue at length remains. Whatever was there is now fully possessed by the reader, and he may not obtain fresh inspiration from that source. Thus some scientific papers, y-full in their day, have now no more than historic interest. It is the distinction of really great literature that it never loses its y-quality; the more it is used up, the more seems to flow from it, as from a perennial spring.

If the superiority of the ancient Greeks was as great as Galton has maintained, it is thinkable that their like may never again arise; and thus there might be a belated literature, which would appeal only to those whom it could never reach. Its x-ness would be extinct before it was born. One could, I think, select instances of writers who seemed to themselves to write for the past rather than for the present or future.

The best literature, evidently, is that which carries a maximum of y, with enough x to make the former fruitful. Style is clearly an x character simply, hence it cannot be the end of literature. Nevertheless, it is of the utmost

value, being the means whereby *x*-ness is given to the most *y*-some thoughts, as is very well seen in the case of William James, who can make even psychology fascinating to ordinary readers. On the other hand, *y*-less style is barren, at best tickling the intellectual palate.

It is useless to expect real literature to grow out of anything but mental travail. All literature is propaganda; it carries its message as from teacher to student, the teacher himself being also a student. It cannot be impartial, whether it relates to a woman's face or the theory of evolution. It must not be afraid of giving offense; indeed, it is the knight-errantry of the mind. What literature may this country and day produce? Ask, rather, what advance is it making in thought or deed, what are its aims, what tomorrow would it have? For literature is prophecy; the first fruit of the coming change, the very birth of the *y*-child for whom the inheritance is waiting. Will you say, against this, that the highest literature has often dealt with the oldest themes, and with matters of small import? What is it to the world that Romeo loved Juliet? Truly, nothing at all, baldly postulated; but it is the privilege of the highest genius, and that only, to really illuminate, *y*-wise, the events of every human life. One does not need to possess much talent to add something to the subject of beetles, but to enrich the thought of mankind on a subject of universal consideration, — that is as difficult as it is admirable.

Perhaps I am partial to science; but I venture to claim that most scientific writings, dry-as-dust if you please, are more genuinely literature than much of what is ordinarily put out as such. They contain *y*-elements; not, perhaps, of a very distinguished kind, but real in their way. There is no reason why science should not aspire to be the basis of a very high type of literature, but this must be the product of genius, here as elsewhere. History is as scientific as natural-history, or should be, and it has long been recognized as a field for literary effort. Ruskin did not lose his eloquence when he took to sociology, and it would be difficult to find any modern American writings worthier to be called literature than those of William James. In the belief that science has a strong and special message for this and coming generations, I would urge that new attempts should be made to give it the *x*-quality which may make it available literature to the people, without reducing it to the meaningless level of ordinary popular scientific writings. To this task, the best abilities may fittingly be dedicated; but courage and perseverance are as necessary as literary skill.

T. D. A. Cockerell.

The New Books.

Southern Life in War Time.*

Mary Boykin Chesnut was the wife of one of the most prominent of the ante-bellum southern leaders. Her relatives were all of the wealthy slaveholding class — the class that, according to the popular histories, precipitated the southern people into secession and war for the sake of slavery. The published extracts from Mrs. Chesnut's diary ought to do much to correct some false impressions that most people, southern as well as northern, now have of the old southern regime. The entries in the journal cover a period of four years, from 1861 to 1865. In its entirety the diary filled forty-eight small manuscript volumes; but for the present purpose the editors have condensed it by omitting matter of purely local interest, and they have added a sketch of the author and some explanatory notes in the text.

Written from day to day, these pages reflect the spirit of the times better, perhaps, than any other account that we have. All was grist that came to this mill. There are jokes, war anecdotes, stories of love and death, notes of conversations heard on the cars, in the streets, in ballroom, hospital, and dressing room, from women, soldiers, statesmen, spies, and negroes, descriptions of economic, social, and military conditions, and of Confederate politics. Nearly every noted man or woman of the Confederacy contributes a conversation or an opinion, which Mrs. Chesnut records and comments upon. It was not a private journal, but lay open upon the parlor table and was read by any friend who cared to see what had been written. The style is crisp and bright, and the tone frank and good tempered. 'I praise whom I love and abuse whom I hate,' says Mrs. Chesnut, but there is little abuse in her pages. It is interesting to note the difference between South Carolina and Virginia in regard to social position. 'Until we came here [Richmond] we had never heard of our social position,' Mrs. Chesnut wrote; 'we do not know how to be rude to people who call. To talk of social position seems vulgar. Down our way that sort of thing was settled one way or another beyond a peradventure, like the earth and sky. We never gave it a thought. We talked to whom we pleased, and if they were not *comme il faut*, we were ever so much more polite to the poor things.'

* A Diary from Dixie. As written by Mary Boykin Chesnut, wife of James Chesnut, Jr., United States Senator from South Carolina, 1859-1861, and afterward an Aide to Jefferson Davis and a Brigadier General in the Confederate Army. Edited by Isabella D. Martin and Myrta Lockett Avary. Illustrated. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

As the comments of one in closest touch with political affairs and possessing the confidence of the leading Confederates, Mrs. Chesnut's remarks upon secession are most interesting. Certainly nearly all of the people whom she knew were loath to secede, — the men to leave high positions, the women to give up social prestige. If we may trust her judgment, the southern leaders were slow to secede and somewhat despondent as to the future. The people, however, were enthusiastic, though 'complaining bitterly of slow and lukewarm public leaders.' President Davis was denounced in 1861 as 'no seceder," and in 1862 some one accused him of 'not being out of the Union yet.' 'Lord! how he must have hated to do it,' is the comment of the diarist when Judge Campbell resigned and came south. After the Confederacy was formed the general desire was for peace, and many hoped for re-union. When Mrs. Chesnut heard the cannonade at Sumter, she says, 'I prayed as I never prayed before.' The future seemed gloomy. Davis told her to be ready for a long war; Trescott and Stephens had little hope of success; the army officers declared that the North was overwhelmingly superior in resources; and, in 1862, Yancey came home from England and reported 'not one jot of hope.' Decidedly the chieftains dampened enthusiasm, but the average people were sanguine.

There was complaint that half-hearted men had secured the high places, and intrigue and jealousy were rife in Montgomery and Richmond as in Washington. Mason and Yancey were criticised as not being the proper persons to send abroad. The enemies of Davis seemed willing to ruin the cause in order to injure him. Spies were allowed to come and go almost without check, and Congress and the newspapers could keep no secrets. So run the comments. Mrs. Chesnut has small respect for the enemies of Davis and their 'virulent nonsense,' and when the end draws near she declares that 'the soldiers have done their duty' but 'the Confederacy has been done to death by the politicians.' The stubbornness of Davis and Johnson, the slowness of Longstreet, the rashness of Hood, — all come in for keen criticism. But for the Lees, father and sons, there is nothing but admiration. General Lee is to her 'the very first man in all the world,' 'so cold, quiet, and grand,' and she notes that at the height of his fame he wished only for a Virginia farm with fresh cream and 'unlimited fried chicken.' Of his son, when he spoke well of General Butler, she remarks 'the Lees are men enough to speak the truth of friend or enemy, fearing not the consequences.' An observation worth mentioning was that the political and military leaders of the Confederacy were Scotch and Scotch-Irish, and not of the planting class, — 'our planters are nice fellows, but slow to move.' This daughter of South Carolina thinks that the southerners of the East bore privation and discipline better than those of the West.

The negroes knew very well what the war was about, and some of the southern people were in fear of slave uprisings. All during the war Mrs. Chesnut watched the blacks closely. She states that while some of them were 'furiously patriotic' and wanted to enlist and fight for their masters, the great majority were profoundly indifferent, 'utterly apathetic' as late as 1865, showing the influence of the war spirit, only in 'increased diligence and absolute silence.' The only sign of feeling was displayed by the better class of house servants, some of whom assumed stately airs, and 'contrived to keep from speaking to us,' though attentive to duties. The planters found great difficulty in supporting their negroes while no cotton was being sold and prices of supplies were high. Some planters were ruined by this expense. When the end came there was joy at freedom among the negroes, yet most of them went on plowing and hoeing as usual. The disorder came later.

Slavery, it has been said, was the corner-stone of the Confederacy. So it was, as the non-slaveholders and the lesser slaveholders and the poorer classes saw it. But Mrs. Chesnut's diary bears repeated evidence that to the hereditary slaveholders the institution had become an intolerable burden and responsibility, and to these emancipation came as a relief.

It is on the subject of negroes and slavery that Mrs. Chesnut's diary will prove most valuable to historians, but the general reader will be chiefly interested in the accounts of the home life of the beleaguered people. There was feasting and dancing in the early days of the war, 'starvation parties' and dancing during the latter part, and love-making and marriages all the time. There were brides dressed in coarse Confederate gray, bridesmaids in black, and guests in 'four year old finery.' A new book was 'a pleasing incident in this life of monotonous misery.' The home people were seeking distraction from sorrow. 'Hope and fear are both gone and it is distraction or death. . . If it would do any good we would be sad enough.' 'An open grave with piles of red earth thrown on one side; that is the only future I see.' As the years wore on, and the death roll of fathers, sons, husbands, and sweethearts grew longer, women died silently of grief. 'Our best and bravest are under the sod,' writes Mrs. Chesnut, 'we are hard as stones; we sit unmoved and

hear any bad news.' 'Can't say why — may be I am benumbed — but I do not feel so intensely miserable.' And so the end came.

WALTER L. FLEMING.

REASON IN HUMAN CONDUCT.*

Professor Santayana of Harvard University has the unusual gift of being able to make literature out of philosophy, without apparently finding it necessary to dilute the latter in the process. He has already deserved well of both the philosophical and the general public, but his projected work on 'The Life of Reason' is by far the most elaborate and important enterprise that he has yet attempted. Indeed it promises to constitute in some ways one of the distinctive contributions to philosophy of the last few decades. It is, to begin with, more encyclopædic in its scope than anything of the kind recently issued. The five volumes that are proposed will deal respectively with Reason in Common Sense, Reason in Society, Reason in Religion, Reason in Art, and Reason in Science; of these the first two have already appeared. Furthermore, the work may be regarded as the first attempt to give any systematic expression to that new group of tendencies which, under the name of Pragmatism, or Humanism, is causing a ferment in the philosophical world at the present time. The movement has been so confused and groping hitherto, that any effort to give greater precision to its outlines is to be welcomed. But to Professor Santayana's work is due not merely the commendation that belongs to a pioneer attempt; its own positive quality is so good that it can afford to stand on its inherent merits. And while it is too early to predict whether or not it will be accepted generally by the Pragmatists as a satisfactory presentation of their apparently somewhat divergent views, it cannot fail to influence in a marked way the future course of discussion.

It is not to be supposed that the full burden of Professor Santayana's thought will yield itself easily to the casual reader. It is in parts, especially in the first volume, hard reading, as any fundamental inquiry must be; and the difficulty is not greatly lessened (one suspects that it may perhaps even be increased a little in places) by the literary charm and poetic suggestion of the style. Nevertheless the qualities that lie on the surface will make these volumes attractive to almost any one who cares for vital and penetrating criticism applied to human life. The statement that the work is encyclopædic in the nature of its treatment should not suggest anything of the ponderousness that usually goes along with a philosophical survey of human reason. These attractive little volumes suggest the literary essayist rather than the systematic philosopher. And indeed they may be looked at as a series of connected essays, in which the salient aspects of experience stand out in relief, treated in a suggestive rather than an exhaustive way, and made the centre of a play of illuminating and sometimes brilliant comment, from a mind keen, original, and in possession of a single clearly-defined and fruitful point of view. Therefore whether one accepts, or even wholly understands, the large doctrine of the work, he will be likely to enjoy the many relatively independent discussions of detail scattered through its pages. The sustained freshness of the treatment is rather remarkable. Of course there is much that is not new; but almost invariably the treatment escapes any suspicion of the stale and commonplace. This is due in part to the closeness of the touch that is kept with concrete and first hand experience, and in part it is to be put to the credit of the writer's literary gift, — if indeed the two are not in a measure one. Even in the more abstruse discussions, we are made constantly aware that we have to do with the interpretation of actual conscious experiences, and furthermore that these are not intellectual contents simply, but are also in every case the expression of subtle emotional reactions toward life. And Professor Santayana is notably successful in the very difficult task of making language suggest these most elusive and baffling implications of experience.

For one, therefore, who is willing also to think, the work is essentially readable throughout. It is full of keen insight wedded to apt expression. Take these sentences for example: 'Fanaticism consists in redoubling your effort when you have forgotten your aim.' 'There is nothing sweeter than to be sympathized with, while nothing requires a rarer intellectual heroism than the willingness to see one's equation written out.' 'Those who cannot remember the past are condemned to repeat it.' 'Activity does not consist in velocity of change, but in constancy of purpose.' 'There is nothing cheaper than idealism. It can be had by merely not observing the ineptitude of our chance prejudices, and by declaring that the first rhymes that have struck our ear are the eternal and necessary harmonies of the world.' And the description of metaphysics as the 'love affairs of the understanding.' Most of the especially felicitous passages, however, are too long to quote here.

* THE LIFE OF REASON. Or, The Phases of Human Progress. By George Santayana. Volume I., Introduction and Reason in Common Sense. Volume II., Reason in Society. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Any brief summary of Professor Santayana's philosophical doctrine must needs be bald and inadequate, giving but a slight idea of its suggestiveness or of the importance of the questions that it raises. Reason is described as vital impulse modified by reflection and veering in sympathy with judgments pronounced on the past. It involves two sides, therefore, either of which may exist in relative independence of the other. Underlying it as its ultimate presupposition are the dark, irrational depths of blind feeling and impulse. But to bring out of this anything that we can call experience or progress, anything whatever that has conscious meaning or value, it is necessary that brute sense existence should get an ideal dimension. Feelings must be attached to ideas; instincts must become in some degree conscious of their ends. So, again, the life of ideas, of imagination, may exist parasitically in a man, hardly touching his action or environment. A dream is always simmering below the conventional surface of speech and reflection, and there may well be intense consciousness in the total absence of rationality. Such consciousness is suggested in dreams and in madness, and for all we know it may be found in the depths of universal nature. Reason and humanity begin with the union of instinct and ideation, when instinct becomes enlightened, establishes values in its objects, and is turned from a process into an art, while at the same time consciousness becomes practical and cognitive, beginning to contain some symbol or record of the coördinate realities among which it arises. The Life of Reason is the happy marriage of two elements, impulse and ideation, which if wholly divorced would reduce man to a brute or to a maniac. The rational animal is generated by the union of these two monsters. He is constituted by ideas that have ceased to be visionary and actions that have ceased to be vain.

Ideals are thus the very stuff of rational life. The physical world itself is nothing but an instrument to explain sensations and their order, an ideal term used to mark, and as it were to justify, the adhesion in space and recurrence in time of recognizable groups of sensations. No doubt there is some ambiguity in calling this ideal, since we ordinarily set it off from ideals in the narrower sense as constituting the natural conditions from which ideals spring and on which they depend; still the origin of both is the same in principle. Such conditions have already been formulated in the constructions of a mechanical science. These are therefore to be accepted by philosophy frankly, as the necessary presuppositions to be recognized in the effort to satisfy our preferences in that world of values which is the dwelling place of religion and art and the other spiritual interests of man.

While truth certainly exists, then, if existence be not too mean an attribute for that eternal realm that is tenanted by ideals, it is repugnant to physical or psychical being. Truth means not sensible fact, but valid ideation, verified hypothesis, and inevitable and stable inference. Reason is no active force, but merely a method by which objects of desire are compared in reflection. For the impelling and directive force we must needs fall back upon the magical involuntary nature of life; it is subterranean, deep beneath the realm of ideas and conscious intent. Attention simply registers, and watches the images bubbling up in the living mind and the processes evolving there. Consciousness is a sort of ritual solemnizing, by prayer, jubilation, or mourning, the chief episodes in the body's fortunes. Spirit is thus useless, being the end of things; but it is not vain, since it alone rescues all else from vanity, by giving to it whatever of value it possesses.

The aim of philosophy is of course not to manufacture ideals, but to interpret them. The problem is to unite a trustworthy conception of the conditions under which man lives with an adequate conception of his ideal interests. There are two kinds of mistakes that we may make, as has been implied already. The scientific radical is so proud of having got rid of the obsolete machinery of past ideals that he remains entangled in the colossal error that the ideal itself is something adventitious and unmeaning, not having a soil in mortal life or a possible fulfillment there. The mistakes to which the idealist is inclined are of an opposite sort. He may forget that he is dealing with the product of the poetic imagination, and may try to materialize it, to turn it, as popular religion does, into a statement of existence, which he substitutes for the natural world out of which it springs. Or he may in another way lose sight of the connection between the ideal and the real, and deny or frown upon the natural conditions with reference to which alone the ideal has meaning. For what are ideals about, what do they idealize, except natural existence and natural passions? The soul is but the voice of the body's interests. Every phase of the ideal world emanates from the natural and loudly proclaims its origin by the interest it takes in natural existence, of which it gives a rational interpretation. To adjust all demands to one ideal and adjust that ideal to its natural conditions, — this is the 'steadfast art of living,' the Life of Reason.

With such a conception as this for his starting point, Professor Santayana has of necessity the task set for him to render his general principles in terms of the concrete facts of human

life; and to this the remaining four volumes — of which 'Reason in Society' is the first — are to be devoted. While 'Reason in Society' is much more easily digested by the reader without a technical philosophical training than the introductory volume, it is a question whether it quite fulfils the promise of its predecessor. Several of the chapters in the first book are really notable contributions to speculative thought. 'Reason in Society' somehow strikes one as less forcible and well-rounded, less adequate to the theme. Nevertheless, it is a thoroughly interesting book. The first chapter — on Love — is possibly the most characteristic, and lends itself more readily to the author's peculiar gifts. Then follow chapters on The Family, on Industry, Government and War, The Aristocratic Ideal, Democracy, Free Society, Patriotism, and Ideal Society. On all these subjects something clear-cut and interesting is said; and though the treatment is perhaps marked by a certain not wholly pleasant character of aloofness and a failure in full-blooded human sympathy, its keen analysis and criticism of social ideals is bracing and salutary, in view of the dangerous power that a sentimental conventionalism has to obscure our recognition of social facts as they really are.

Nevertheless one may read and admire, and still not be convinced that such a Positivism as these volumes represent is a final philosophical creed. It is acutely reasoned, with clear consciousness of the issues involved; and if true it would vastly simplify the problems of philosophy. But will these admit of such a simplification? There may be more to be said than the author will allow against reducing the objects of our spiritual experience without remainder to the ideal, as opposed to so-called real, existence. The question turns partly upon the conclusiveness of certain philosophical reasonings, partly on our estimates of values; and this is not the place to consider either. But one may be permitted to doubt whether the embodiment in terms of a real existence which (somewhat inconsequentially, it might appear) is allowed its right when the conception of other human selves is concerned, is after all to be ruled out so sharply in the case of God and Nature. And once admitted into the scheme of things at all, one may still more seriously question whether a right human attitude will allow the thoroughgoing subordination of persons to ideals which Professor Santayana's 'Reason in Society' throughout involves. At least this will seem to some readers a fundamental weakness of the book, however difficult it might be found to establish a contrary creed.

A. K. Rogers.

Italian By-Ways.*

Of the many Americans who flock to Italy each year, the very large majority stick to what has been called the American trail of travel, visiting Naples, Rome, Florence, Siena, Venice, Milan, with perhaps a glimpse of the Umbrian towns of Assisi and Perugia, or Orvieto by the way. Comparatively few leave the beaten paths to explore the fascinating country villages, to follow up the course of some of the small streams, or to climb on foot or on donkey-back the steep hills to some little settlement perched forever beyond the approach of any wagon track, and there to stop long enough to see something of the life lived by its quaint people. Yet he who does not do this, who does not penetrate into the bypaths and make the acquaintance of the Italians on their native heath, never really knows Italy. The two-months tourist on his return discourses eloquently indeed on Italian life and character, based upon an acquaintance with shop-keepers, hotel-clerks, cabmen, and beggars. His generalizations are about as valuable as one that should be made in America from an exclusive acquaintance with our corresponding classes, by some one who had never met an educated American, who had never been inside an American home, and who understood only enough of our language to count our money and discuss the weather.

As a matter of fact, Italy does not wear her heart on her sleeve, even for those who are most alive to her charms. To enter into a real comprehension of her life requires a very long residence. The customs, the occupations, and the social conditions that lie at the base of Italian civilization are so different from our own as to be often really puzzling. Mrs. Janet Ross, an Englishwoman living for thirty-five years in Florence or its neighborhood, has written many charming books helpful to an understanding of Italy and now offers us a collection of short articles under the general title 'Old Florence and Modern Tuscany.' There are fifteen papers in all, and most of them have had previous publication in the English magazines. They deal with such fascinating subjects as Popular Songs in Tuscany, Vintaging in Tuscany, Oil-Making, Virgil and Agriculture, Land Tenure, etc. The general impression one gets from the book is the same that one gets from travel in the country itself, — the happiness of the *contadino* class, amid con-

* Old Florence and Modern Tuscany. By Janet Ross. Illustrated. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

The Medici Balls. Seven Little Journeys in Tuscany. By Anna R. Sheldon and M. Moyca Newell. Illustrated. New York: The Charterhouse Press.

Italian Backgrounds. By Edith Wharton. Illustrated. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

ditions that to us seem full of hardship. The paternal system known as *mezzeria* or half-and-half land-tenure, prevails, based on an equal division between landowner and peasant of everything the soil produces. Dating back to the palmy days of the Roman Republic and having undergone many vicissitudes, it still exists in spite of occasional efforts to abolish it. That Italy has no wish to copy our own conditions is shown by the argument of Signor Lambruschini, quoted by Mrs. Ross.

'If you abolish mezzeria, all those families who, though poor, have a roof they can call their own, a field they can call theirs, and a master they love and bless; who, toiling and watching under rain and sun, hope and pray to God for abundant crops for themselves and for their master, will for the first time feel the pangs of envy and hatred, the shame and despair of being forced to beg, and to wait for work. At the same time we shall learn to dread meetings and strikes such as occur in France and England, the destruction of agricultural machinery, the burning of ricks, barefaced robbery and — as the last and miserable remedy — the poor-tax.'

Like all human institutions, however, *mezzeria* has two sides. Over against the community of interest it establishes between proprietor and peasant, may be set the fact that it is a bar to agricultural progress, but the old-established custom of helping the workers to tide over a bad year bears its fruits, and socialism has no followers among the *contadini*.

Less practical, but more picturesque and poetic, than Mrs. Ross's book is the work entitled 'The Medici Balls,' written by two American women who also have known Italy as residents, and not as mere tourists. The title is a bit far-fetched; having made seven little journeys in Tuscany and 'in all their travels, even in lanes and modest farm houses, having found themselves under the aegis of the powerful banker-princes of Florence,' they call their account of these seven journeys 'The Medici Balls,' from the seven balls on the shield as worn by Piero de' Medici when the Medicean supremacy was at its height. The places visited are The Mugello, Prato, Chianti and the Impruneta, Lucca, Pistoja, the Hills of Brancoli, and Barga. It is the illustrations quite as much as the text that make the charm of this book. Nearly all of these pictures, numbering more than one hundred, are quite new, being taken by the travellers' own kodak. Olive orchards and vineyards and trellised vines, the large, white, violet-eyed Tuscan oxen driven by kindly-faced peasants; walled towns, towers, and fortresses; peasants and priests faring along winding lanes; straw-plaiters, with busy fingers weaving in front of cottage doors, — all those scenes that one sees continually in Italy and nowhere else in the world,—making a charming portfolio of studies to be enjoyed by all, but most by those who can fill in the pictures by memory of the golden touch of sun and color and fragrance with which the real Italy caresses all.

Like the two pleasant volumes just noticed, Mrs. Edith Wharton's 'Italian Backgrounds' is a collection of impressions and essays about Italy. But while the others are books merely, this is literature. Through this traveller's story runs a fine thread of scholarship, of *savoir faire*, of cosmopolitanism, not easily to be matched in travel-literature. The reader's pulse quickens with an artistic pleasure such as might be aroused by a novel by Thackeray or George Eliot, or an essay by Matthew Arnold or Lowell. The book has what we call distinction of style, as impossible to resist as to define.

Whither Mrs. Wharton goes, and what are the subjects of her chapters, it is not important to mention. Any particular geography is not the point in question when the guide is one so steeped in the spirit of the 'land in which anything may happen save the dull, the obvious, and the expected.' If in Mrs. Wharton's pages we do not see Italy steadily and see it whole, we do a better thing,—we trust ourselves to a stream of impressions and memories that is much more inspiring than any mere observation. Indeed, had Mrs. Wharton been practical and well-advised, some of her most delightful experiences would have been lacking. For example, everyone would recommend for August an Alpine village rather than an Italian journey; at Splügen is not the air pure and fresh and cool? But Splügen was guilty of the unforgivable offence of being too near Italy.

'One can forgive a place three thousand miles from Italy for not being Italian; but that a village on the very border should remain stolidly, immovably Swiss was a constant source of exasperation. Even the landscape had neglected its opportunities. . . Was it better to be cool and look at a waterfall, or be hot and look at St. Mark's? Was it better to walk on gentians or on mosaic, to smell fir-needles or incense? Was it, in short, ever well to be elsewhere when one might be in Italy?'

Everyone who has invented excuses for going to Italy, or for postponing departure from it, will foresee what happened.

'We tried to quell the rising madness by interrogating the travellers. Was it very hot on the lakes and in Milan? "Terribly," they answered, and mopped their brows. "Unimaginative idiots!" we grumbled, and forebore to question the next batch. Of course it was hot there—but what of that? . . . Gradually we began to picture our sensations should we take seats in the diligence on its return journey. From that moment we were lost . . . The two diligences have the silent square to themselves. There they stand, side by side in dusty slumber, till the morning cow-bells wake them to departure. One goes back to Thusis; to the

region of good hotels, pure air and scenic platitudes. It may go empty for all we care. But the other . . . the other wakes from its Alpine sleep to climb the cold pass at sunrise and descend by hot windings into the land where the church steeples turn into *campanili*, where the vine, breaking from perpendicular bondage, flings à liberated embrace about the mulberries, and far off, beyond the plain, the mirage of domes and spires, of painted walls and sculptured altars, beckons across the dustiest tracts of memory. In that diligence our seats are taken.'

To make any new artistic discovery in Italy at this late day, would seem hardly likely. But such was Mrs. Wharton's joyful experience. At San Vivaldo, a secluded monastery somewhat difficult of access, she found a series of pictures representing the Via Crucis, having only a local fame but usually ascribed to Gonnelli of the seventeenth century. This late origin, Mrs. Wharton's keen sense for the characteristics of the different periods of Italian art rejected at once. The treatment was seen to be that of an artist trained in an earlier tradition. The careful modelling of the hands, the quiet grouping, free from effort and agitation, the simple draperies, the devotional expression of the faces, all pointed to the latter part of the fifteenth century. Expert testimony has since confirmed the author's opinion at every point, and a beautiful photogravure of a group from 'The Crucifixion,' placed as a frontispiece to this volume, enables the reader to judge for himself. How many such 'finds' may yet await in Italian by-ways, who shall say? Certain it is that our new faculty for the differentiation of styles in painting is rapidly doing away with our unquestioned allegiance to authority and pushing many of the old attributions to the wall.

The temptation to quote from a book of such fine flavor as this of Mrs. Wharton's is great but must be resisted. The delicate and sympathetic drawings made by Mr. E. C. Peixotto are worthy illustrations of the text. Although it is true, as Mrs. Wharton says, that 'there is no short cut to an intimacy with Italy,' still a book like her own is something for which to be grateful as an alluring, though roundabout, way.

ANNA BENNESON MCMAHAN.

PIONEERS OF WESTERN EXPLORATION.*

In her volume entitled 'Pathfinders of the West' Miss Agnes Laut, one of that brilliant little group of Canadians who are so creditably upholding the intellectual reputation of their country in New York, adds another and a very delightful volume to the growing literature of early western exploration. This is the story of the romantic and adventurous lives of Radisson, LaVérendrye, Hearne, Mackenzie, and Lewis and Clark. Above all it is the story of Radisson, in whose behalf Miss Laut unhesitatingly challenges the giant form of established opinion. In her 'Foreword' she says:

'The question will at once occur why no mention is made of Marquette and Jolliet and La Salle in a work on the pathfinders of the West. The simple answer is — they were not pathfinders. Contrary to the notions imbibed at school, and repeated in all histories of the West, Marquette, Jolliet, and La Salle did not discover the vast region beyond the Great Lakes. Twelve years before these explorers had thought of visiting the land which the French hunter designated as the Pays d'en Haut, the West had already been discovered by the most intrepid voyageurs that France produced, — men whose wide-ranging explorations exceeded the achievements of Cartier and Champlain and La Salle put together.'

Thus Miss Laut throws down the gauntlet to the historians, and we learn from the 'Addendum' to her 'Foreword' that her statements have already been challenged, and sharply challenged, from all parts of the country.

The author's explanation of the long oblivion obscuring the names of Sieur Pierre Esprit Radisson and his fellow-explorer Ménard Chouart Groseillers, is this:

'Radisson and Groseillers defied, first New France, then Old France, and lastly England. While on friendly terms with the church, they did not make their explorations subservient to the propagation of the faith. In consequence, they were ignored by both Church and State.'

After citing the original sources from which she has drawn the material for her narrative, Miss Laut proceeds:

'The historians of France and England, animated by the hostility of their respective governments, either slurred over the discoveries of Radisson and Groseillers entirely, or blackened their memories without the slightest regard to truth. It would, in fact, take a large volume to contradict and disprove half the lies written of these two men. Instead of consulting contemporaneous documents, — which would have entailed both cost and labor, — modern writers have, unfortunately, been satisfied to serve up a rehash of the detractions written by the old historians. In 1885 came a discovery that punished such slovenly methods by practically wiping out the work of the pseudo-historians. There was found in the British Museum, the Bodleian Library, and Hudson's Bay House, London, an unmistakably authentic record of Radisson's voyages, written by himself.'

Having thus dug down to the solid rock of contemporaneous documents, Miss Laut proceeds to build up her story with consummate skill. One can conceive that even the romantic story of Pierre Esprit Radisson might, in some hands, have been made dry and uninteresting. As here told it is fascinating to the last degree. Miss Laut brings to her work not only the historian's tireless search for truth, but as well the fire and imagination and creative power of

* PATHFINDERS OF THE WEST. By A. C. Laut. Illustrated. New York: The Macmillan Co.

a novelist and poet. Her work is not merely authentic, and founded, as history must always be founded, on the original documents, but it is vivified by the touch of an artist. The dry bones of fragmentary narratives have been breathed upon, and the man Radisson, with all his faults and all his virtues, stands before us.

Dr. Dionne of Quebec, Dr. Bryce of Winnipeg, and above all the veteran historian of French Canada, Benjamin Sulte, whose 'destructive criticism of inaccuracies in old and modern records has done so much to stop people writing history out of their heads and to put research on an honest basis,' have from time to time combated the long-established prejudice against Radisson and the authenticity of his western and northern explorations, but it remained for Miss Laut to present his case so vividly and attractively that it becomes a positive pleasure to be convinced.

It is not necessary to assume that every one, whether competent to form an authoritative opinion or otherwise, must accept unreservedly all Miss Laut's conclusions. There will doubtless still remain in many minds moot points in connection with Radisson's third and fourth voyages. Nevertheless, it may be said without fear of serious contradiction that Miss Laut has established her main contentions — that Radisson discovered the North-West, as well as the overland route to Hudson's Bay, — and that she has done more than any other writer to rehabilitate the memory of the explorer in the minds of all unprejudiced people.

'There is no need to point out Radisson's faults. They are written on his life without extenuation or excuse, so that all may read. There is less need to eulogize his virtues. They declare themselves in every act of his life. This, only, should be remembered. Like all enthusiasts, Radisson could not have been a hero, if he had not been a bit of a fool. If he had not had his faults, if he had not been as impulsive, as daring, as reckless, as inconstant, as improvident of the morrow, as a savage or a child, he would not have accomplished the exploration of half a continent. Men who weigh consequences are not of the stuff to win empires. Had Radisson haggled as to the means, he would have missed or muddled the end. He went ahead; and when the way did not open, he went round, or crawled over, or carved his way through.'

Only those who have groped their way slowly and painfully through the extraordinary mazes of Radisson's English, in the original narratives*, can properly appreciate the charm of Miss Laut's version. While maintaining in every particular the spirit of the original, and even some of its quaint phraseology, she has condensed here, expanded there, interpreted elsewhere, and thrown over the whole the glamor of romance, until the narrative stands out as a clear, compact, and most graphic story.

Of the remainder of Miss Laut's book limitations of space forbid more than the briefest mention. While by no means so important as contributions to history, her accounts of La Vérendrye's quest of the far-famed Western Sea, of Samuel Hearne's search for the North-west Passage, of Mackenzie's splendid exploits in pushing his way north to the Arctic, and then crossing the Rockies (the first White Man) to the Pacific, and of the notable expedition of Lewis and Clark, are marked by the same clearness of statement and charm of style that we have already noted in the Radisson story.

It only remains to note the number and quality of the illustrations with which the narratives are so plentifully supplied. They number some sixty in all, and many of them are from old and rare prints, hitherto inaccessible.

LAWRENCE J. BURPEE.

* Here is a sample, taken from the narrative of the fourth voyage: "They [the Octanacks] are the coursedest unablest, the unfamous and cowardiest people that I have seene amongst fower score nations that I have frequented." One gathers, at any rate, that Radisson did not think much of the Octanacks.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF GOOD FORTUNE.*

There is something essentially modern in a moral philosophy that preaches salvation through good fortune. For centuries the Stoic has had an acknowledgment of merit entirely denied to the Epicurean. The Church teaches the blessedness of renunciation, penance, and asceticism; Kant, apart from the Church, builds his philosophy on the doctrine of original sin, and finds redemption only in a conscious intellectual struggle against inherent human weakness and imperfection. Even Tolstoy and Maeterlinck advocate the return to Nature that implies the inferiority of all man-made devices for enriching life. It remains for the twentieth century moralists to develop a system that advocates nothing unpleasant, that takes for granted no innate and unconquerable sinfulness in man, and that offers a scheme of life based upon a secure belief in the ultimate perfection of the race through its own effort.

The growth of this idea has been synchronous with the supplementing of the economic doctrine of individual rights by the broader one of social rights, and the development from involuntary social coöperation to voluntary and conscious coöperation. The new moral code is, in fact, an outgrowth of the new code of social economics. The same methods of reasoning that justified the conclusion that child-labor was economic waste prove that child-labor is

* THE CHILDREN OF GOOD FORTUNE. An Essay in Morals. By C. Hanford Henderson. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

equally moral waste; the same theory that denies to a nation a strength greater than the strength of its component parts denies to a community a social welfare exceeding the good fortune of the individual members of the community.

One of the leading American advocates of the new philosophy is Mr. C. Hanford Henderson, whose 'Education and the Larger Life' marked an epoch in literature of its class. In that book, published almost three years ago, Mr. Henderson developed the educational side of the question, using the term education not in its narrow technical sense but to signify the entire process of human development from the cradle to the grave. He advocated such a training of the senses as would lead to the highest and most complete expression. His ideal of education was that which resulted in the greatest bodily strength, intellectual receptivity, and spiritual insight. To this he added the idea of efficiency, —the power to put into successful practice the newly acquired knowledge of what was worth while.

This unity of worth and efficiency as a definite moral standard is the theme of Mr. Henderson's latest book, 'The Children of Good Fortune.' The author states his case thus:

'To apply morality in the concerns of the individual life is to adopt religion. It is to become the highest type of man, the philosopher artist, for the philosopher is the man of clear vision, the believer in cause and effect, the one who sees in what happiness essentially consists; and the artist is the doer, the man who carries cause and effect into beneficent action, and practically realizes happiness. The philosopher represents worth of ends and the artist efficiency of means. The moral person must be a combination of the two, the man who knows and the man who does. He must be competent and he must be wise. If he be neither of these, or only one of them, he is not moral, no matter what his calling or pretensions, no matter what he thinks of himself or others think of him, no matter what his family or possessions. The man who demands success of himself demands a great deal, but if he ask less he is not in earnest in his search for the moral life.'

Even Browning never preached so rigid a doctrine as that.

Mr. Henderson has little sympathy with fruitless good intentions. Frankly and uncompromisingly he blames desert for unsuccess. Worth of ends without efficiency of means he condemns as 'the immorality of the second-best,' just as completely as he condemns the converse. With characteristic humor he writes: 'One would prefer to strike for heaven and make only a few steps on the journey, rather than to set out for Hoboken and get there. But the fact remains that it would have been still better to have made Heaven.'

Nor is Mr. Henderson content with static goodness as a worthy end. To him the good life, that which represents good fortune, must be palpitating, vital, experimental. There is no virtue in inexperience.

'It is a curiously inverted view of morals, the view which regards as praiseworthy those narrow, inexperienced, poverty-stricken souls whose slender virtue consists in the evil they have omitted to do. To renounce the world, to renounce life, to renounce the self,—this is not the path of the moral life. The timid little souls who live in a corner and keep out of harm's way by keeping out of the way of good, are not moral persons. They are not even harmless, for by their cowardice they inspire others with a similar lack of courage. Resignation, renunciation, self-sacrifice, asceticism, monasticism, all the cheap devices by which men and women abdicate life, are as unsound morally as the more amusing devices by which men and women abuse life.'

This radical denunciation of the doctrine of self-sacrifice, which we have been accustomed to regard as the basis of morality, seemed revolutionary when it was first met in 'Education and the Larger Life.' It was a part of the conventional creed that had been taught for generations, and that received respect for its age if for nothing else. The only way for Mr. Henderson to redeem his fault was for him to offer, in place of the doctrine he so boldly discarded, some new code of deeper worth and greater efficiency in creating happy human beings and a better state. This he has done in his 'Children of Good Fortune.'

For self-sacrifice, Mr. Henderson substitutes self-realization; for renunciation, that eager seeking after good fortune which promotes both individual happiness and social welfare. To him good fortune is not 'a tangible possession, to be mentioned in one's last will and testament, and subject to the inheritance tax.' It is an individual ideal, varying according to a man's possession of the human wealth of strength, beauty, accomplishment, and goodness. To one it is health, to another fame, wealth to a third, and knowledge to a fourth. It is that which the individual man most wants.

'Good fortune is a personal possession, an affair of consciousness. However a man comes by it, it must be his own ideal of good fortune. For no man can follow a light which he does not see. The tragedy of life comes in large part from the persistent attempt to force our own ideas down our neighbor's throat. The pathos of life comes in large part from his too amiable compliance, his vain attempt to follow a light he does not see. If we ourselves have found the light, or believe that we have, let us by all means try to reveal it to our brother. If he share our confidence in believing that we have a light not yet perceived by him, let him by all means try to catch sight of the beatific vision. But, meanwhile, let us be ourselves, both me and my brother, the sincere followers of such light as we genuinely have.'

The chief necessity for the achievement of this good fortune, next to the ambition to achieve it, is freedom. We are all bound to a greater or less extent by the tyranny of circumstance, hampered by bodily weakness, mental or manual incapacity, the accident of birth. There seems, in the nature of things, no way to escape from these marks of our humanity, although determined effort may lessen the evils entailed. But there is a freedom that any state may well attain when there are within it enough individuals who desire this as a part of their good fortune. That is the mingling of the anarchist ideal of non-interference and the socialist ideal of opportunity, which shall still leave to the individual his initiative while securing to him the nearest possible release from the tyranny of things. This is only another instance of the unity of social welfare and individual good fortune. Every man who desires such freedom in his own life and works to secure it for himself helps to give it to those more helplessly bound, to raise the standard of general good fortune. Summing up his arguments in favor of the new philosophy, Mr. Henderson writes:

'To save myself,—and therefore to save that part of society for which I am directly responsible,—I must do three things. I must blot out all impulses and desires that are evil. It is negative work, rather a dull sort of weeding in the garden of the heart, and not calculated to arouse any great enthusiasm, but it is very necessary. Then I must cultivate the impulses and desires that are good, make habits of them, for the garden devoid of wheat is hardly better than a garden full of tares. Finally I must work, not merely for good fortune, for happiness, but for high good fortune, for great happiness. I want not only to be saved from evil and to attain good, but I want the largest good, the most welfare.'

It is this insatiable greed for happiness, this longing for more and ever more good fortune, which all of Mr. Henderson's work breathes, that makes it inspiring and effective. It satisfies a natural human instinct,—the desire to believe that happiness is righteousness and that every man possesses within himself that power of personal salvation that shall be also the salvation of the race. Mr. Henderson's books, moreover, are not written from strange heights which none but the moral philosopher can scale. They are clear and simple, showing a rare first-hand knowledge of the larger life. They combine to an unusual extent the attitudes of the observer and the experimentalist; they are at once dispassionate and enthusiastic. It is easy to predict for 'The Children of Good Fortune' a welcome equal to that accorded to 'Education and the Larger Life,' and one equally deserved.

EDITH J. R. ISAACS.

BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS.

The 'White Peril' in the Orient.

Since the Boxer uprising of five years ago much has been made of the so-called 'yellow peril' and of the alleged necessity that rests upon western peoples to exercise eternal vigilance to protect themselves against a threatened gigantic outburst of Oriental savagery and lust of conquest. It has remained for Dr. Sidney L. Gulick, in his recent book on 'The White Peril in the Far East' (Revell), to turn matters around and consider the relations of Orient and Occident exclusively from the standpoint of the traditions and interests of the former. That Dr. Gulick is entirely competent to speak upon the subject no one can doubt who has read his deservedly popular volume on 'The Evolution of the Japanese.' After seventeen years of constant intercourse with men in all stations in Japan he is able to give us, not only a highly interesting interpretation of the fundamental character of Japanese civilization and life, but also a thoroughly convincing statement of the attitude of the Japanese toward the outside world to-day, especially as revealed in the conduct of the war with Russia. This, indeed, is the main purport of the book,—to show how Japan attained the power, material and temperamental, to face and conquer the Muscovite, and to explain the significance of the war as 'an act in the tragedy of the white peril.' By the white peril Dr. Gulick means at bottom the proneness of western nations to force the peoples of the Orient out of their natural channels of development, through efforts to exploit their economic resources and dominate their affairs for political, commercial, or financial ends. For Japan the danger has in times past been very real; to-day it scarcely exists, except from Russia, and the prospective outcome of the present war promises at least temporary relief from that quarter. If upon its first intimate contact with western races an Oriental people has backbone enough to adopt ideas and institutions that are beneficent without falling into mere servility, the white peril becomes for it the white blessing; and this, on the whole, is what Japan has done. 'The white peril,' says Dr. Gulick, 'so long feared, has proved for Japan to be the very tonic and stimulus required to place her in the advance guard of progressive nations.' The field where the white peril is most seriously to be reckoned with is China, for there seems small ground for hope that China will succeed as Japan has done in thwarting the designs of greedy nations upon her integrity. Dr. Gulick expects Japanese victory in the present war to have some weight in inducing the white man to treat the yellow man with justice and civility, but in his judgment the problem of the white peril can be solved ultimately only through belief on part of the white race in the essential equality in worth and rights of all men. To any one interested in the larger aspects of contemporary world-politics, as well as in the ethics of inter-

national and interracial relations, Dr. Gulick's little book must commend itself as a valuable piece of work. While in no way profound, it is rich in novel and suggestive points of view. It contains one of the best statements of the real causes of the war with Russia yet published, and gives an interpretation of the Japanese attitude toward the conflict that is agreeably clear, concise, and illuminating.

Glimpses of high life in Rome.

Of society's polished horde, but not in this instance the bores and the bored, Madame Mary King Waddington's second instalment of letters, 'Italian Letters of a Diplomat's Wife' (Scribner), gives many a pleasing glimpse. As seen through her eyes the men and women she meets are all interesting and interested. Three months —February, March, April, 1880—were spent by her and her husband in Italy, chiefly in Rome. M. Waddington had just resigned the French premiership, and the two were off on a vacation. Eugene Schuyler, who had married a sister of Mme. Waddington, was then consul-general at Rome, and of the Schuylers and numerous other King and Waddington friends and connections we hear much in the course of the book. The high official and social station of our tourists secured them the most cordial reception in the highest quarters. At an audience with the Pope, his Holiness advanced to meet them so hospitably that the regulation curtseys were impossible; and he even made them sit down, one on each side of him, and they had a really interesting three-quarters-of-an-hour talk. As Mme. Waddington speaks of having some years before 'approached' Pope Pius IX., and as she afterward describes an audience with the present pontiff, the reader incidentally acquires some little familiarity with papal receptions. Audiences with King Humbert, with Queen Margherita, a dinner at the German Embassy with Crown Princess Frederick, balls and other functions at the different embassies, and a succession of less important society events, furnish ample matter for the letters Mme. Waddington so dutifully and so frequently despatched to her mother in America and to other members of the family. Twenty-four years later, in the same three months of February, March, and April, she revisited Italy, this time a widow, and took up the old round of sight-seeing and social functions. The book as a whole, though entertaining, hardly equals its predecessor in interest. It has no cornation of a Czar, for one thing; and perhaps the scenes described are too familiar to arouse and sustain the keenest curiosity. One queries, too, whether here and there a letter has not been 'doctored' for the press, as for example the one containing a long reminiscent passage (more than twenty pages) describing an ascent of Vesuvius and other events that occurred in 1867. A delightfully human touch is Queen Elena's chat about her children and how they prized above their other playthings a rag doll given them by the wife of the American Ambassador. Numerous illustrations accompany the text, but most of the portraits are disappointing.

Chapters on contemporary dramatists.

That the drama does not occupy anything like its rightful position in modern English literature, that it is not in England or America a vital intellectual force as it is in France, and Germany, and even in the lesser European countries, is a fact so obvious that it hardly calls for statement. The remedy for an evil is apt to follow a close realization of its existence, and the wider our acquaintance with what the Continental stage is doing for literature, the nearer we shall come to the rehabilitation of a branch of letters in which England once set a shining example for the rest of the world. For this reason, if for no other, we should welcome such books as Mr. James Huneker's 'Iconoclasts' (Scribner) and Professor Edward Everett Hale's 'Dramatists of To-day' (Holt). But both books deserve a welcome on their own account, for they are noteworthy examples of literary criticism in one of the most interesting of literary fields. Mr. Huneker's book discusses no less than twelve contemporary dramatists, while Mr. Hale's book considers four of the same list, and adds three others. The writers discussed in both books are Herr Hauptmann, Herr Sudermann, M. Maeterlinck, and Mr. Shaw; Mr. Hale's list is completed by M. Rostand, Mr. Pinero, and Mr. Phillips, and Mr. Huneker's by Dr. Ibsen, Herr Strindberg, MM. Becque and Hervieu, Villiers de l'Isle Adam, Princess Mathilde, Sig. d'Annunzio, and Mr. Gorky. The two books together are thus seen to provide a varied menu of the most interesting character, although its thorough digestion by English stomachs (not wholly used to such strong meat) may be a matter of some difficulty. Mr. Huneker's manner of writing is pointed and almost brilliant, but the journalistic origin of his essays is too apparent. He is sometimes violent in his way of saying things, as if he were determined, writing about 'iconoclasts,' to show that he could, an he would, do a pretty 'stunt' at image-breaking himself. He gives us many epigrams, some his own, others felicitously borrowed for the occasion. His longest paper is upon Dr. Ibsen, and is useful for its summaries of plots, besides being stimulating in its suggestiveness. Professor Hale's book has a *naïveté* of style that is engaging, and he establishes confidential relations with the reader from the start. But his impressionistic method and conversational manner do not preclude the exhibition of very definite opinions, clearly reasoned and amply fortified by example. Besides the discussions of his seven chosen dramatists, he gives us a 'Note on Standards of Criticism', and an essay on 'Our Idea of Tragedy'. An appendix presents a useful table of plays, with the dates and places of their first productions. A certain portion of the contents of this book will be recognized by our readers as having been reprinted from THE DIAL, but they will find it well worth reading a second time.

The story of a famous love affair.

Recently, on a ramble through the island of Guernsey, Mr. Henry Wellington Wack came across a bundle of papers that had been thrown out as valueless by the occupants of Hauteville House

after Victor Hugo's death. An examination showed them to comprise a fragment of a journal and some letters addressed to the poet. The journal seems to be a small part of the journal of François Hugo described by M. Octave Uzanne in 'Scribner's Magazine' in 1892. It contains nothing of importance. Of the letters, two are from a young woman who writes in an ecstacy of admiration and devotion to arrange further secret interviews with her 'sublime poet'; they were written during the fall of 1851. The others, about forty in number, are from 'Juliette,' the beautiful Princess Negroni of the first representations of 'Lucrèce Borgia,' who, as everybody knows, was destined to play in the drama of Victor Hugo's life, as Madame Drouet, a part infinitely more important than any that her meagre histrionic talents permitted her to aspire to in the mimic actions of the stage. These letters, with one exception, are also from 1851. The other, from 1836, is the only one of real interest in connection with the history of the poet. These letters exhibit the attitude of Madame Drouet towards Hugo, but not for the first time. They but repeat the expressions of letters that had already been published. And though this repetition was doubtless sweet to the object of Madame Drouet's devotion, and perhaps did not cease to be so through all the thousands of missives (six thousand are still preserved) of that long correspondence, it is not particularly illumining to the student of Victor Hugo's life or interesting to the general reader. These letters are, however, now made the occasion for the publication of a book of one hundred and fifty pages of wide-spaced lines and open print, of which the letters fill about fifty pages. Twenty pages are given to an introductory notice by M. François Coppée, in which personal reminiscences and anecdotes of Hugo, not always new, are told with a charm that suffers sometimes at the hands of the translator, and not without a sly thrust at Hugo's republicanism in a reference to the present republic's use of exile as a mode of dealing with political opponents. The rest of the book is mainly taken up with a rather scrappy account of Hugo's life and home surroundings at Hauteville House, in the course of which Mr. Wack betrays the fact that he is no authority on matters of Hugo biography. Less than twenty pages are devoted to the story of the 'Romance of Victor Hugo and Juliette Drouet' that the title promises; and these pages are but a rather unsatisfactory summary of an article by M. Léon Séché in the 'Revue de Paris' for February 15, 1903. There was in Mr. Wack's treasure-trove hardly the excuse for a short magazine article. His book is quite without adequate *raison d'être.* (Putnam.)

Another book about 'R. L. S.'

Dr. Alexander H. Japp, who found a publisher for 'Treasure Island' and a public for its author, has a better warrant than most to write about Stevenson. Of this, he has taken advantage in his recently-published volume entitled 'Robert Louis Stevenson: A Record, an Estimate, and a Memorial' (Scribner), in which some personal reminiscence is supplemented by much criticism, original and quoted, and by a little controversy. The chapters supplying the latter element deal with Lord Rosebery as an amateur critic, and with Mr. Gosse as an authority on the subject of the history of the 'Treasure Island' manuscript. The criticism is largely of the familiar appreciative order; and since so few dissentient voices are admitted to the chorus of praise, it seems a pity to give so much prominence to Mr. Henley's unfortunate utterance. There can be little need to-day of lengthy quotation from this article, even for the sake of refutation. Dr. Japp gives Stevenson's dramatic attempts a decidedly fuller share of consideration than they have hitherto received from most critics. According to him, the chief flaw of these compositions is lack of ethical purpose,—a failure to believe that 'goodness and self-sacrifice and surrender are the only strength in the universe.' The admission might seem to render untenable the position in the ranks of the optimists that, curiously enough, seems to have been awarded Stevenson to-day by almost universal consent. But Dr. Japp qualifies his criticism by ascribing Stevenson's immoral and consequently undramatic belief that 'badheartedness was strength' to the influence of Mr. Henley. It seems as though a phrase in a passage quoted from M. Marcel Schwob might go further towards explaining Stevenson's weakness as a dramatist, as well as his failure in other respects, with all his marvellous attainments, to reach the highest level. In speaking of Stevenson's characters, M. Schwob says: 'Ce sont des fantômes de la vérité; hallucinants comme de vrais fantômes.' And to those readers who, loving Stevenson the man no less than the writer, are yet able to see him without the glamor through which some of his worshippers delight to gaze at their idol, the criticism may seem to have application to the life of its subject as well as to his work. In the dedication of 'David Balfour,' written shortly before his death, Stevenson said that 'he bowed his head before the romance of destiny.' Destiny had in truth given him a life full of the romance that he loved, but in so doing set him something apart from the rest of us, to whom losses and gains come more dully. And if the life he gave his characters seems more unreal than that which belongs to the work of less skilful artists, what wonder?

The life and work of Albert Durer.

The notion that artists are the fittest persons to write understandingly about art and artists would be truer were discernment always matched by power of verbal expression. Mr. T. Sturge Moore's volume on Albert Dürer, which is the latest addition to the 'Library of Art' (Scribner), is an instance of an excellent book marred by an involved and slipshod style. This, together with the rambling treatment and frequent use of metaphor, makes it somewhat difficult to read. Three sentences from the first of the biographical chapters may be cited as characteristic.

'It is perhaps impossible to place oneself in the centre of that horizon which was of necessity his and belonged to his day, a vast circle from which men could no more

escape than we from ours; this cage of iron ignorance [*sic*] in which every human soul is trapped, and to widen and enlarge which every heroic soul lives and dies. This cage appeared to his eyes very different from what it does to ours; yet it has always been a cage, and is only lost sight of at times when the light from within seems to flow forth, and with its radiant sapphire heaven of buoyancy and desire to veil the eternal bars. It is well to remind ourselves that ignorance was the most momentous, the most cruel condition of his life, as of our own; and that the effort to relieve himself of its pressure, either by the pursuit of knowledge, or by giving spur and bridle to the imagination that it might course round him dragging the great woof of illusion and tent him in the ethereal dream of the soul's desire, was the constant effort and resource of his days.'

Comment is supplied by the author himself when he says, though in another connection, that 'it is easier to bob to such phrases than to understand them.' The book does not claim to embody any new research. In form it is an elaborate essay, or sequence of essays, on Dürer's life and work, considered in relation to certain general ideas which are rather vaguely set forth in the first section. In deference, no doubt, to Dürer's search for a canon of proportion for the human figure, the opening chapter deals with various truisms under the caption of 'The Idea of Proportion,' as the author calls it, though 'composition' is the usual term for what he has in mind. This is followed by a chapter on the influence of religion on the creative impulse, which Mr. Moore holds to be the vital force that prevents its perversion or exhaustion. The really valuable parts of the book are those that deal with Dürer's life in relation to his times, and with his work as a creator. The chapters on the former subject have been drawn chiefly from Sir Martin Conway's 'Literary Remains of Albrecht Dürer' and Professor Thausing's Life of Dürer. So far as possible the story is told in the artist's own words, through extracts from his letters and diary, and is of great interest. In his estimate of Dürer as an artist Mr. Moore is eminently sound and discriminating. Here he is on sure ground, and his words may be taken without the grain of salt that is needed in reading other parts of his work. He sees clearly in what the greatness of Dürer consists,—that he was a marvellous draughtsman, an engraver of unsurpassed skill, a designer of the very first rank, but not a painter born, in the sense that Titian and Correggio and Rembrandt were, or the equal of these masters as a colourist. The author's æsthetic judgments are made more intelligible by the abundant illustrations, many of them from drawings and the less well-known works of the artist. These are acceptably reproduced; and through the courtesy of the Dürer Society four of their photogravures of copperplate engravings are included.

Oscar Wilde's last volume.

Mr. Robert Ross, to whose care the manuscript was confided, has edited Oscar Wilde's posthumous work 'De Profundis' (Putnam), written during the unhappy man's imprisonment and preceding in point of time the composition of 'The Ballad of Reading Gaol.' The essay has, as might be expected, great literary charm, and possesses unquestioned authenticity as a contribution toward the comprehension of the abnormal and in many ways inexplicable psychology of its author. Wilde confesses to nothing more than a sense of outrage upon finding himself reduced to the sorry lot of a common felon, confirming the impression that he was quite without sense of guilt. It cannot be said that at any point in his narrative does remorse for his crime manifest itself; he is content with reprobation of the general hedonism by which he governed his destiny; contrition and repentance in the theological sense are unknown to him. Nor is it clear that a more refined sort of hedonism does not persist. Most interesting of all the questions raised by a reading of the narrative is the writer's attitude toward Christ, whose character Wilde believes himself to comprehend better than others. But he nevertheless regards the gospel account as chiefly wonderful for its complete and rounded literary charm,—the æsthetic aspect is still all-important. The end arrived at by Wilde appears to be a species of Nature worship. 'I am conscious now,' he writes in conclusion, 'that behind all this beauty, satisfying though it may be, there is some spirit hidden of which the painted forms and shapes are but modes of manifestation, and it is with this spirit that I desire to become in harmony. I have grown tired of the articulate utterances of men and things. . . . Society, as we have constituted it, will have no place for me, has none to offer, but Nature, whose sweet rains fall on unjust and just alike, will have clefts in the rocks where I may hide, and secret valleys in whose silence I may weep undisturbed.'

Daring deeds in the early days of our navy.

Dr. Gardner W. Allen has dealt with a brilliant and hitherto neglected chapter in the naval annals of the United States in his volume on 'Our Navy and the Barbary Corsairs' (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.). The book covers the entire ground of our official dealings with Algeria, Tripoli, Morocco, and Tunis from the recognition of our nationality by Great Britain down to the extirpation of piracy by the treaty with Algiers in December, 1816. Several naval expeditions reflecting the highest credit upon the service, the nation, and the best interests of the world at large, were undertaken during this period, and aside from the direct results accomplished were of great importance as affording a training school for that gallant race of captains who so effectually disappointed the British on the sea in the War of 1812. The operations included two deeds of the finest courage—the cutting out of the 'Philadelphia,' which the incomparable Nelson himself called 'the most daring act of the age,' and the entry into the port of Tripoli of Richard Somers, Henry Wadsworth (the maternal uncle of Longfellow, from whom the poet was named), and Joseph Israel. Besides the operations at sea, there was a land expedition almost unrecorded in our annals, since it does not come within the scope of our naval history and was not officered by any member of the regular army. Dr. Allen has made his work thorough and authoritative, but betrays a needless distrust of his own de-

scriptive powers, leaving the more dramatic events to be described almost entirely in the words of eye-witnesses. The book is supplied with portraits and maps of value and interest.

A Frenchman's impressions of Greater Britain.

The present is a time for international interpretations, and Vicomte Robert d'Humières shows great good nature, much wit, and the point of view we characterize as French in his book entitled 'Through Isle and Empire' (Doubleday, Page & Co.), which Mr. Alexander Teixera de Mattos has admirably translated into English. The author often reverts in his writings to Mr. Rudyard Kipling as the typical Englishman, and Mr. Kipling returns the compliment in a prefatory letter, polite enough, but differing from the author in several respects. The Vicomte seems to have had a pleasant time in his sojourn under the British flag, beginning with London during the coronation and passing through England and thence to India, and he writes of it all with ease and vivacity. He exhibits the usual failure to understand any aspect of English puritanism, and that inexplicable attitude of the Frenchman toward the Frenchwoman which is not the least of the reasons for the world's misunderstanding her. As a rule (though this is denied in the introduction) nothing but good is said of the English, their goings out and comings in, their sports and pastimes, and their normal attitude toward life. It is in India that the Vicomte shines chiefly; there of all places is the opportunity given for a man of southern race to tell the story of a race more southern, more religious, more ancient, and more subtle. Especially to be commended are the discourses upon Indian and Moslem art.

BRIEFER MENTION.

Messrs. E. P. Dutton & Co. are the publishers of a third edition (not apparently differing from the second) of Amelia B. Edwards's ' Untrodden Peaks and Unfrequented Valleys.' This description of the Dolomite country has kept its interest remarkably well for the past thirty years and more, and we are glad to welcome it in its most recent garb.

Copyright Office Bulletin No. 8 of the Library of Congress is a very valuable work indeed. It is a volume of more than four hundred pages, bearing the title 'Copyright in Congress, 1789-1904,' and gives us ' a bibliography and chronological record of all proceedings in Congress in relation to copyright,' during the entire period of our national history. Mr. Thorvald Solberg is the compiler of the work.

Mr. Charles Sprague Sargent's 'Manual of the Trees of North America ' (exclusive of Mexico) presents in compact form for the use of students the immense mass of information upon its subject gathered by the author during thirty years of investigation, and already presented in his 'Silva of North America ' in monumental form. The volume is one of about eight hundred pages, describing over six hundred species, the descriptions being accompanied by about the same number of illustrations. Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. are the publishers of this invaluable work.

A 'History of the United States from 986 to 1905' (Harper), by Messrs. Thomas Wentworth Higginson and William Macdonald, turns out to be Colonel Higginson's 'History of the United States of America,' with some revisions of the original text, and continued from Jackson's administration down to the present date. It has a new set of illustrations and maps, and is one of the most readable histories of this country ever written.

The fifth edition of 'A Dictionary of American Authors,' by Mr. Oscar Fay Adams, is published by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. The text of the preceding edition is reproduced with comparatively few alterations, the new matter being relegated to a supplement, which contains 1325 new names. The work is thus made much more useful than before, although the inconvenience of searching through two alphabets must be regarded as an unfortunate feature.

'Ethical Addresses' (1305 Arch St., Philadelphia) has been published in enlarged form since last September, and each of the monthly issues is now an attractively printed pamphlet of about forty pages, containing two or three papers or lectures. Among the papers recently printed are 'Is Life Worth Living?' by Professor William James; 'Ethics in the Schools,' by Mr. W. M. Salter; 'What It Means to Work for a Cause,' by Mr. Walter L. Sheldon; and 'Shall Ostracism Be Used by Religious Societies in the Struggle against Public Iniquity?' by Professor Felix Adler. We wish that this admirable publication might have (to put it moderately) one-tenth the circulation that it deserves. The combination of earnestness with high intellectual quality possessed by most of the papers included should commend them to all thoughtful readers.

Two volumes of Letters complete the handsome library edition of 'The Works of Charles and Mary Lamb,' as edited by Mr. E. V. Lucas, which the Messrs. Putnam have for some time been engaged in publishing. The letters of Mary Lamb are now for the first time included in such an edition, while about seventy of Charles's letters are now printed for the first time. Unfortunately, the present collection is not complete, because many other letters are still under copyright, and will remain so for some two score years to come. To obtain a complete set of the letters now in print means the purchase of nine works (in many more volumes), while new letters are all the time coming to light. American autograph collectors, Mr. Lucas notes, have been particularly disobliging in their unwillingness to permit their treasures to be drawn upon for the present publication.

'Translations of German Poetry in American Magazines, 1741-1810,' by Dr. Edward Ziegler Davis, is an interesting volume published at Philadelphia by the Americana Germanica Press. The author has ransacked very thoroughly the magazines of the seventy years covered by his investigation, and has listed all the articles giving information about Germany and other Teutonic countries. The poems are in most cases reprinted in full, the names occurring most frequently being those of Gellert, Gessner, Bürger, and Goethe. Bürger's 'Lenore' inspired many American versifiers to translation or imitation, and the number of compositions inspired by 'Werther' is really remarkable. Most of this matter is poor enough stuff as literature, but some of the parodies are noteworthy, showing the American humorist to have been very much alive in the later eighteenth century. One burlesque (p. 143) of the German ballad may be commended to the attention of anthologists as well worth preserving.

Notes.

It has been found necessary to postpone until next autumn the publication of the collection of Ibsen Letters previously announced by Messrs. Fox, Duffield & Co.

The next novel by Mr. Rider Haggard will be published in this country by Messrs. Doubleday, Page & Co. 'Ayesha,' as the new book is called, forms a sequel to Mr. Haggard's most famous story, 'She.'

A new novel by Mrs. Hugh Fraser, entitled 'A Maid of Japan,' will be published this month by Messrs. Henry Holt & Co. The same firm has also in press a story of Kentucky life called 'The Venus of Cadiz.'

An excellent blank verse translation of Oehlenschläger's 'Hakon Jarl,' the work of Mr. James Christian Lindberg, is to be found in the January number of the 'University Studies' published by the University of Nebraska.

The famous 'Rowfant' library of the late Frederick Locker-Lampson, one of the richest private collections ever brought together, has recently been acquired by Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co., who will offer it for sale to American collectors.

Baedeker's 'Northern France,' including the country from the Channel to the Loire, is published in its fourth English edition, and imported for the American market by Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons. There are thirteen maps and forty plans.

'The Sonnets of Michael Angelo Buonarroti,' in the rhymed translation of John Addington Symonds, has reached a second edition, which is imported by the Messrs. Scribner. It will be remembered that this book gives us the Italian text, each sonnet facing its translation.

A revised edition of the 'Mediæval and Modern History' of Professor Philip Van Ness Myers is published by Messrs. Ginn & Co. It is a work of over seven hundred pages, with rich illustrative equipment, and exemplifies to a notable degree the modern art of text-book-making.

'The van Dyke Book,' edited by Dr. Edward Mims, and published by the Messrs. Scribner, is a volume of selections from the writings of the Rev. Henry van Dyke, prepared for child readers both in and out of school. Miss Brooke van Dyke supplies a biographical sketch of her father.

A volume of 'Reminiscences of G. F. Watts, R.A.,' will be published in about a month by the Macmillan Co. Mrs. Russell Barrington, the author of the book, was a most intimate friend of Watts during the last forty-five years of his life. The volume will be illustrated with reproductions of Watts's paintings.

The latest of the special Riverside Press Editions is a reprint of 'A Consolatorie Letter' written by Plutarch 'unto his owne wife as touching the death of her and his daughter.' This letter forms one of the less-known chapters in the 'Morals,' and is here given in Philemon Holland's translation. Judging from the specimen that we have seen, the typography is distinctive and appropriate. The book is presented almost entirely without ornament.

Messrs. A. C. McClurg & Co. will publish this month Mr. Russell Sturgis's 'The Interdependence of the Arts of Design,' a series of lectures delivered at The Art Institute of Chicago; another of Mr. Sherwin Cody's useful compilations, 'A Selection from the Great English Poets'; and 'Iowa: The First Free State in the Louisiana Purchase,' from its earliest discovery to the admission of the state into the Union, by Dr. William Salter.

The Summer School of Library Economy conducted at Amhurst College for many years past by Mr. William I. Fletcher, will hold its fifteenth session this summer from July 3 to August 11, a term of six weeks. There are no special requirements (beyond an ordinary high-school education) for admission to this course.

Mr. William Alexander's volume on 'The Life Insurance Company,' to be published this month in Messrs. Appletons' 'Business Series,' will have an especial timeliness just now. The book is a general treatise on the history, aims, and accomplishment of life insurance, written from thorough practical knowledge and experience.

A uniform edition of the dramatic works of Henrik Ibsen, to be sold singly or in sets at a reasonable price, is announced for early publication by Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons. The edition will consist of seven or eight volumes, and will be made up in the main of the authorized Archer translations. The biographical, bibliographical, and critical apparatus, including introductions to the plays, notes, etc., will be unusually full and should prove of much service to the student of the Norwegian dramatist.

The extended list of books relating to the Philippine Islands will receive an important and authoritative addition in the volume on 'Our Philippine Problem,' by Professor H. Parker Willis of Washington and Lee University, which Messrs. Henry Holt & Co. expect to issue before the end of the month. The writer is well qualified for the task of preparing this work by personal investigation, both in the Philippines and in official circles in Washington, and by his journalistic experience as editorial writer for several of the best American newspapers.

Not long ago the Harvard College Library came into possession of an edition, dated 1617, of an hitherto unknown poem by Samuel Rowlands entitled 'The Bride.' From this copy, which is believed to be unique, a facsimile reprint has been made by the Merrymount Press, and is published in a limited edition by Mr. Charles E. Goodspeed. The poem itself is of little account, being hardly up to the mediocre level of its author's best work; but owners of the Hunterian Club edition of Rowlands will want it to complete that work, and book-lovers generally will be glad to have the volume for the sake of the very unique and interesting setting that Mr. Updike has given it.

The series of twelve photogravure facsimiles of rare fifteenth century books printed in England and now in the University Library, Cambridge, which the Cambridge University Press has in preparation, will be issued in this country by the Macmillan Co. The first four books are: Chaucer's 'Anelida and Arcite,' from the unique copy of the Westminster edition of William Caxton (1477-8); 'Augustini Dacti Scribe sup Tullianis elogancijs & verbis exoticis in sua facundissima Rethorica incipit pornate libellus,' from the unique copy printed at St. Albans (about 1479-80) by 'The Schoolmaster Printer'; 'The Temple of glas' by John Lydgate, from the unique copy of the Westminster edition of William Caxton (1477-8); and 'Thomas Betson's Ryght profytable treatyse' (from St. Jerome, St. Bernard, Gerson, etc.) (1500), from the copy printed by Wynkyn de Worde in Caxton's house. Only two hundred copies of each will be for sale.

Under the title of 'Types of American Literature,' Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. announce an interesting series of literary studies which ought to prove valuable to the critical reader of books as well as to students and scholars. The series is to consist of a number of monographs, each volume

dealing with the origin and development of a single literary genre, instead of a period or an author. The following volumes have already been arranged for: The Ballad, by Professor F. B. Gummere of Haverford; The Novel, by Dr. Bliss Perry, editor of 'The Atlantic Monthly'; The Lyric, by Professor F. E. Schelling of the University of Pennsylvania; Tragedy, by Professor A. H. Thorndike of Northwestern University; The Pastoral, by Professor J. B. Fletcher of Columbia University; The Essay, by Dr. Ferris Greenslet of 'The Atlantic Monthly'; Character Writing, by Mr. C. N. Greenough of Harvard; Saints' Legends, by Dr. G. H. Gerould of Bryn Mawr; Literary Criticism, by Professor Irving Babbitt of Harvard; The Short Story, by Professor W. M. Hart of the University of California; Allegory, by the general editor of the series, Professor W. A. Neilson of Columbia University. Each volume will contain a complete bibliography.

List of New Books.

[*The following list, containing 75 titles, includes books received by* The Dial *since its last issue.*]

BIOGRAPHY AND MEMOIRS.

Ernest Renan. By William Barry, D.D. Illus., 12mo, uncut, pp. 240. 'Literary Lives.' Charles Scribner's Sons. $1. net.

My Memory of Gladstone. By Goldwin Smith. With portrait, 12mo, pp. 88. A. Wessels Co. 75 cts. net.

HISTORY.

Magna Carta: A Commentary on the Great Charter of King John. With an Historical Introduction. By William Sharp McKechnie, M.A. Large 8vo, uncut, pp. 607. Macmillan Co. $4.50 net.

A History of Modern England. By Herbert Paul. Vol. III., large 8vo, gilt top, pp. 454. Macmillan Co. $2.50 net.

A History of the United States. By Edward Channing. Vol. I., The Planting of a Nation in the New World, 1000-1660. 8vo, gilt top, pp. 550. Macmillan Co. $2.50 net.

Journals of the Continental Congress, 1774-1789. Edited from the original records in the Library of Congress by Worthington Chauncey Ford. Vols. II. and III., 1775. Large 8vo, uncut. Government Printing Office.

A Short History of Russia. By Mary Pratt Parmele. New edition; 12mo, pp. 286. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

Russian Literature. By P. Kropotkin. 8vo, uncut, pp. 341. McClure, Phillips & Co. $2. net.

The Enchanted Woods, and Other Essays on the Genius of Places. By Vernon Lee. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 321. John Lane. $1.25 net.

The Children of Good Fortune: An Essay in Morals. By C. Hanford Henderson. 12mo, pp. 406. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.30 net.

Cambridge Sketches. By Frank Preston Stearns. With portraits, 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 374. J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.50 net.

American Thumb Prints: Mettle of our Men and Women. By Kate Stephens. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 343. J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.50 net.

Etudes de Literature et de Morale Contemporaines. Par Georges Pellissier. 16mo, uncut, pp. 324. Paris: Edouard Cornély et Cie. Paper.

Free Opinions Freely Expressed, on Certain Phases of Modern Life and Conduct. By Marie Corelli. 12mo, gilt top, pp. 392. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.20 net.

St. John's Fire: A Drama in Four Acts. By Hermann Sudermann; trans. from the German by Grace E. Polk. 8vo, pp. 108. H. W. Wilson Co.

Macbeth: A Warning Against Superstition. By Esther Gideon Noble. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 35. Poet-Lore Co. $1.

POETRY.

Musa Verticordia. By Francis Coutts. 16mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 110. John Lane. $1.25 net.

Fenris, the Wolf: A Tragedy, by Percy Mackaye. 12mo, gilt top, pp. 150. Macmillan Co. $1.25 net.

Sions Sonets. Sung by Solomon the King, and periphras'd by Francis Quarles. 24mo, uncut, pp. 125. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $4. net.

The Shoes that Danced, and Other Poems. By Anna Hempstead Branch. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 201. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.10 net.

Lyrics of Sunshine and Shadow. By Paul Laurence Dunbar. With frontispiece, 18mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 108. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1. net.

Poems. By Edward Farquhar. 12mo, pp. 218. R. G. Badger. $1.50.

FICTION.

Isidro. By Mary Austin. Illus. in color, 12mo, pp. 425. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

Fond Adventures: Tales of the Youth of the World. By Maurice Hewlett. With frontispiece, 12mo, pp. 340. Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

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ART.

CATALOGUE OF THE GARDINER GREENE HUBBARD COLLECTION OF ENGRAVINGS in the Library of Congress. Compiled by Arthur Jeffrey Parsons. Illus. in photogravure, 4to, uncut, pp. 517. Government Printing Office.

A HISTORY OF ANCIENT SCULPTURE. By Lucy M. Mitchell. New edition; illus., large 8vo, gilt top, pp. 766. Dodd, Mead & Co. $4. net.

A GRAMMAR OF GREEK ART. By Percy Gardner, Litt. D. Illus., 12mo, pp. 267. Macmillan Co. $1.75 net.

FRENCH ART: Classic and Contemporary Painting and Sculpture. By W. C. Brownell. New and enlarged edition; 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 274. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

EDUCATION.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION for the Year 1903. Vol. I., 8vo, pp. 1216. Government Printing Office.

THE STUDENT'S AMERICAN HISTORY. By D. H. Montgomery. Revised edition; illus., 12mo, pp. 675. Ginn & Co. $1.40.

ELEMENTARY ALGEBRA. By Arthur Schultze, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 373. Macmillan Co. $1.10.

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Lewis and Clark Exposition

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Some Press Comments on The Dial's Twenty-fifth Anniversary

THE DIAL, that excellent literary periodical which is published in Chicago, celebrates on May 1 its twenty-fifth anniversary. Mr. Francis F. Browne, who edited the first number, still directs the policy of the paper, and to him and his colleagues the warmest congratulations are to be offered on the rounding out of a quarter of a century of useful and successful work. The leading editorial in the current number is written in a modest strain. The editor contents himself with saying that the effort of his paper has been "to achieve distinction through consistency and persistency; to be itself, with its own standards and character; to have its ideals and live up to them." But to the many readers of THE DIAL, and especially to those laboring in the same field which has benefited by its activities, it must be a pleasure to testify to the valuable services rendered by this sturdy publication; it has been not only consistent and persistent in the cause of high literary standards. It has brought judgment, taste, enthusiasm, to the execution of its task. If it has been active in the dissemination of sound opinions, it has also done invaluable work in helping to create in the West that atmosphere which means not so much the making of opinion, but the development of a feeling for literary interests generally. Not alone in Chicago, but throughout a wide territory, THE DIAL has been a force in raising up readers of books of all kinds. It has steadily increased, both in influence and in prosperity, and it passes its twenty-fifth anniversary to continue upon a campaign in which it has the good will of everyone concerned in the welfare of literary journalism.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

During all these years THE DIAL has been an independent critical journal among many "literary organs" whose tune has almost always been in harmony with the literature published by the house which simultaneously owned both books and periodicals. It is refreshing to know that this, the only journal in America given up exclusively to the criticism of current literature, and the only literary periodical not owned or controlled by a book publishing house or a newspaper, has its home in Chicago. That a paper like THE DIAL should be printed for a quarter of a century, continually sending forth its clean pages of well balanced criticism, is surely cause for felicitation. Its existence must prove stimulating to good taste and a love of good literature. May it live long to record the sunny hours of prosperity and progress.

THE STANDARD (Chicago).

With its issue dated April 16, THE DIAL completes a quarter of a century of such service to American literature as has been rendered by no other periodical. This does not mean that there has been no other competent literary criticism in the United States — though the sum total of that worth any consideration has been slight indeed by comparison. But THE DIAL has been the only journal to set for itself as an exclusive task to weigh, to measure, in some degree to interpret, and to pronounce judgment upon the current literary output. This was the purpose with which it was founded twenty-five years ago, and to this ideal it has held unswervingly, making no attempt to be "popular," but maintaining always the serene dignity, somewhat austere, yet kindly, befitting a Court of Last Resort. Wherever it is known, its utterances carry with them the weight that always attaches to the deliberate voice of the scholar speaking upon the subjects in which he is expert.

OUT WEST (Los Angeles).

With its current issue THE DIAL enters its second quarter century. Outside of bookish circles this fact will not seem as worthy of note as it will within. But wherever in America there is any care for the maintenance or development of sound and disinterested literary criticism there will be gratification that THE DIAL has not only survived so long "the tumult and the shouting," but enters auspiciously upon a fresh stage of its career of usefulness. . . . It is pleasant to consider that the only magazine wholly given to literary criticism and quite independent of any publishing concern was founded in Chicago, and has been maintained here for twenty-five years. During that period it has made its way wherever competent and disinterested criticism is sought.

(From a column article in CHICAGO EVENING POST.)

Twenty-five years ago, on the first day of May, THE DIAL was founded in Chicago, and now it is celebrating its Quarter Century. The editorial on the occasion speaks with becoming pride of the career of the paper. Indeed, that a purely literary magazine should remain for so long a time under the management of the man who created it, that it should always stand for the better things in literature, and that it should now be prosperous, is a record as honorable as it is rare. NEW YORK EVENING POST.

All friends of whatsoever things are best in the literature of this generation will note with interest that THE DIAL celebrates its twenty-fifth anniversary with the issue of May 1. Throughout the last quarter of a century this purely critical literary magazine, published in the intensely commercial city of Chicago, has steadfastly held to the high aim with which it was founded, gaining for itself an undisputed place among the best critical journals in the world. CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD.

Of more than passing note among newspaper jubilees is the quarter century attained on May Day by THE DIAL, the journal of literary criticism whose place of publication is Chicago, but whose reading public is scattered over the length and breadth of the land, and also across the seas in other lands than our own. . . . Curiously enough, to this day THE DIAL is the only paper in the United States devoted exclusively to literary criticism. Furthermore, it is the only literary periodical in the country which is not owned or controlled by a book publishing house. Therefore it stands on an eminence of dignified solitude that has always helped to give to its judgments the exceptional value that is recognized as belonging to them by all in touch with American literature. . . . We extend cordial congratulations to our contemporary on the completion of a full quarter century of honorable service. May the hands of THE DIAL always keep steadily moving, may it continue to ring out the hours of literary achievement with resonant chime, and may the wheels behind the clock face be always well oiled, as heretofore, with the unguents of sound wisdom, clear discernment, and sober judgment. LOS ANGELES TIMES.

THE DIAL of Chicago has just celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary. It is an unusual record of which the editor, Mr. Francis F. Browne, writes modestly in the anniversary number, recalling his own unbroken editorship from the first number. The service which a literary paper of such high ideals and persistent courage in maintaining them has been able to render in the formative period of the Interior deserves wide recognition.

THE CONGREGATIONALIST (Boston).

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A PUBLISHER'S CONFESSIONS.

Confession is good for the soul, as the old saying has it, and whoever first formulated that familiar dictum doubtless meant that the soul of the confessor was the one to get the benefit. But the writer of 'A Publisher's Confession,' an entertaining little book recently published, knows a trick worth two of that, and his confessions turn out to be counsels for the admonition of others rather than the humble setting forth of his own shortcomings. To chasten many souls with the same rod is obviously a worthier object of endeavor than selfishly to confine the discipline to the simple case of the writer himself.

The first concern of the book is with the greedy souls of those authors who undermine the financial foundations of the publishing business by their unscrupulous demands for large royalties. The number of these inconsiderate scribblers who refuse to accept with due gratitude the traditional ten per cent is yearly increasing, and there is a progressive augmentation in the audacity of their stipulations. The average author has always found it difficult to understand the equity of leaving the other ninety per cent in the hands of his publisher. This ninety per cent is, of course, a purely imaginary quantity (since nearly half of it disappears in the customary discount exacted from the publisher by the bookseller). There remains then, on the basis of the ten per cent royalty, rather less than fifty per cent for all the preliminary expenses of type-setting, stereotyping, and advertising, and for all the continuous expenses of manufacture and marketing. It is obvious enough that a book must sell to the extent of something like two thousand copies to pay expenses alone, and that if the publisher is to get any profit at all, it must come from the sale of a large edition. The writer of the present 'confession' presents these elementary facts in a convincing manner, and his argument needs no strengthening.

There are, however, a few points to be made on the author's behalf, which this argument ignores. For the book of moderate sale, respectably manufactured and properly advertised, the ten per cent royalty is undoubtedly a fair bargain for the author. But for the book of very large sale, a twenty per cent royalty would not be unfair to the publisher and not unduly generous to the author. The problem is, of course,

to form some idea before a book is published of the sale that may reasonably be expected for it. In our opinion, the sliding scale of royalties offers the most practically equitable way of dealing with this uncertain element in a publishing venture. The speculative element in most such ventures cannot be eliminated, and it is only fitting that the benefits of an unexpected success should inure to both parties. The fact that the publisher finds it unwise, and even ruinous, to contract for large royalty payments before the salability of a book has been tested does not conflict with the other fact that it is unjust to an author to limit his rewards by a forecast that the event may show to have been unnecessarily conservative.

A matter of minor importance, but not one to be neglected altogether, is found in the sales, not inconsiderable in amount, which every publisher makes direct to the individual book-buyer. The profit resulting from these sales must widen materially the narrow margin upon which his business with the trade is admittedly done. One other point we have emphasized upon several former occasions. It is that books published under the 'net' system call for a special rule on the subject of royalty. To give the author of a 'net' book the traditional ten per cent is equivalent to depriving him of one-fifth of his legitimate reward. But we have seen no evidence since the inauguration of 'net' prices for books that authors' royalties upon these publications have been advanced as they should have been. Not to make this advance spontaneously and as a matter of the barest justice is to take an underhanded advantage of a class of persons not as a rule well equipped for business dealings.

One of the most salient features of our little book of confessions is the emphasis which it places upon professional, as distinguished from commercial, publication. The root of this important matter is found in the following passage:

'It was once a matter of honor that one publisher should respect the relation established between another publisher and a writer, as a physician respects the relation established between another physician and a patient. Three or four of the best publishing houses still live and work by this code. And they have the respect of all the book world. Authors and readers, who do not know definitely why they hold them in esteem, discern a high sense of honor and conduct in them. Character makes its way from any man who has it down a long line — everybody who touches a sterling character comes at last to feel it both in conduct and in product. The very best traditions of publishing are yet a part of the practice of the best American publishing houses, which are conducted by men of real character. But there are others — others who keep "literary drummers," men who go to see popular writers and solicit books. The authors of very popular books themselves also — some of them at least — put themselves up at auction, going from publisher to publisher or threatening to go. This is demoralization and commercialization with a vengeance. But it is the sin of the authors.'

Here is an issue squarely presented, and it is one of the greatest importance. Shall publishers underbid each other in the effort to add popular names to their lists? Shall authors hawk their wares from house to house for the purpose of getting a number of offers and accepting the highest of them? If we change the terms of these questions, substituting 'physician' or 'lawyer' in the one case, and 'patient' or 'client' in the other, they will be very promptly answered in the negative. It seems to us that insistence upon a professional relation between publisher and author is absolutely necessary if the complex process of writing and uttering books is to be kept upon a dignified plane, and the best intellectual interests of the country are to be served. Commercial methods may do well enough for the publication of the cheap rubbish that still, as in all past time, is produced for the infection of the public taste — just as the department store is a fitting place for its sale — but books that have anything to do with literature or with the advancement of knowledge should not be subjected to such degrading conditions of production.

The plea of our anonymous author for the ethics of professionalism in the publishing business is so reasonable and so convincingly urged that little ground is left for any opposing argument. And yet there runs through this little book a line of thought, perhaps rather a line of suggestion, that is strikingly at variance with the main tenor of the discourse. We refer to the slighting and even contemptuous language with which the writer speaks of those who apply critical standards to literature. A few quotations will illustrate this curious bias, the expression of which is almost tantamount to the rejection of the fine ideals for which the writer elsewhere seems to stand. At an early opportunity, he takes occasion to make the reckless pronouncement: 'I, for one, and I know no publisher who holds a different opinion, care nothing for the judgment of the professional literary class.' Later on, we find such sayings as these: 'The one thing that is certain is that the critical crew and the academic faculty are sure not to recognize literature at first sight.' 'Most publishers' readers are literary folk, pure and simple.' If you have a book to publish, first find out who conducts the business of the publisher you have in mind. 'If it is conducted by a lot of hired literary men, avoid it. They are, most of them, men who have failed at authorship; they read and advise for salaries; and most of them know nothing about the houses that they serve.'

Expressions like these betray a curious lack of balance; they suggest the man with a grievance, who lets his temper get the better of his judgment. And the animus becomes still more marked when any reference is made to the 'literary journals.' We are told that when some worthless novel is made ephemerally popular by the 'brass band method' of the sensational publisher, these journals 'forthwith fall to gossiping, and keep up a chatter about great sellers, and bewail commercialization in literature.' Furthermore, we read of 'nonsense such as reviewers write in the literary magazines,' and of 'our shallow gabble called reviews.' We are also gravely assured that publishers rarely waste their time in reading the reviews of their own publications, and that periodicals which 'go only to the literary class are to a degree superfluous' for advertising purposes. There is no mistaking the spirit of such words as these; it is the spirit of the very commercialism which the writer elsewhere deprecates, and it serves to weaken his main plea immeasurably. If all 'literary' opinion is to be held thus in contempt, what sort of opinion, we ask in our bewilderment, does our confessing publisher consider deserving of respect? If the judgment of expert criticism is to go unheeded, what judgment is there left for his guidance, save that of the philistine with his commercial aims and his worship of mere success? The dilemma is thus squarely presented, but our writer seems to seize first one horn and then the other, instead of boldly making his choice once for all.

For our own part, there is no difficulty at all in making the choice. The publisher who does not rest his ventures upon a sound basis of literary judgment, and with whom the approval of expert opinion does not count for more than the gains resulting from a meretricious popularity, is not a publisher at all in the higher sense of the term. He is at the best a tradesman, at the worst a 'quack' or a 'shyster.' He can probably make more money by catering to vulgarized tastes than by appealing to refined intelligences, but in adopting this course, he sacrifices every claim to the respect of those whose respect is worth having. That the writer of the little book now under our consideration is to be reckoned among those who would justify this sordid type of publishing by the magnitude of its unholy rewards we do not for a moment suppose. But we cannot help feeling that he has allowed himself to indulge in certain vagaries of expression that, logically developed, would lead to so unfortunate a conclusion. His real ideal, however, we believe to be contained in the following passage:

'As nearly as I can make out the publishing houses in the United States that are conducted as dignified institutions are conducted with as little degrading commercialism as the old houses whose history has become a part of English literature, and I believe that they are conducted with more ability. Centainly not one of them has made a colossal fortune. Certainly not one of them ever failed to recognize or to encourage a high literary purpose if it were sanely directed. Every one of them every year invests in books and authors that they know cannot yield a direct or immediate profit, and they make these investments because they feel consoled by trying to do a service to literature.'

We have little doubt that an investigation into the motives and guiding principles of the houses thus held up to honor would disclose the fact that their very genuine success has resulted from a constant deference to those very literary standards that are made the object of our writer's ill-advised and unmerited scorn.

THE DECAY OF THE GHOST IN FICTION.

'For one, I cannot purge my mind of that forlorn faith.'—ANDREW LANG.

For approximately a generation, the ghost has been missing from fiction; after a disappearance so sudden and of such far-reaching implications that it is a matter of some amazement that those who profess to concern themselves with the phenomena of imaginative literature should have paid so little attention to it. It is a commonplace that ever since literature began, as well as considerably before that interesting period, what we call 'the supernatural' has been a staple material of the tellers of tales. As there has always been a literature of love, so there has always been a literature of fear; and until the development of the present narrow and timorous popular taste, one had perhaps as strong an appeal as the other. Ghosts in their most literal acceptation — not as the more or less impersonal shades we have sometimes indifferently pictured them — have always been held an essential complement of tangible everyday life, inextricably bound up with religion, with love for the dead, with hunger for the unknown, with many of the most intimate and profound emotions; and their literary use has seemed, to the greater public, not only no less, but even more 'realistic,' than the modern exploitation of the commonplace.

Twenty-five years ago, even, the reader of magazine fiction was still able to shudder to his heart's content. Spectres glided with the precision of long-established custom through the pages of the more conventional compendiums of light literature. The familiar paraphernalia of supernatural incident,— draughty chambers, tempestuous nights, blood-stains, wan-faced women,— were still in constant and elaborate

requisition. And while there was a discreet dribbling of phantoms from week to week or from month to month, a magnificent convocation of the spectral tribe occurred annually. That is to say, a curious association of ideas connected the maximum of ghostly prevalence with Christmas, the season of popular rejoicing; and by way of making sure of these dismal but doubtless salutary companions, it was customary, as Mr. Anstey once remarked, 'to commission a band of ingenious littérateurs to turn out batches of ready-made spectres for the Christmas annuals.' The business of chilling the popular spine was taken with due seriousness and was all the more effectually brought about in that the 'magazine ghost,' as this source of popular refreshment was termed, was as stereotyped and conventional as the old-fashioned novel-heroine. Its looks, manner, haunts, companions, and alleged errands were those long since laid down by tradition; it evinced no sensational modern unexpectedness.

But suddenly, and it must surely have seemed mysteriously, the magazine ghost vanished; nor were its eerie footprints traced. Whether by a concerted action of magazine editors, or by a swift and complete paralysis of the contributors' imaginations, or by a profound alteration of popular sentiment, or by the operation of a principle presently to be suggested, the literature of the supernatural ceased to be produced. Can this have happened without protest, without comment, even? The subject is rich in its possibilities of speculation. For if the acceptance and enjoyment of ghost-lore imply a childish quality of mind, as one sometimes hears superior persons assert, then our rejection of them would argue that we are the wisest generation that ever lived. If, again, the reading or writing of such tales demand a freshness of imagination that in our little day has become desiccated, then our plight is pitiable indeed.

There is at hand, of course, an easy but superficial explanation to the effect that a prevalence of ghost-stories must depend upon a stout popular belief in ghosts; and that having lost the one, we must forego the other. The slightest reflection shows that this position is untenable. Not believe in ghosts? We believe in them with all our hearts. Never before, since spectral feet first crossed a man-made threshold, have ghosts been so squarely, openly, and enthusiastically believed in, so assiduously cultivated, as now. We have raised ghost-lore to the dusty dignity of a science. The invocation of the spirits of the dead, far from having its former suggestion of vulgar mystery, is one of the most reputable of practices, which men of learning carry on publicly, with stenographers conveniently at hand. There even flourishes a 'Haunted House Committee,' appointed and maintained by the foremost society for the promotion of ghosts, and this for the express purpose of encouraging the presence of the shyer and less aggressive spectres in what seem their appropriate habitations,—of making them, as it were, feel at home. We believe in ghosts as sincerely as we believe in the very poor; and in similar fashion we endeavor to live among them, establish a cordial understanding, and write about them in our notebooks. Nor do we believe in them the less because, when on our learned behavior, we may refer to them as 'phantasmogenetic agencies.' Not believe in ghosts? They are our fetish. Let it never be imagined that ghost-stories have suffered decline because of our indifference to their subject-matter, 'material' though our age is commonly held to be. By our very zest in their pursuit, we have possibly proved the reverse of Scott's mistaken theory that to see ghosts it is only necessary to believe in them,— to wish to see. Much truer is the proposition that the seer of ghosts commonly does not premeditate his vision; that spectres manifest themselves by preference to 'unimaginative people in perfect health.'

No small share of the fascination exerted by the ancient and outgrown ghost of fiction was due to its invariable and satisfactory conformity to type. However frequent its intrusion, or however familiar, it was never suffered to deviate from its character, so deeply rooted in human consciousness, as a source of dread. It was the function of the ghost to be consistently unpleasant, and that function was relentlessly fulfilled. No one personal characteristic of the ghost as we know it in song or story or as we learn from the unimpeachable testimony of our friends' friends, can explain its unequalled power to arouse the emotion of fear. Distasteful as is the ghostly habit of reducing its unfleshly essence to a threadlike, infinitely ductile filament — like a bit of transsubstantial chewing-gum — in order sneakily to penetrate keyholes; disturbing as is its fashion of upsetting our gravely accepted 'laws of nature'; intolerable as is its lack of vocal organs (for phantoms,with few exceptions, cannot or will not speak);—neither one nor all of these undesirable characteristics can completely solve the interesting riddle of its fear-compelling power. And it is undoubtedly almost as remarkable that having for centuries, in and out of fiction, maintained this consistent and extremely prevalent personality, the ghost should have dropped out of literature altogether. Now, how can this have been?

To go as far back as the early English folk-tales and ballads, when the wherefore of phantoms was even better understood than now, and when fiction more essentially took its origin

from life, ghost-tales gained their grim effectiveness from the accuracy with which they reflected popular belief. The audiences of that simple day had not attained a sufficient refinement of imagination to delight in vague, casual, incoherent spectres; every ghost had a name and date. What is more important is that there was no ghost that had not a reason for being. The ingenious notion that the spirits of the dead return from an allegedly peaceful Elysium simply to make themselves disagreeable, by way of easing their minds, had not yet suggested itself. On the contrary, the animistic trend of popular thought, which of course greatly favored the appearance of ghosts in general, assigned them likewise adequate and intelligible motives, among the chief of which were: to reveal treasure, to reunite happy lovers, to avenge a crime, and to serve as 'a primitive telegraphic service for the conveyance of bad news.' Ghosts were therefore not only the recognizable shades of the familiarly known dead; they were sinister symbols of crime, remorse, vengeance. If you shuddered at sight of them, it was for a better reason than weak nerves. Horror was not piled on horror, in early ghost-tales, merely to satisfy the artist's own sense of cumulative effect. Each detail had a powerful conventional significance, and the consequent power to arouse a strong primitive emotion. This system not only lent an artistic strength and symmetry to the early literature; it was intensely satisfactory to the Anglo-Saxon mind.

But inevitably, when the motives and the language of literature became more complex, the *rationale* of ghost-lore became affected. Phantoms began to lose their original force, fell into the habit of haunting from motives relatively unworthy. Evidences multiplied of their degeneration into a morbid and meddlesome tribe, with a sadly diminished sense of the fitting and the picturesque. Their visits were even concerned with the payment of debts, of strictly mortal contraction; and they lamentably lost caste by exhibiting themselves as the victims, rather than as the scourge, of conscience. A ghost has been known to go to the trouble of haunting a house for the mere purpose of ensuring the payment of a shilling,—an episode that might well permanently compromise the dignity of the entire spectral tribe. Likewise when they acquired the intrusive habit of giving evidence in trials, the original and forceful idea that ghosts were agents of retribution became seriously coarsened. Legally, the fact that the issue of many an actual trial has hinged on ghostly testimony is of extraordinary interest. So far as imaginative terror-literature is concerned, however, the introduction of this matter serves as a mixed and weakened motive, only.

During the later years of the ghost's popularity in literature, it will readily be seen that the greater number of the earliest ghost-motives were outgrown. It is some time, for instance, since the motive of recovering buried treasure through supernatural aid has been able to 'carry,' the custom of burying treasure having itself somewhat tamely died out. Far more incongruous, even, came to seem the supernatural reunion of lovers, as in the familiar case where the posthumous suitor reappears to bear his still living sweetheart back to the grave with him. Ghosts that are to be understood as the projections of the spirit at the moment of death have always been popular, it is true, but this motive is not in itself strong or picturesque enough to serve as the backbone of a corporate section of imaginative literature.

In short, the only ghost-motive that retained its strength, plausibility, and appeal to the Anglo-Saxon mind was the retribution-motive, — the idea that the ghost's function was to recall, expiate, or avenge a crime. This was impressive; it was terrifying; it had moral and religious significance; it was not subtle; it was susceptible of indefinitely repeated adjustment to time and place. It was the perfect, perhaps the only perfect, ghost-motive for English literature. So valorous is the Anglo-Saxon temper that it scorns or is ashamed to tremble at mere empty shadow-tales. It demands not only to be impressed; there must be an adequate basis for the impression. The clue to the whole matter is that the ghost must not be a wanton and irresponsible power. It must be a moral agent.

Unfortunately, the realization of this simple truth has never been complete. Only subconsciously has the public known what it wanted. As for the tellers of tales, they seem, in those latter days of the ghost's literary existence, to have remained in criminal ignorance of the vital principle of their business. The decay of the ghost in fiction occurred, not through any loss of human interest in the spectral world, but through an indolent misapprehension, on the part of the story-tellers, of the real character of the ghost as we Anglo-Saxons have conceived it. Thus it came about that the ghost, previous to its subsidence, was, as Mr. Lang truly observed, 'a purposeless creature. He appears, nobody knows why; he has no message to deliver, no secret crime to conceal, no appointment to keep, no treasure to disclose, no commissions to be executed, and, as an almost invariable rule, he does not speak, even if you speak to him.' And he adds that inquirers have therefore concluded that the ghost, generically, is 'not all there,' — a dreary result of scepticism, indeed! At the same time, what direct and utilitarian folk could put up with a confirmedly inconsequent ghost,

even for the creepy fascination of shuddering at his phantom footfall? And could there be, on the whole, a more perfect example of the operation of natural selection in art than that, the ghost of fiction becoming unmoral, superficial, and flabby, it was its pitilessly appropriate penalty to be dropped and apparently forgotten?

A small group of kindred volumes, which have appeared during the past year or so, now for the first time indicate that a perception of the true nature of the literary ghost is returning to the absent-minded craft. Stevenson had, it is true, an admirable perception of the terror-inspiring, and he did not make the mistake of being vague; but his was not the temperament that produces the perfect ghost-story. Mr. Henry James, in that masterpiece, 'The Turn of the Screw,' has shown that he can convey a sense of mystery and terror more skilfully than any of his contemporaries; but his work is probably too esoteric to stand as typical, and it remains true that the pattern ghost-tale must be writ large and obvious. If, as now appears, a half-dozen of the ablest writers of the day are realizing this, there is hope for the renaissance of the literary ghost. It has already been proved that the problem of its readjustment to our literature is not insuperable,— that the chambers of our untenanted imaginations stand ready and waiting to be haunted by wraiths that our logic can approve. There may indeed develop with time a regenerated ghost-literature well worth acquaintance; for, as an essayist of other times has somewhat grandiloquently observed, 'Our inborn proneness to a love of the marvellous and unimaginable, which has originated in our imperfect acquaintance with the laws of nature and our own being, does not appear to suffer diminution as education and culture advance; for it is found to coexist with the highest intellectual development and the most refined critical temper.'

OLIVIA HOWARD DUNBAR.

Nehemiah How, a native of Massachusetts, was captured by the Indians in 1745, near the site of Putney, Vermont, and was carried to Quebec, where he was imprisoned with many other British colonists captured during the course of King George's War. After an imprisonment of eight months, he died of a contagious fever, which also carried off many of his fellow-prisoners. The diary which How kept while a prisoner of war was printed in 1748, but has long since disappeared from circulation. It is now reproduced by the Burrows Brothers Co. of Cleveland as one of a commendable list of American reprints, with an introduction and notes by Mr. Victor Hugo Paltsits. It throws light on the alliance between French and Indians during the American colonial wars and on the official life of the French at Quebec, the capital of New France. The setting given the narrative in its new appearance is of the same excellence as the other volumes in this series of reprints.

The New Books.

IN GARDEN AND ORCHARD.*

More and more do our amateur gardeners commit to paper what they have learned by experience, observation, and reading, and what they have dreamed as they worked. They are moved possibly by the joy and help they have themselves found in similar works of other writers, or perhaps they are stirred by that renaissance of garden literature in recent years which has been accompanied by a truer knowledge of gardening as a science and a keener insight into its possibilities as an art. The earlier books were nearly all English, although scattered publications like Celia Thaxter's charming little volume, 'An Island Garden,' go to show that not all the gardening done on this side was of the 'bedding plants' variety that has lately received so many hard words, and that not all the owners of garden plots turned them over to the 'hired man' for cultivation and decoration. Now, indeed, the books on this justly popular subject come so thick and fast that beginners hardly know where to turn, and even the experienced are embarrassed by the riches for their choosing,— whether they are looking for practical advice or for the sympathetic ramblings of other garden lovers like themselves. But the true gardener is not to be deterred by quantity, or even by quality; for it is a fact that no matter how simple or commonplace or amateurish a garden book may be, there is rarely one that does not contain some interesting facts or comments before unthought-of by the reader. Moreover, the true gardener is just as eager to read and criticise the latest advice and comments about the plants he knows by heart as he is to study the annual seed-catalogues when they first appear — and the latter state of mind is proverbial.

Most imposing of the garden books that have lately appeared is an English collaborated production entitled 'Garden Colour.' This is one of the large octavo volumes, with colored reproductions from paintings, that have been imported from England to so considerable an extent during the past year or two. Its thick

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* GARDEN COLOUR. By Mrs. C. W. Earle, 'E. V. B.,' Rose Kingsley, the Hon. Vicary Gibbs, and others. With notes and water color sketches by Margaret Waterfield. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

ANOTHER HARDY GARDEN BOOK. By Helena Rutherfurd Ely. Illustrated. New York: The Macmillan Co.

THE ORCHARD AND FRUIT GARDEN. By E. P. Powell. Illustrated. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.

HOW TO MAKE A VEGETABLE GARDEN. By Edith Loring Fullerton. Illustrated. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

A GARDEN WITH HOUSE ATTACHED. By Sarah Warner Brooks. Illustrated. Boston: Richard G. Badger.

paper, broad margins, and fifty-one colored plates seem to mark it as a book for ornament only; but the contents are extremely practical, and nearly every picture illustrates some point in the text. These pictures, which are from water-colors by Miss Margaret Waterfield (who also supplies the greater part of the text), require a few words of caution. To one seeking for the beauties of individual flowers they will prove only disappointing, for that it is neither their purpose nor their effect to depict. They were painted to show what combinations of color will make the garden itself a series of pictures, and as such they are a success. They should not be viewed at too close a range, or by an artificial light. But one who has considered the subject only casually will certainly get some inspiring suggestions from both pictures and text. A few of the most attractive of the plates are the frontispiece, showing purple Clematis climbing over an open iron gate, with Tritoma and Michaelmas Daisies in the foreground; those of Anemone Blanda and Daffodil Cernuus, of Oriental Poppy and Lupin, of Delphiniums, Lilies, and Poppies, of Cluster Rose, of Foxgloves and Rose Euphrosyne, of a border of annuals, of Tropæollum Speciosum, and of Michaelmas Daisies alone. Many of these were painted from the artist's own garden at Nackington, Canterbury. Miss Waterfield herself writes the garden notes for the various months, giving advice in regard to cultivation only incidentally, but chiefly in regard to artistic arrangement,— those methods of planting whereby each plant or shrub shows its own beauties to best advantage, while at the same time enhancing those of its neighbors. It is true that most English books are of little practical use to American gardeners, but the very lack of cultural directions makes this volume an exception to the rule. For it is the principles rather than the actual facts that the various writers wish in this case to enforce. Miss Waterfield's collaborators include Mrs. C. W. Earle, Miss Rose Kingsley, and other well-known English garden lovers and writers.

Mrs. Helena Rutherfurd Ely won so many friends two years ago by her volume entitled 'A Woman's Hardy Garden,' which united in a most delightful manner the serious and the pleasant sides of garden work and lore, that it is no surprise to find she has been encouraged to prepare a sequel, which we now have in 'Another Hardy Garden Book.' In the later book, however, Mrs. Ely has not confined herself to the flower garden, but has rather laid emphasis upon the material side of the subject,—perhaps with a view to reaching masculine readers, for she says: 'I do not remember a single instance of showing the flowers to a man who failed to inquire with a strong note of interest about the vegetable garden.' She remarks, besides, that on the woman's part 'the raising of vegetables is often a propitiatory offering to the other members of the family.' However, after the practical-minded man has read the chapters on vegetables, fruits, and trees, there still remains for the woman who gardens only for beauty about half the book, giving additional suggestions in regard to perennials and other flowers, 'A Garden of Lilies and Iris,' and special spring and autumn work in the flower garden. Mrs. Ely is always interesting because of the close personal note in what she writes. Yet she does not overdo this note: her books are far from being sentimental, but are infused with a very vigorous personality, and with occasional touches of humor that prove she is not taking herself too seriously. She seldom pauses to rhapsodize, being more concerned with the possibility of helping others to get as much joy from a life out-of-doors as she does herself. Nor does she forget that the greater number of home gardens are on a much smaller scale than hers, and so gives her advice in such a way that it is easily adaptable to other places and circumstances.

Still more utilitarian than Mrs. Ely's book is Mr. E. P. Powell's 'Orchard and Fruit Garden,' which appears in the new 'Country Home Library.' Mr. Powell's purpose is to instruct, not to amuse; he is deeply in earnest, and seeks to make possible delicious food and financial success for the men and women whom he has in a previous volume so ardently urged to make a home, however small, in the country. The greater part of the book is taken up by advice as to the best varieties of fruit to plant, ranging from apples to small fruits and including some little-grown fruits and some nut-trees. The usual order is reversed here, for after this long dissertation on kinds of fruit, there follow a few chapters on culture, training, packing, and marketing. Our chief criticism on Mr. Powell's book would be that in these last sections he gives ear to too many other advisers. For beginners, as so many of his readers will be, this is sure to prove confusing. One method, forcibly put, is worth a half-dozen from which to choose, even though they all have their value. In the main, however, it is evident that Mr. Powell knows his subject, as indeed we might expect, since it is understood that he is a prize fruit-grower of New York state, and has had orchard experience in Michigan and Missouri as well. This latter fact insures the reader against that onesidedness which is so exasperating in many of those writers who deal only with 'the northeastern United States.' The chief charm of Mr. Powell's book, soberly written as it is, is the author's manifest enthusiasm, his deep absorption in his

subject. He is at once conservative and progressive, and has given us a book valuable to have at hand. A serious defect, however, is the lack of an index; few indeed are the books that can keep rank nowadays without a good index.

Altogether bright and clever is Mrs. Edith Loring Fullerton's 'How to Make a Vegetable Garden.' The writer has managed to avoid everything dull and prosy, without omitting anything essential, and so readable is the book that the veriest ignoramus cannot fail to understand and the most hardened opposer of garden labor must be tempted to 'have a try.' And the illustrations! — truly, they illustrate,— everything from seedlings and tools to the aspect of the garden in winter. Mrs. Fullerton does not relegate the vegetable garden to the tender mercies of men,— at least not all parts of it. She is as much at home there as in the flower garden, and as fully determined to make it beautiful. Indeed, she constantly recurs to the idea of the 'vegetable flower garden,' and describes particularly a Japanese radial vegetable garden, which combines use and beauty. She is fertile in helpful devices for all purposes, and her book is likely therefore to be a boon to the amateur. After several chapters of general advice, she devotes herself to special vegetables, telling not only how to grow and keep them, but how to serve them as well, thereby earning the special gratitude of the housewife. She has included the small fruits generally raised in a home garden, and has capped her beneficences by a complete and very helpful planting-table. Those who are readers of 'Country Life in America' and 'The Garden Magazine' will recognize some portions of this book; but its value is by no means decreased thereby, and at any rate the most entertaining parts are new.

The last book on our list, Mrs. Sarah Warner Brooks's 'A Garden with House Attached,' is a rather thin volume of reminiscence, meditations, and garnered scraps of information about flowers, mingled with garden lore gained by personal experience. The writer is not altogether modern in her tastes, and the chapters have an old-time flavor in spite of their evident current knowledge. The style is somewhat diffuse and parenthetical, except where direct advice is given, in which case it is clear enough. The practical portion includes a chapter on house plants (a paper delivered before the 'Cambridge Plant Club' and published in 'The American Garden'), chapters on perennials, roses, bulbs, annuals, climbers, and herbs. An interesting chapter consists of gathered items on the cerebral processes of plants as shown in their movements toward light, food, and support,— a subject of charm and mystery concerning which we yet have much to learn. It was an old garden in Massachusetts that furnished the foundation for Mrs. Brooks's experiments and improvements, mingling the old with the new, destroying or adding, as the spirit moved her. It was a gracious task, and one from which she evidently reaped much joy. So there we will leave her, with the feeling we all should have in a garden of beauty, 'attuned to the blessed influences of the hour, at peace with all mankind.'

EDITH GRANGER.

WANDERERS IN MANY LANDS.*

'The Other Side of the Lantern,' by Sir Frederick Treves, Sergeant-Surgeon to H. B. M. Edward VII., more than justifies its sub-title as being 'an account of a commonplace tour round the world.' The route was usual enough — the Mediterranean, the Suez Canal, the Red Sea, and India, British China, and Japan. The return was across the Pacific Ocean and the American continent, but Sir Frederick found Hawaii — he calls it the Sandwich Islands, with fine British conservatism — and the Yosemite Valley and the Grand Cañon of the Colorado the only scenes under the American flag worthy of his pen. But the point of view is that of a cultivated man of the world who is able to set his impressions down in excellent English, and the result is thoroughly readable. India was gorgeously resplendent to the eye of this traveller, but it is Japan that holds his attention longest. The following story relates to a scene at the shrine of Bunzuru, the Japanese god of healing:

'A wizened peasant from the country . . . seemed to have travelled far, for there was a dazed look in his face. He led by the hand a boy, whom I supposed to be his grandson, and who was suffering from wide-spread ringworm of the scalp. It is

* THE OTHER SIDE OF THE LANTERN. An Account of a Commonplace Tour round the World. By Sir Frederick Treves, Bart. Illustrated from photographs by the author. New York: Cassell & Co., Limited.

THROUGH TOWN AND JUNGLE. Fourteen Thousand Miles A-Wheel among the Temples and People of the Indian Plain. By William Hunter Workman, M.A., and Fanny Bullock Workman. Illustrated from photographs by the authors. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons.

WITH THE PILGRIMS TO MECCA. The Great Pilgrimage of A. H. 1319, A. D. 1902. By Hadji Khan, M.R.A.S., and Wilfrid Sparroy. With an introduction by Professor A. Vambéry. Illustrated. New York: John Lane.

THE BURDEN OF THE BALKANS. By M. Edith Durham. With illustrations by the author. New York: Imported by Longmans, Green & Co.

THE UNVEILING OF LHASA. By Edmund Candler. Illustrated. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

BY THE IONIAN SEA. Notes of a Ramble in Southern Italy. By George Gissing. Illustrated. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons.

ALASKA AND THE KLONDIKE. By John Scudder McLain. Illustrated. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.

A YEAR'S WANDERINGS IN BIBLE LANDS. By George Aaron Barton, Ph.D. Illustrated from photographs by the author. Philadelphia: Ferris & Leach.

probable that the learned in the village had wrought their best upon the lad's head, but without effect, for the malady is obstinate. The old man had evidently journeyed to Kyoto to seek the aid of the famous healer of Kiyomizu. He rubbed the bare wood on Binzuru's head vigorously, and then he rubbed the boy's head until he giggled. He repeated this ritual many times, and then left with great faith in his heart.

'The next applicant was a worried woman bringing with her a bald-headed boy who was evidently mentally deficient. I think she hoped to convey to her son's brain some of that bright sense and that power of learning which dwelt beneath the brow of the patient divinity. She rubbed the two heads, one after the other—with even more ardor than the peasant had displayed. The boy laughed uproariously, but the mother was very grave. Whether in the course of days a brighter intelligence dawned in the lad's dull eyes I know not; but I have little doubt that in its appointed time ringworm appeared upon his scalp. Women are patient; still there is trouble in the learning that the growth of a parasite outside the skull is no cure for a lack of activity within.'

Sir Frederick was privileged to meet two rulers on his journey, the Mikado of Japan and the President of the United States. Though far too long to be reproduced here, his contrasted impressions of these two men are assuredly worth careful reading. Especially valuable at this moment is the following statement regarding one of the vital questions of the day:

'The visitor to China is likely to make early enquiry from prominent European residents in the matter of the "Yellow Peril". It will be with some disappointment that he learns that the "Yellow Peril" does not exist. The Chinese have no desire to spread themselves over foreign lands in devastating hordes like the Goths and the Huns. They are fired by no desire for conquest, nor for new territory. The wish dearest to their hearts is to be let alone. The cry of the people is "China for the Chinese", and the extreme bitterness of this cry has led from time to time to trouble, in the form of risings, riots, and indiscriminate murder. On each of these occasions the Chinese worm has turned, and turned unpleasantly. . . . The prayer of the Chinaman is for peace, not for power to run riot over the earth; for remunerative work, and not for the privilege of filling the dramatic part of a Peril, yellow or otherwise.'

The author's photographs taken on the journey have been reproduced by his publishers with unusual delicacy.

It is difficult to do justice to such a book as Dr. and Mrs. William Hunter Workman's 'Through Town and Jungle.' At the cost of great self-sacrifice the writers forsook their favorite pastime of mountain climbing amidst eternal snows and descended to the Indian plain, probably the hottest portion of the thickly populated earth. On heavily laden bicycles, which occasionally had to be pushed by hand over long stretches of sand, they visited not only all the ordinary show places of the peninsula but numerous out-of-the-way spots heretofore unknown to readers of travel books, their quest being generally for specimens of Indian architecture, Buddhist, Brahman, Jain, and Moslem. After accumulating several hundred photographs of temple and village scenes, a flood left them as poor as before, and most of the journey was made over again in order to replace, at least in part, their lost negatives. Java and Ceylon, though not portrayed in this large volume, the authors had explored thoroughly in the architectural sense some time before, and the learning thus acquired is constantly placed at the reader's disposal. Yet, in spite of all the descriptions and discussions of the text and the hundreds of reproduced photographs, the reader's resulting impression regarding the Indian art of building is confusion itself, the value of the vast mass of unrelated facts being lost through lack of systematic setting forth. The series of tours are put down in chronological and geographical order, quite regardless of the particular class of architecture, and it is made evident that there is vastly more remaining than has been seen. Nor can it be said that the recital of experiences among the natives adds to our knowledge of that vast congeries of human souls, exceeding the population of the United States fivefold. The inhabitants of higher caste of course declined all intercourse with the wayfarers, and the rest were too oppressed by the weight of taxation and overpopulation to be of service in most cases. Such religious observances as were seen have been fully described by others. There were no adventures except the most prosaic. European convention excludes reproduction of many of the most interesting photographs. In fine, the book is quite the dullest that has come from Dr. and Mrs. Workman's hands. On the other hand, it would be most unfair to deny the value of the material, both textual and pictorial, here gathered together, however unsystematized, or the fact that no other recent work on India gives any such general impression of the Indian peoples and architectures. And certainly the list of minor difficulties surmounted is sufficiently appalling, taken in the mass, to make it unlikely that any one less devoted than this congenial couple will feel inclined to emulate their tour. Nor should the suggestions to Western architects regarding the almost virgin field of the Indian art be dismissed lightly by those to whom it is chiefly addressed.

Mecca and the details of the orthodox pilgrimage enjoined upon devout Mohammedans have been made known to the Kaffir world through the courage and self-devotion of many Europeans, notably Englishmen; but never before has there been an account written from the point of view of a follower of the Prophet, however sceptical the Persian author of 'With the Pilgrims to Mecca' may be. The interest of his

account is further heightened by the magnitude of the pilgrimage three years ago, when a quarter of a million souls from all quarters of the Eastern world visited the holy city in one vast mass. The author, whose name is composed entirely of terms of dignity, is a putative devotee in a sect unbeloved of the orthodox, and has been brought by an English education to thoughts still further remote from orthodoxy; but he did not fail to renew the devotional feelings of his youth when brought into contact with such myriads of his co-religionaries, and his state of mind when passing through the intricate and prolonged ritual was as fervent and unquestioning as could be desired. He describes the most sacred object in Mecca thus:

'At first the Stone was whiter than milk, but it grew to be black, either by the touch of a certain class of woman, by the sins of mankind, or by the kisses of the pilgrims. All believers, whatever may be the cause to which they attribute the change of color, agree that the defilement is purely superficial, the inside of the Stone being still as white as the driven snow. Let us hope that the same thing can be said of the hearts of the Faithful, whose lips are supposed to have wrought on this lodestone of theirs a transformation so miraculous. The silver box wherein it lies is about twenty inches square, and is raised a little more than five feet from the ground. A round window having a diameter of some nine inches is kept open on purpose to enable the pilgrims to kiss or to touch the treasure within, which is known as "the right hand of God on earth". This year the act of osculation was not performed by more than ten pilgrims out of every hundred that attempted it, the crowd being utterly undisciplined in its zeal. It must be confessed that I owed my good fortune to main strength, for I shoved my way through the excited mob and examined the Stone curiously while kissing it. In color it is a shining black; in shape, hollow like a saucer, presumably the result of the pressure of devoted lips. A pilgrim, if he fail in touching the Stone, must make a reverential salam before it, and then pass on. Certain prayers are also said.'

The entire ceremonial is exceedingly impressive, and to many who look upon Islam in the conventional Western manner the elevation of its thought and ethics will come as a surprise. It is the ability to sympathize with these religious essentials that gives the book its chief value, since it is a real interpretation of perhaps the greatest of all the world's existing rituals in the number of its devotees and in the effect it has upon them and their fellows. No portion of the book lacks interest for the curiously inclined, and it is admirably and graphically written.

Miss Edith Durham's book, 'The Burden of the Balkans,' would, single-handed, redeem her sex from the accusation of a lacking sense of humor. The author's wanderings took her through Montenegro and the Albanian provinces of Turkey in Europe, part of the time in furthering the relief work the British had set on foot, the remainder in a veritable dash through the realms of the Sultan. She was brought into intimate contact with the little known races that inhabit (and infest) those regions, and she views them here, not merely with sympathy, but with an ability to laugh at every annoyance they caused her. The earlier chapters are given up to a consideration of racial problems, in which a fine contempt is shown for the artificialities of those European statesmen who seek to partition the land with little or no relation to the Slavs, Bulgars, Serbs, Greeks, Vlahs (Wallachians), Albanians, and others, who constitute essentially different peoples, with varying traditions, histories, tongues, beliefs, and political aspirations and ideals.

'At present we have a free Servia, a free Bulgaria, a free Greece, a but half ruled and wholly disaffected Albania with no Eastern frontier, and a no man's land of mixed population, which each race hopes ultimately to possess, and over which the Porte has yearly less and less control. The Turk's death is now considered so imminent that the chief concern of each race is how to keep him alive until each has made its own claim clear to Europe.'

The conditions are mediæval throughout these lands, but Miss Durham takes pains to remind those who complain of the lack of twentieth century refinement in the Balkans that '"Humanity" was not invented even in England till the beginning of the nineteenth century,' following this with another pregnant statement of fact:

'When a Moslem kills a Moslem it does not count; when a Christian kills a Moslem it is a righteous act; when a Christian kills a Christian it is an error of judgment better not talked about; it is only when a Moslem kills a Christian that we arrive at a full blown "atrocity" '.

While working in the Ochrida hospital Miss Durham became thoroughly familiar with human nature as it exists in those parts, and she leaves this amusing record of her native assistants:

'If I dropped in at an unexpected hour, I almost always had to "tell them that they must not". Then they said, first, that they had not been doing it; secondly, that it was what they always did; thirdly, that the doctor had told them to; fourthly, that they did not do what had been ordered; and, lastly, that they had been just about to carry out the orders when I had arrived. Then we all laughed, for they did not in the least mind being found out, and the original order was fulfilled in the end.'

It would be pleasant to quote further incidents of similar vein from this most instructive and amusing book, did space avail. At least a parting tribute must be paid to Miss Durham's nervous and idiomatic English, characteristically that of an educated and refined woman, unspoiled by grammars.

As correspondent for the London 'Daily Mail,' Mr. Edmund Candler was attached to Colonel Younghusband's column in its invasion of Tibet, and he has preserved an account of the

journey in his volume called 'The Unveiling of Lhasa.' No small part of the book deals with politics, the events leading up to the expedition and the events likely to follow it, and here Mr. Candler seems to be flatly apologetic and not always consistent. He characterizes Great Britain's attitude previous to this expedition as 'weak and abortive,' meaning thereby that Tibet was allowed to mind its own business and compelled the British to mind theirs. All the disputes arose through Tibetan unwillingness to establish commercial relations, and it once more appears that the rights of a race in regard to dealing with foreigners are based upon no principle of justice that a stronger nation is obliged to respect. Something is said of Russian influence, but the book fails to reveal anything of the sort,— though why the Tibetans should not have the same right to deal voluntarily with Russia as with Great Britain under compulsion is not apparent to the non-British mind. For the rest, the story is surprisingly tame. Mr. Candler bears forced tribute to the bravery of the natives with whom the superior arms of the British engaged; but he nowhere succeeds in investing his accounts of the fighting with any vividness or sense of reality. Lhasa itself was profoundly uninteresting in the main, though the religious rites were not without elements of awe, as is made evident in the following extract from an account of the services in the great Jokhang, or cathedral:

'Service is being held before the great Buddhas as we enter, and a thunderous harmony like an organ peal breaks the interval for meditation. The Abbot, who is in the center, leans forward from his chair and takes a bundle of peacock-feathers from a vase by his side. As he points it to the earth there is a clashing of cymbals, a beating of drums, and a blowing of trumpets and conch shells. Then the music dies away like the reverberation of cannon in the hills. The Abbot begins the chant, and the monks, facing each other like singing-men in a choir, repeat the litany. They have extraordinary deep, devotional voices, at once unnatural and impressive. The deepest bass of the West does not approach it, and their sense of time is perfect.'

One does not gather from Mr. Candler's pages that the Tibetans are in any sense barbarians, and their religion has certainly preserved them from development of the warlike spirit and consequent acts of foreign aggression.

So charming are the late George Gissing's anecdotes and reminiscences of travel on the eastern coast of southern Italy, collected under the alluring title of 'By the Ionian Sea,' that it is respectfully suggested that more novelists be persuaded to travel in little known corners of Europe and bring back a sheaf of realities. Mr. Gissing is in love with antiquity, and Latin and Greek are still real to him. It is in the full classical and historical spirit that he wanders from the beaten path of modern days and takes up the tale where it was interrupted by the barbarian centuries ago. He did not always find local appreciation,— as when he sought the ancient home of Cassiodorius at Coscia di Stalletti.

'I had just begun to explain my interest in the locality, and I mentioned the name of Cassiodorius. As it passed my lips the jovial fellow [a local guide] burst into a roar of laughter. "Cassiodorio! Ha, ha! Cassiodorio! Ha, ha, ha!" I asked him what he meant, and found that he was merely delighted to hear a stranger utter a name in familiar local use. He ran out from the cave, and pointed up the valley; yonder was a fountain which bore the name, "Fontana di Cassiodorio". Thereupon, I tried to discover whether any traditions cling to the name, but these informants had only a vague idea that Cassiodorius was a man of times long gone by.'

Illness, bad food, occasional extortion, and vast ignorance were not permitted to outweigh the delight Mr. Gissing found in localities consecrated by age and association with happier times, and he has conveyed his enjoyment to his readers with undiminished force. The volume contains some wood engravings by way of pictures,— a welcome departure from the almost universal half-tone.

Many books have been written of our far northern possessions, and from them it might be possible to obtain most of the information brought together by Mr. J. S. McLain in his volume entitled 'Alaska and the Klondike.' But Mr. McLain resorted to no such device of compilation, obtaining his knowledge at first hand in company with a sub-committee of United States Senators, who searched the country to learn its needs and report thereon to their colleagues. Every advantage was offered, therefore, to see both the dark and bright side of life on the edge of and within the arctic zone, and the result is a most informing volume. Some novel impressions will be gained by the reader, as when the author says:

'I do not care to be regarded as a believer in large agricultural possibilities for Alaska, but I am impressed with the probability that in the interior of that remote country, where food supplies from the States must always be expensive, it will be practicable and profitable to produce meat and dairy and poultry and garden products in such quantity and at such prices as to solve the problem of development of large areas of gold-bearing gravel.'

Nearly every part of Alaska was visited, and the book should serve for a long time — as books go in these rapid days — in the capacity of an authoritative reference work.

Dr. George Aaron Barton's 'A Year's Wandering in Bible Lands' is an unpretentious work made up of letters written home during the author's journey through England, Germany, Austria, Turkey, Palestine, and Egypt. What with picking blackberries on the site of the great temple of Diana at Ephesus and eating ice-cream frozen with the snows of Lebanon, the

sojourner in distant lands seems to have enjoyed himself. After seeing the dancing dervishes in Constantinople, this member of the Society of Friends writes, 'One comes away with a new sense of the kinship of humanity, and, if he has any sympathy with mysticism, he departs with the feeling that, strange as are the practices of these people, it is possible to understand the root from which they spring.' There is a charm in such self-revelations as these that redeem the book from commonness.

WALLACE RICE.

BIRDS AND OTHER FOLK.*

It is interesting to notice that there is little blurring of the line between the bird books and the other nature books of this season. The all-round nature-lover who writes of the general fascination of out-of-doors, and embroiders his theme with a little bird-lore, has for the time betaken himself to silence. So far as this fact proves the absence of new volumes from Mr. John Burroughs and Mr. Bradford Torrey and others of their class — if there are others of the same class — it is wholly lamentable. So far as it proves a growing modesty on the part of amateurs it may not be very deplorable. Perhaps the time is already at hand when a mere love of the wild and the things of the wild does not so greatly distinguish the lover from his fellows as to justify him in publishing his thoughts. It may be that like the famous White Company, we have all stepped forward. Or it may be that instead of becoming more universal, the love of nature is taking deeper hold of those who profess it, and inspiring in them thoughts that do lie too deep for books. In either event we are not the losers by the fact that the new writings come to us from specialists, and are either bird-books or not bird-books, with no 'mixed up' class between.

Of the two characteristically English books on our present list, one is distinctly devoted to birds, the other as distinctly to the general study of nature. Mr. Miall's 'House, Garden, and Field' is not a book one would take on a summer vacation for entertainment — it is both too good and too dull for that. For its purpose, which is to teach teachers to observe nature and to teach their pupils to observe nature, it is admirably fitted. It is packed with scientific facts, with clear and practical suggestions for class room and study club, and with eye-opening and thought-stimulating questions. The drawings are accurate and easily comprehensible. There is no avoiding the query whether the cause of science is advanced by an arrangement which places in succession chapters on the rock-barnacle, rats and mice, natural history clubs, the purple saxifrage, water lilies, and house flies. But no arrangement or lack of arrangement can destroy the value of the good sense and clarity with which these and all the other subjects are treated. The chapters on grasses, wood sorrel, and the house cricket are especially interesting.

Another English book, 'Bird Life and Bird Lore,' by the scholarly historian Mr. R. Bosworth Smith, is full of delight for all bird-lovers. Mr. Smith loves the lore almost as well as he loves the birds themselves, and it is scarcely too much to say that he knows everything that has been said in literature about his favorites, since the creation. However, he does not thrust the greatness of his knowledge upon you, but uses it only to enforce his opinions of his winged friends. It seems curious at first that his favorites should be the owl and the raven; but his preferences are justified by his experience. For the owl he pleads that it is not destructive, except of pests, and that other birds mob it because as a bird of night, quite unlike themselves, it is a stranger to them. The owl's dignity he holds in great admiration, saying of his visit to the eagle owls in the keep of Arundel Castle that 'as you entered you felt somewhat as the rude Gaul or as the envoy of Pyrrhus felt, when he entered the Roman Senate, that it was an assemblage, if not of gods, at least of kings.' The raven, his next best friend, he insists was belied by the representative Noah sent forth from the ark, for he is faithful, intelligent, and companionable, although mischievous and greedy. The author celebrates many other English birds with almost equal affection. The book is one to be on permanently good terms with, for its genuine love of all feathered folk, its hatred of cruelty — and Mr. Smith's influence has been potent in abolishing the pole-trap and other villainies,—its delicate humor, and its poetical perspective.

Mr. Thompson-Seton's little volume, 'Woodmyth and Fable,' was not intended very seriously, and is all the more delicious in consequence. It is a series of chips from the workshop of a man who does larger things,— the brilliant joking of a thinker off duty. Yet not wholly off duty either, for the jokes are too keenly pointed — appreciably the picture of the father porcupine spanking his baby and remark-

* HOUSE, GARDEN, AND FIELD. By L. C. Miall. Illustrated. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

BIRD LIFE AND BIRD LORE. By R. Bosworth Smith. Illustrated. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

WOODMYTH AND FABLE. By Ernest Thompson-Seton. Illustrated. New York: The Century Co.

WASPS, SOCIAL AND SOLITARY. By George W. and Elizabeth G. Peckham. Illustrated. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

WILD WINGS. By Herbert K. Job. Illustrated. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

ing 'It hurts me far more than it does you.' The land-crab who died climbing telegraph poles because he would not move an inch out of his accustomed path, the little antelope who for his discontent was transformed into a giraffe, the grasshopper that made a river valley,— all these have things to say not unbecoming a wise man to hear. And while the wise man listens he will be delighted in eye and refreshed in soul by the illustrations, which are the very bubbling-over of the author's genius.

Admirable fooling as this book of Mr. Thompson-Seton's is, it whets rather than blunts the reader's appetite for two books of very different type, which will for time to come mark the present season as one of notable accomplishment. The first of these is the work of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Peckham on 'Wasps, Social and Solitary.' Mr. John Burroughs in his introduction to the volume calls this 'the most charming monograph in any department of our natural history that I have read in many a year,' and adds:

'It is a wonderful record of patient, exact, and loving observation, which has all the interest of a romance. It opens up a world of Lilliput right at our feet, wherein the little people amuse and delight us with their curious human foibles and whimsicalities, and surprise us with their intelligence and individuality. Here I had been saying in print that I looked upon insects as perfect automata, and all of the same class as nearly alike as the leaves of the trees or the sands upon the beach. I had not reckoned with the Peckhams and their Solitary wasps. The solitary ways of these insects seem to bring out their individual traits, and they differ one from another, more than any other wild creatures known to me.'

The book is written so untechnically that a reader who does not know a wasp from a bee can understand and enjoy it. The first chapter records a series of experiments which prove that wasps detect differences in color, and are affected by smells more than sounds; the last, which is devoted to the difference between instinct and intelligence, shows that the wasp's sense of direction is due to a careful study of the geography of her nest, and not to a mysterious sense of location. The intervening pages describe some score of wasps,— their nest-building and house-keeping, their killing and conveying of their prey, their care of their eggs. The authors are so careful and minute in their observation that they can sometimes correct and amend the great authority Fabre himself. They say, for instance, of *Philanthus punctatus:*

'This is a pretty little yellow-banded species much resembling Cerceris in appearance. The nest consists of a main gallery with pockets leading from it, each pocket being stored with one egg and enough bees to nourish a single larva. When the wasps emerge from the cocoon they find themselves in the company of their nearest relatives and in possession of a dwelling place, and they all live together for a time before starting out independently to seek their fortunes. On the fifth of August we discovered on the island a happy family of this kind, consisting of three brothers and four sisters, the females, with their bright yellow faces and mandibles, being handsomer than the males. They seemed to be on the most amicable terms with each other, their only trouble being that while they were all fond of looking out, the doorway was too small to hold more than one at a time. The nest was opened in the morning at about nine o'clock, and during the next thirty or forty minutes their comical little faces would appear, one after another, each wasp enjoying the view for a few minutes with many twitchings of the head, and then retreating to make way for another, perhaps in response to some hint from behind.'

No less care and devotion, and much more travel, has gone to the making of Mr. Job's 'Wild Wings,' a bird book that will be a lasting joy to everyone who has a heart for life in the open. From the Magdalen Islands to the Florida Keys, Mr. Job has hunted with his camera 'the wild, hardy birds of the sea, whose strong wings make them masters of the elements.' He has had the grace, moreover, to tell the story of his conflicts and victories in a simple, straightforward way. However firm the ordinary bird seeker may be in his affection for thrush, bobolink, and other land birds, he cannot but own the greater daring and romance of Mr. Job's quest for pelican and ibis, spoonbill and kittiwake, or withhold his admiration for the wild and often grotesque beauty of the pictures Mr. Job brings home. For the securing of these pictures the ardent 'hunter' is impervious to all creature discomforts, standing regardless for hours in swamp water, or lying prone on a sand beach in the broiling sun, or cramping himself into a basket which his friends let down over a rock. Often he fastens his camera in a tree above a nest, and shutter-string in hand, hides in a thicket beneath until the wary bird comes home. He has work for his wits also, as in this conquest of a small oyster catcher:

'The young rascal never moved a feather while it was being photographed. But when I thought to take it standing, we had a long, hard tussle. Finally I conquered by sheer persistence, putting my cap over it and removing it suddenly, to snap. When I let it go, it was comical to see those long stout legs measure off the rods over that sand toward its fond parents, apparently shouting,—in gesture if not in voice,— "'Mamma, Mamma, here's your little oyster catcher coming like a good one.'" '

Mr. Job's grammar is not always as shaky as in this case, but his struggles are always equally successful. No such collection of 'portraits' can be found anywhere else, of kittiwakes and gannets wheeling and tumbling, of unfledged pelicans and herons gawking in their nests, of jaegers and petrels skimming the waves, of a laughing gull really laughing, of plovers and

noddies brooding their young, and (most wonderful of all) of a great horned owl caressing her owlet. It is a collection that would put any exhibit of the portraits of mere people to hopeless shame.

MAY ESTELLE COOK.

RECENT FICTION.*

The merits of 'The Garden of Allah' are such as to place it distinctly at the head of its author's works. Mr. Hichens has hitherto been rather unfortunate both in his themes and in their treatment, showing a tendency to portray morbid types of character and to indulge in much unpleasant detail in the working-out of his situations. This tendency he has nearly overcome in the present instance, and he has, also, found a theme that permits of poetic treatment, besides lending itself to a strikingly dramatic purpose. A man and a woman are thrown together in an oasis on the edge of the Sahara, and the imagined peace which both have sought in repairing to this outpost of civilization becomes real in the joy of their mutual love. The joy is not lasting however, for when the man's secret is revealed, it appears that he is a Trappist monk, who has broken his vows, and escaped into the world in quest of that knowledge of life which the monastery walls had hidden from him for a score of years. But the consciousness of sin still gnaws at his soul, and finally forces him to the agony of confession. In this spiritual crisis, the wife proves herself the stronger of the two, for it is she who shows to him the path of duty — which is the path of renunciation and expiation — leading him back, at first reluctantly, then willingly, and in the end almost gladly, to his living tomb. And by virtue of this supreme self-sacrifice, both man and woman achieve a serener peace than that which they had before vainly sought in the desert. The story is one of poignant appeal to the spiritual sense, and the grave beauty of the tragedy finds fitting language for its expression. There is a far greater variety of interest than would be imagined from the foregoing outline, and the author has achieved a brilliant success in his picturesque effects. Neither the desert nor its denizens seem to have any secrets from him, and he records for us the soul of both with penetrating observation and subtle phrase. In all the three essentials of invention, style, and thought, this performance is highly commendable, and entitles Mr. Hichens to more serious consideration than ever before.

'Hurricane Island' is a romance of adventure of the good old-fashioned sort, dear to the hearts of boys of all ages, and written, withal, in a style that commends it to the judicious reader. There is a notable villain, a charming heroine, and an acceptable hero, all thrown together upon shipboard for a while, and then cast upon a desert island. The villain leads a mutiny to gain possession of the treasure on board, and there follows a desperate and protracted conflict. Meanwhile, the ship, having touched at Rio and Buenos Ayres, proceeds through the Straits of Magellan into the Pacific, and runs into Hurricane Island (invented for this purpose). There the chief villain dies, riddled with bullets, and those of the lesser villains who do not share his fate are marooned upon the island, while the ship sails off with triumphant virtue at the helm. By this time the heroine, a princess by birth, is sufficiently subdued, and the hero (the ship's doctor) has won the ship, the treasure, and the maiden all at once. This is a very stirring story, and is almost as good as Robert Louis Stevenson could have made it.

The novels of Mr. and Mrs. Castle have a charm that almost puts them in a class by themselves, a charm which is as manifest as ever in their latest joint production, 'Rose of the World.' The charm is essentially one of style, for the plot is not remarkable, and the situations verge upon the melodramatic. But the style invests the whole affair with a sort of magical glow, and the romantic sentiment of the story is admirably sustained. Beginning in India, it ends in England, after a series of successful assaults upon our emotions, and one situation so startling as to be difficult for even romance to justify. That the first husband of the heroine, mourned for dead, should have been able to become a member of her household in the disguise of an Afghan, and remain unsuspected until he declared himself, involves a severe strain upon the credulities. But such things do happen

* THE GARDEN OF ALLAH. By Robert Hichens. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co.

HURRICANE ISLAND. By H. B. Marriott Watson. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

ROSE OF THE WORLD. By Agnes and Egerton Castle. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co.

THE PRINCESS PASSES. A Romance of a Motor-Car. By C. N. and A. M. Williamson. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

THE MARRIAGE OF WILLIAM ASHE. By Mrs. Humphry Ward. New York: Harper & Brothers.

THE VICISSITUDES OF EVANGELINE. By Elinor Glyn. New York: Harper & Brothers.

THE SECRET WOMAN. By Eden Phillpotts. New York: The Macmillan Co.

THE MORALS OF MARCUS ORDEYNE. By William J. Locke. New York: John Lane.

FOR THE WHITE CHRIST. A Story of the Days of Charlemagne. By Robert Ames Bennet. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

THE TWO CAPTAINS. A Romance of Bonaparte and Nelson. By Cyrus Townsend Brady. New York: The Macmillan Co.

THE SILENCE OF MRS. HARROLD. By Samuel M. Gardenhire. New York: Harper & Brothers.

THE CANDIDATE. By Joseph A. Altsheler. New York: Harper & Brothers.

(in romance), and when they happen to such striking dramatic purpose as in the present instance, we should not grumble very fiercely over their improbability. There is humor in the book, too, and of a subtle kind, supplied chiefly by the travelling Frenchman who psychologizes about the people he meets, and frames the most charmingly plausible theories to account for their actions. He is nearly, if not quite, the most delightful figure in the story.

We can find no fault with the fashion of collaboration as long as it continues to give us such charming work as 'Rose of the World,' or the motor-car novels of C. N. and A. M. Williamson. 'The Lightning Conductor' of these vivacious writers proved so entertaining that all who read it will be eager to get possession of 'The Princess Passes,' its worthy successor. Here are picturesque travel, humorous incident, and tender passion all in one, skilfully commingled in just the right proportions. It is not altogether a tale of motoring, for mechanical means of locomotion give place in the Alps, and at a certain exciting juncture, to the primitive and picturesque donkey. This story is so delightful that we are not disposed to carp overmuch at the impossibility of its central situation — that of a man travelling for some weeks with a girl in boy's disguise, and not discovering the imposition.

Mrs. Humphry Ward's new novel, 'The Marriage of William Ashe,' is having its full share of critical attention, as was made inevitable by the great and solid reputation of its accomplished author. Mrs. Ward is one of the few novelists who take their art with entire seriousness, and is hence deserving of the most respectful attention. There is nothing particularly striking about the new book. It moves in the circles of English society with which the author has already made us acquainted by many other novels; it has an Italian setting for some of the most striking chapters; it again borrows some of its material from the lives of actual historical persons as recorded in the memoirs of a past age; and it presents an intricate problem of conduct for our investigation. All these things it does admirably, with the firmness of handling which Mrs. Ward has taught us to expect from her, and its ethical plane is high throughout. The author dearly loves a lord, and her hero in this instance is a very paragon of his class. Infatuated by a young woman of doubtful antecedents, a young woman who may fairly be described as a minx, he makes her his wife, and accepts all the consequences of the act. These turn out to be rather serious, for her escapades involve both his political career and his personal honor; but he bravely meets them all, and is so preposterously magnanimous about it that he seems far too good for this wicked world. The interest of the work is sustained, rising to an effective dramatic climax, and subsiding into the pathos of a closing scene of deathbed repentance and forgiveness.

'The Vicissitudes of Evangeline,' by Mrs. Elinor Glyn, is the sprightly story, told in the first person, of a young woman with red hair and green eyes, who lives and moves and has her being in the smart set of English society. She is an irresponsible little creature, not to be commended for either grammar or behavior, and her subsequent career, were it unfolded to us, would probably not be unlike that of Mrs. Ward's heroine. Mrs. Glyn gives us a minx in the making, while Mrs. Ward describes the finished product. This is the author's third book in similar vein, and it has the whipped-cream consistency of its predecessors. It is mildly amusing.

Dartmoor, for many years the undisputed literary province of the late Mr. Blackmore, has now fallen under the rule of Mr. Eden Phillpotts, who holds sway therein by the same divine right of genius. To his lengthening list of novels with a Dartmoor setting Mr. Phillpotts has recently added 'The Secret Woman,' the strongest and the most sombre of all these fictions. The gloom of impending tragedy shadows the book from the very outset, and the breaking of the storm is direful in its fury. At the very close there comes a gleam of light to soften the tragic effect of what has gone before, but the impression has been too deep to be thus effaced, and the memory long lingers of the sin which has wrought all this ruin, and of its dreadful consequences. We are tempted to find for this book a motto in Mr. Meredith's familiar lines:

> 'In tragic life, God wot,
> No villain need be! Passions spin the plot:
> We are betrayed by what is false within.'

So in 'The Secret Woman' there is no cheap effect of downright villainy, but there is instead a subtle study of impulsive sin and its corroding effects — a study that rivals 'The Scarlet Letter' in earnestness and psychological penetration. What relief the story offers may be found in the sayings and doings of the rustic types which fill the canvas, grouped around the central figures. In the delineation of these types the author fairly rivals Mr. Hardy, making the indigenous population of Dartmoor as real to us as that of Wessex.

'The Morals of Marcus Ordeyne,' as portrayed by Mr. William J. Locke in the novel which he has thus named, constitute a curious departure from what is conventionally approved, yet, considered essentially, they may fairly escape censure. He is a scholar, almost a recluse, by habit, yet he maintains sentimental

relations with two women which so flout the accepted observances of society that his conduct is under grave and not unnatural suspicion. Really, these relations are strictly decorous, but they illustrate almost tragically the danger of playing with fire. One of the women he has befriended after her desertion by a blackguard husband, and has been held to her through many years by a strong bond of intellectual sympathy. Thinking himself passionless, he does not realize that she has loved him passionately all the time. This particular entanglement is broken by the appearance of the errant husband, in the guise of the repentant sinner — the unctuous guise of Dr. Ibsen's Einar,—and the wife renounces love for duty, devoting the remainder of her life to the ordering of his irresponsible footsteps. Meanwhile, the other woman has appeared upon the scene. She is a fascinating creature — a child in disposition and hardly more than a child in years,—half Oriental in her parentage, escaped from a Syrian harem where she was reserved for marriage with an objectionable old person named Mustapha, and found homeless and disconsolate by Marcus Ordeyne in a London park. He takes her to his home, treats her like the untutored child that she is, and seeks to fashion her into some sort of conformity with the ways of the Western world. Gradually he finds himself taking more interest in his strangely-acquired ward than in his studies, and the projected 'History of Renaissance Morals' gets less and less of his attention as the weeks pass. Just as he discovers that he loves the girl, and is about to make her his wife, she elopes with a dare-devil fellow who has been imprudently admitted to the intimacy of his household, and Marcus finds himself the prey of emotions which he had never dreamed would touch his equable life. After the misery has become a little less poignant, he sums up his experiences in a passage which we may quote.

'In the days gone by I was the victim of a singular hallucination. I flattered myself on being the one individual in the world not summoned to play his part in the comedy of Life. I sat alone in the great auditorium like the mad king of Bavaria, watching with little zest what seemed but a sorry spectacle. I thought myself secure in my solitary stall. But I had not counted on the high gods who crowd shadowy into the silent seats and are jealous of a mortal in their midst. Without warning was I wrested from my place, hurled onto the stage, and before my dazzled eyes could accustom themselves to the footlights, I found myself enmeshed in intolerable drama. I was unprepared. I knew my part imperfectly. I missed my cues. I had the blighting self-consciousness of the amateur. And yet the idiot mummery was intensely real. Amid the laughter of the silent shadowy gods I sought to flee from the stage. I came to Verona and find I am still acting my part. I have always been acting. I have been acting since I was born. The reason of our being is to amuse the high gods with our histrionics. The earth itself is the stage, and the starry ether the infinite auditorium.'

From this despair, none the less deep because it has reached the philosophical stage, our unprepared actor slowly works his way out. Finally, the child whose departure had so torn his heart-strings comes back to him, abandoned by her lover, and developed into womanhood by the bitterness of her experience. The broken threads of life are picked up one by one, and the end is a real though chastened happiness for both man and woman. We have outlined this plot at some length, because a briefer abstract would have been worse than useless. It remains to say that the story is intensely interesting from first to last, besides being rich in the sort of literary and scholarly allusiveness that appeals most strongly to the cultivated mind. Mr. Locke has given us excellent work before, but this is by far the best thing he has done, and we give it an ungrudging welcome.

In the matters of typography, illustration, and decorative detail, Mr. Robert Ames Bennet's 'For the White Christ' is a companion volume to Miss Liljencrantz's two tales of Viking days and deeds. In theme, also, the work is similar, for it is a romance of the days when Karl the Great was engaged in the most difficult part of his task of empire-building, and its hero is a Norseman who becomes pledged to the great ruler and who eventually marries his daughter. The canvas of the work is very large indeed, and includes battle-fields all the way from the Pyrenees to the Baltic, and the hosts of the Dane, the Frank, the Saxon, and the Moor. All this portentous historical material, blended with much intrigue and passion, together with some of the gentler elements of romance, is skilfully brought into a tale of much action and dramatic vigor, couched in language that makes a fair pretence of archaism (of the conventional type, naturally), and brought to a satisfactory issue. The story of Roland at Roncesval is but one of the many episodes which ornament this ambitious historical portrayal. Various verse-fragments from mediæval saga and epic serve as chapter-headings, and add not a little to the poetical effectiveness of the book. But we know not 'Gummerle,' who is cited as one of the author's authorities.

Mr. Cyrus Townsend Brady's latest romantic production is called 'The Two Captains,' and consists of two parts — a preface and a historical tale. The latter is a narrative of the duel between Napoleon and Nelson, ending with the Battle of the Nile, and introducing many picturesque incidents and figures. The love-interest is provided by an Irish Captain under Nelson's command and the fair daughter

of a royalist *emigré* and *ci-devant* admiral in the royal navy of France. The figure of this gentleman is drawn with fine sympathy, and makes those of the two great historical protagonists seem like lay figures in comparison. Mr. Brady gets up his history very carefully, and is almost over-technical in his description of sea-fighting. His preface, although brief, is quite as interesting as his romance, being aimed at the critic for the purpose of guiding aright the footsteps of that miserable person. He is enjoined to discuss the book itself, and to refrain from discussing the personality of the author, or his literary fecundity,—in short, to refrain from minding the author at all. We have sought, with difficulty, to follow this admirable counsel, but feel bound to observe that the pages which contain it have a pungency which make them no less interesting (as well as instructive) than any of those that follow.

Mr. Samuel M. Gardenhire has written, in 'The Silence of Mrs. Harrold,' a novel of strong and complex interest. It is one of those novels that begin in half a dozen places, and keep the reader puzzling over the possible relations of the persons and incidents introduced, until gradually order is evolved out of the seeming chaos, and all these *disjecta membra* are perceived to be parts of a single organic whole. It is a dangerous method to employ, and is more likely than not to lack adequate justification when the complete pattern of the plot is disclosed, but in the present case we are bound to admit that the writer has done his work skilfully enough to escape serious censure. The weakness of the book is in the fact that the reasons for Mrs. Harrold's silence (and the agony following thereupon) prove to have been less cogent than we had a right to expect, and regarded in this light, the book is rather disappointing. But there is no denying its power to hold the attention. The story is essentially one of modern life (mainly in New York), and it makes a special feature of exploiting the ways of the unscrupulous syndicate that has of late years fastened itself upon our dramatic activity. Thus, various types of actors and managers divide our interest with the other characters, millionaires, lawyers, and inventors—to say nothing of the women — who people these pages. It is certainly a novel of the better sort, and deserves respectful consideration.

The dramatic incidents and the humors of a presidential campaign provide a theme for 'The Candidate,' Mr. Altsheler's new novel. The campaign described is an eclectic affair, not to be identified with any particular campaign in our recent history, but borrowing features from more than one, while in the personality of the candidate there are certain suggestions, at least, that make us think of Mr. Bryan rather than of any other recent leader. But the author has skilfully avoided anything like precision of characterization, seeking to project into the future the imagination of his readers, although necessarily drawing his essential material from experience of the past. In the ordinary meaning of construction, there is very little to be found in this story. It is a chronicle of the doings, the haps and mishaps, of a presidential candidate from the time of his nomination to the night of his triumph. He seems to be the nominee of the Democratic party, although even that point is left in uncertainty, for all that may be positively averred is that he is a Westerner, filled with a righteous hatred of Wall Street, and for that reason opposed by the influential Eastern minority of his party. When he takes a decided stand against the iniquities of the tariff, that opposition becomes virulent, but the very boldness of the step brings him enough new support from unexpected quarters to bear him on to victory. It is not exactly easy to reconcile one's imagination to an election in which tariff reform carries the State of Pennsylvania; but that is the situation which meets us in the closing chapter. The interest of the story is largely provided by certain episodes dragged into the narrative by force, as it were, in which the candidate acts as a *deus ex machina* in straightening out private difficulties. Something of this sort was necessary for the sake of variety, but the book is made thereby a very disjointed affair. The newspaper reporter who has already figured in one of Mr. Altsheler's earlier stories is the secondary hero of the present work. He is the close friend of the candidate, and accompanies him throughout the campaign. He also falls in love with the candidate's niece, which provides a pretty element of romance. The author often descends to caricature of a kind too broad to be really effective, particularly in the case of one correspondent of a New York newspaper. There can be little doubt as to what particular journal is meant, and none whatever of the malicious animus with which it is assailed. Mr. Altsheler has given us a thoroughly readable story, written in the breezy journalistic manner for which his experience has fitted him; it is a story, moreover, which reveals an intimate acquaintance with our political life, and a well-developed moral sense of its underlying issues.

WILLIAM MORTON PAYNE.

'Jews in Many Lands,' by Mr. Elkan Nathan Adler, is a recent issue of the Jewish Publication Society of America. It is an illustrated series of pictures of travel, mainly in the Far East, the work of a trained observer, and rich in curious interest for both Jews and Gentiles.

Notes on New Novels.

It is a curious coincidence that in Mr. Frank Lewis Nason's 'The Vision of Elijah Berl' and Mr. John H. Whitson's 'Justin Wingate, Ranchman,' both published by Messrs. Little, Brown & Co., the theme should be taken from the visions of two religionaries, the former book bearing out the prophecy of a Californian valley made softly green and luxuriant with orange trees grown by irrigation, the latter doing the same thing with a valley in Colorado brought into fruitfulness through the small farms that supplant the older cattle ranches when irrigation is introduced. Here, however, resemblances cease. Mr. Nason, himself an engineer, accords the place of hero to the man who dams the rivers, tunnels the mountains, and brings into being the dream of the visionary Berl; while Mr. Whitson, experienced in newspaper work and life in the West, shows how a little foundling lad grows up into wholesomeness in spite of sordid surroundings, owing to the teachings of a good man and the love of a bright and worthy girl. Mr. Nason introduces a theme of practical honesty and commercial integrity, showing how the almost fanatic Calvinist, sure of his own election, is too easily persuaded into rank betrayal of trust and actual felony, his moral delinquency being accentuated by his discarding the love of his adoring and colorless wife for the unreturned love of a thoroughly capable Californian woman of business. Justin Wingate's temptations come to him while he is a member of the Colorado legislature, but he keeps his soul and body clean even while those most closely connected with him succeed in turning the monopoly of the cattlemen into the monopoly of water following the introduction of irrigation.

An episode in Boston society is portrayed by an anonymous hand in 'The Opal' (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.), the book taking its title from the soubriquet of the girl who plays the leading part. She has been so reared that she takes on the color of the company she chances to be with, and is married to a man whose nature requires constant bolstering. The result is not fortunate, each intensifying the lack of the other. Another girl confesses her love for the husband when she is on the point of submitting to an operation which promises to be fatal. She survives, the wife eventually dies, and after a considerable time needed to convince the girl that she is not being proposed to merely because she had been too confiding, there is a second marriage and the curtain falls. It will be seen that the argument is unusual, and it is strikingly presented. It seems, however, to be a theme too extensive for treatment so brief, and there are other evidences, slight but convincing, of lack of craftsmanship. There can be little doubt, for all that, of the accuracy of the picture it presents of a certain phase of Boston social life, and its interest is unfailing.

Mr. Alfred Henry Lewis, as the interpreter of life in a cattle town of the Southwest, is able to combine fact and fancy into a convincing whole, and 'The Sunset Trail' (Barnes) follows the 'Wolfville' stories in logical succession. Just as an earlier volume related the more or less apocryphal deeds and sayings of Colonel William Greene Sterett, so this is written around Mr. William Barclay ('Bat') Masterson, informing the world of that worthy's cool-headed and unquestioning courage and sureness of aim while sheriff of a Texas county. The quaint and expressive vocabulary of those parts dominates all the conversations, and Mr. Lewis's keen wit and almost hypertrophied sense of the ridiculous makes the volume intensely interesting to those who have any well developed humor of their own — enough, say, to keep them from being shocked at a code of morals sufficiently practical for the time and place but coinciding at few points with that of our more usual civilization. Dodge City, the very crown of the cattle region, is the scene of this tale of the simple life as lived in Texas a generation ago.

The difficulties that lie between the idealism of a woman's college and the finding of one's self in the greater practical world, when that self has a Latin temperament and is forced to dwell in America, are set forth by Miss Anna Robeson Brown in 'The Wine Press' (Appleton), a study of character of much worth. The heroine is the daughter of a New England mother and an Italian poet who has abandoned his family for the love of a great actress. To the college where Giovanna is struggling with a conventional education comes the actress and her daughter. Giovanna takes charge of the irresponsible little girl, her half sister, follows her to New York, and is with her when she comes to an end that Giovanna thinks morally culpable. Thence Giovanna goes as governess to the daughter of a distinguished painter, a man quite devoid of morals, fleeing thence to the house in northern New England in which her mother was born. A physician is the hero of the tale, a fine fellow who holds the reader's sympathies. The book is unconventional in its interest, and above the average of contemporary fiction.

Notwithstanding the flood of Revolutionary romances during the past few years, there is still room for so true a tale of love and adventure as Miss Theodora Peck recounts in 'Hester of the Grants: A Romance of Old Bennington' (Fox, Duffield & Co.). The reference in the main title is to the New Hampshire Grants out of which the state of Vermont came into independent being. The border warfare of the period, culminating in the vividly and convincingly described battle of Bennington, the part played by the scouts and spies of the opposing armies, the varying fortunes of war by which the captor of to-day becomes the prisoner of to-morrow, the strife of three or four men of different aspirations and widely variant character for the love of the beautiful and patriotic Hester, the introduction of Ethan Allen, Colonel Stark, Ira Allen, and other historic characters,— all these elements combine to form a panorama of the times which deserves careful reading and much commendation.

In 'Psyche: A Romance of the Reign of Tiberius' (Little, Brown & Co.), Mr. Walter S. Cramp has done an ambitious and gratifying bit of interpretation, portraying on one side the simple and satisfying family life of humbly situated Greeks in exile at Rome and on the other the inconceivably corrupt practices of the imperial Roman court. It is Psyche, the dancing girl, and Gyges, the charioteer, who are heroine and hero of the little romance that runs through the story, but the writer's chief concern is with Tiberius himself and with the infamous Ælius Sejanus, whose rise from prefect of the Prætorian Guard to the consulship by the most infamous means and whose sudden downfall just as he expected to grasp the reins of power are vividly set forth,— in spite of the literary conventions which stand between the modern reader and a complete account of heathendom at its worst. The leading figures of Roman palace life appear, Agrippina, widow of Germanicus, chief among them, to show what Rome had been in better days.

Mr. William Dana Orcutt's 'The Flower of Destiny' (McClurg) contains the full story of the love between Mademoiselle de Montijo and Prince Louis Napoleon, from the moment of their meeting at Lady Blessington's in London to the striking scene at Compiègne when the newly crowned emperor of the French introduces the beautiful girl to his brilliant court as the future Empress Eugénie. The book opens with the coming of Louis to the British capital just ofter his escape from the fortress of Ham, and he is permitted to tell in his own words the well-planned release from imprisonment. The sincerity of the affection which rises in the princely adventurer's heart at his first introduction to the lovely Spaniard, the hold it takes and keeps upon him, Eugénie's disinterested willingness to withdraw that her lover may wed according to his station, and the manner in which her last objection is removed form a romance that was well worth the interesting treatment Mr. Orcutt has given it. A word should be said for the physical beauty of the book, its inset illustrations and violet decorations for every page being as appropriate as they are artistic.

At last the American fireman has had something like justice done him in our literature, Mr. Harvey J. O'Higgins's 'The Smoke-Eaters' (Century Co.) being an interrelated series of tales of the New York fire department,—more particularly of one of the companies in it, its captain and its members. Mr. O'Higgins, in fine contrast to many of his fellow-writers, has paid his readers the compliment of carefully revising his work so that it presents itself as a homogeneous whole without repetitions; he has also confined himself to the heroic deeds and curious idiosyncrasies of his characters without attempting to thrust any love of woman into the narrative. With one exception all the characters are Irishmen, who seem to have a general qualification for the cool-headed courage which makes modern successful fire-fighting possible. When these heroes of peace are not actually engaged in saving lives and extinguishing flames, they are rather more human than lovable, as Mr. O'Higgins depicts them, though the writer never lets any sympathy for his characters be lost.

Miss F. F. Montrésor borrows the title for her latest novel, 'The Celestial Surgeon' (Longmans, Green & Co.), directly from Stevenson's poem, but she fails rather palpably to convince her readers that the title is fully applicable. A baby girl, the unblest offspring of an Englishman of family and a Frenchwoman of education, is taken for adoption by an English spinster whose estates adjoin those of her father's people, the latter property being now in possession of a retired tradesman who is writing the family history. The spinster marries a discredited physician, and the girl goes to the kindly natured neighbor in consequence. The end does not come with her eventual marriage to him, but is delayed until after his death, the birth of a posthumous child, and the reconciliation not only of the girl and her mother, but of the mother's husband. This sounds somewhat confused, but the book itself has a diversity of interests which do not admit of succinct statement. The theme, as suggested in the title, lies in the gradual awakening to charitable thought of the heroine, keeping pace with her increased knowledge of life.

Nothing previously written by Mr. Charles Heber Clark —'Max Adeler'— has given promise of a story so creditable as that of 'The Quakeress' (John C. Winston Co.), the charming and ill-fated heroine of which stands out clearly among the multitudinous heroines of contemporary fiction. The scene is laid in Pennsylvania just before and during the Civil War. The girl is beloved by a fine young man of her own creed, but a worldly brother and sister from the South come into the lives of the almost betrothed pair with serious results. An element of humor is supplied by the wife of an Episcopalian rector, a character almost worthy of being mentioned with Anthony Trollope's famous Mrs. Pronty. Some admirable descriptions add to the interest of the book, and there is a chapter concerned with the battle of Gettysburg, as it was seen by the inhabitants of the region, which gives a vivid conception of the horrors of war.

The transition stage between the Quaker civilization and that of the world's people in Pennsylvania before the Civil War, more especially as illustrated in the single career of the firmly drawn character whose name is that of the book, is the central theme of Mr. Edward Uffington Valentine's new novel, 'Hecla Sandwith' (Bobbs-Merrill). The story is a long one, and not firmly knit together, but it has much to do with the development of the spiritual side of a girl whose education has taken her far from the simplicity of the Friends. An English mining engineer prevails upon Hecla to marry him while her heart is still in the keeping of her cousin, the latter being effectually barred from her by the prejudice of the Quaker against the marriage of cousins. The conclusion, wherein the husband wins at last the real affection and respect of his recalcitrant wife, is the best written portion of a book that preserves with almost photographic fidelity the manners and customs of a time fully departed.

The four stories of varying length that Mr. Maurice Hewlett brings together under the title of 'Fond Adventures' (Harper) will be something of a disappointment to nearly all of the large circle of admirers who have followed this writer's work from the beginning. The brief tale of love, minstrelsy, and rapine that opens the volume leaves anything but an impress of artistic sincerity, while its successor, a revival of the 'Captain Brazenhead' of a former volume, is spun out until it is nothing less than dull. The third story, setting forth the ruthlessness with which a lover is murdered by his opponents in the Florence of renaissance days, has a climax striking for its exhibition of this quality of ruthlessness, and in that is fully up to the standard Mr. Hewlett has set for himself in work previously published. The last of the four stories, 'The Love Chase,' is the longest, but is more conspicuous for manner than for matter. Taken as a whole, the impression remains that the book is made up of work done early in Mr. Hewlett's literary career, and denied publication until now.

Romance of the fourteenth century fills the pages of Mr. C. E. D. Phelps's 'The Accolade' (Lippincott). The hero, son of a worthy Englishman, being kidnapped into France by a ship's captain, betakes himself to Italy, wins a knighthood through gallantry, and returns to his native England with wealth and honor just in time to prevent his sweetheart from entering a convent for lack of him. The poets are revereneed in the persons of Chaucer and Petrarch, and it is from a careful study of the writings of the former that the rather difficult and multifarious dialects of Mr. Phelps's book are constructed, even the ordinary narrative being loaded with archaisms. The book shows the most careful study and great painstaking, and abounds in varied adventure. The rudeness of the England of the period and the refinement of Italy serve as foils,

each for the other, and the whole tale is in the nature of a treasure house for the student of customs.

Cape Cod is in a sense the heart of that New England which remains untouched and unassimilated by modernity. There Mr. Joseph C. Lincoln places all the action of his latest story, 'Partners of the Tide' (Barnes), and to the book many an exiled man and woman of our northeastern states can turn for joyful recollection of earlier days. A small boy is adopted on the death of his parents by two maiden kinswomen, goes to school, and falls under the influence of the captain of a vessel in the coasting trade. After some years on board his ship, the dishonesty of their employers forces them back upon their own resources and they become the joint owners of a wrecking schooner. The interest of the story is pretty well divided between the young fellow's love for a neighbor and schoolmate and his business success, but it is in the sketches of New England character threaded upon the narrative that its chief attractiveness lies. Dry Yankee wit, shrewdness, and common sense are scattered through the pages in a way to delight lovers of the sea and of New England.

'The Belted Seas' (Holt), by Mr. Arthur Colton, is both picaresque and nautical, being made up of the varied adventures on sea and shore — with a single excursion inland, due to a tidal wave — of one Captain Thomas Buckingham, a New Jerseyman, in company with a select assortment of 'down-east' Yankees, South Americans, savages from the Pacific Islands, Central Americans, Chinese, Burmese, and others, the whole culminating in an elopement after the doughty captain had abandoned the sea for the comparatively prosaic occupation of hotel-keeping along Long Island Sound. The captain himself tells the story of his thirty years' wanderings with a humor characteristically American, interspersing his narrative with reflections upon the conduct of life in general which sum up no small part of the wisdom of the ages. Some of his turns of thought are provocative of the heartiest laughter, and he never permits his auditors an instant of boredom.

The charming art shown by Mrs. Sara Andrew Shafer in her second book, 'Beyond Chance of Change' (Macmillan), has a certain resemblance to that of the actor. The life of children not yet in their 'teens, inhabitants of a little city of the middle West at a time soon after the Civil War, is set forth in a manner that will recall his own childhood to every grown person into whose hands the book may fall. It is a little girl who holds the center of the stage, and girls and women are accorded practically all the realism of the tales, the men and boys being—from a masculine point of view, at least—considerably idealized. No small part of the charm of the narrative lies in its removal from the strenuosities of modern city life, while for the little people there is the most careful inculcation of a pure morality which never degenerates into cant.

Mr. Harold MacGrath contributes two volumes to 'The Pocket Books' (Bobbs-Merrill). 'The Princess Elopes' is a brief tale of that eastern Europe which lies near the Bohemian coasts, wherein a young American college man of great wealth and attractiveness succeeds in winning the heiress to a little throne, it being discovered in the process of this adventure that he is the long lost heir to a throne adjoining. The story would be much more interesting if its outcome were less clearly foreshadowed, though it is difficult to see how this could be avoided in the space accorded the narrative. The other volume, 'Enchantment,' contains five tales, most of them having to do with some little turn of destiny rather remote from the ordinary course of human existence. The scenes of four are in the United States, and deal severally with politics, polite adventure, and love; the other takes place at Monte Carlo. Without being in any way remarkable, both books will provide amusement and entertainment, and were not written with any other end in view.

It is the glamour of the artistic temperament that leads Mrs. Willa Sibert Cather to name her collection of short stories 'The Troll Garden' (McClure, Phillips & Co.). Seven truly entertaining studies of somewhat abnormal human nature fill the little book, and leave abundant food for reflection. The first possesses subtlety, being an account of a woman who runs after celebrities of various sorts, is grossly insulted by one of them, and yet persists in blundering on, a subject for mirth to her enemies and of pity to her friends. 'The Sculptor's Funeral,' which follows, is quite as vivid in its abruptness of contrast, the bringing home to a sordid little western village of the body of a distinguished artist affording the opportunity for contrasting noble artistic ideals and the crassest commercialism. Taken as a whole, the book indicates more than usual talent for close delineation.

One Hundred Books for Summer Reading.

A SELECT LIST OF SOME RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

[Fuller descriptions of all of these books may be found in the advertising pages of this number or of recent numbers of The Dial.]

FICTION.

Adams, Andy. 'The Outlet.' Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.
Austin, Mary. 'Isidro.' Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.
Bennet, Robert Ames. 'For the White Christ.' A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.50.
Benson, E. F. 'An Act in a Backwater.' D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.
Bonner, Geraldine. 'The Pioneer.' Bobbs-Merrill Co. $1.50.
Boyle, Virginia Frazer. 'Serena.' A. S. Barnes & Co. $1.50.
Brooks, Elizabeth M. 'As the World Goes By.' Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.
Carey, Charles. 'The Van Suyden Sapphires.' Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.
Carling, John R. 'The Weird Picture.' Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.
Castle, Agnes and Egerton. 'Rose of the World.' Frederick A. Stokes Co. $1.50.
Colton, Arthur. 'The Belted Seas.' Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.
Connolly, James B. 'On Tybee Knoll.' A. S. Barnes & Co. $1.50.
'Craddock, Charles Egbert.' 'The Storm Centre.' Macmillan Co. $1.50.
Davis, Foxcroft. 'Mrs. Darrell.' Macmillan Co. $1.50.
Dickson, Harris. 'The Ravanels.' J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.50.
Forman, Justus Miles. 'Tommy Carteret.' Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.
Frenssen, Gustav. 'Jörn Uhl.' Dana Estes & Co. $1.50.
Garland, Hamlin. 'The Tyranny of the Dark.' Harper & Brothers. $1.50.
Glyn, Elinor. 'The Vicissitudes of Evangeline.' Harper & Brothers. $1.50.
Goodloe, Carter. 'At the Foot of the Rockies.' Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.
Grant, Robert. 'The Orchid.' Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.
Green, Anna Katharine. 'The Millionaire Baby.' Bobbs-Merrill Co. $1.50.

Henry, Arthur. 'The Unwritten Law.' A. S. Barnes & Co. $1.50.
Hewlett, Maurice. 'Fond Adventures.' Harper & Brothers. $1.50.
Hichens, Robert. 'The Garden of Allah.' Frederick A. Stokes Co. $1.50.
Hornung, E. W. 'Stingaree.' Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.
Horton, George. 'The Monks' Treasure.' Bobbs-Merrill Co. $1.50.
Howells, W. D. 'Miss Bellard's Inspiration.' Harper & Brothers. $1.50.
Kennedy, Sidney R. 'The Lodestar.' Macmillan Co. $1.50.
Kiser, S. E. 'Charles the Chauffeur.' Frederick A. Stokes Co. $1.
Lewis, Alfred Henry. 'The Sunset Trail.' A. S. Barnes & Co. $1.50.
Lincoln, Joseph C. 'Partners of the Tide.' A. S. Barnes & Co. $1.50.
Locke, William J. 'The Morals of Marcus Ordeyne.' John Lane. $1.50.
London, Jack. 'The Game.' Macmillan Co. $1.50.
McCall, Sidney. 'The Breath of the Gods.' Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.
McCutcheon, George Barr. 'The Purple Parasol.' Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.
Marchmont, Arthur W. 'A Courier of Fortune.' Frederick A. Stokes Co. $1.50.
Martin, E. S. 'The Courtship of a Careful Man.' Harper & Brothers. $1.50.
Mathews, Frances A. 'Billy Duane.' Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.
Mitchell, S. Weir. 'Constance Trescot.' Century Co. $1.50.
Montresor, F. F. 'The Celestial Surgeon.' Longmans, Green, & Co. $1.50.
Nicholl, Edith M. 'The Human Touch.' Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. $1.50.
Norris, W. E. 'Barham of Beltana.' Longmans, Green, & Co. $1.50.
'Opal, The.' Anonymous. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.
Oppenheim, E. Phillips. 'The Master Mummer.' Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.
Orcutt, William Dana. 'The Flower of Destiny.' A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.25.
Pattee, Fred. Lewis. 'The House of the Black Ring.' Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.
Peck, Theodora. 'Hester of the Grants.' Fox, Duffield & Co. $1.50.
Phelps, C. E. D. 'The Accolade.' J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.50.
Phillips, David Graham. 'The Plum Tree.' Bobbs-Merrill Co. $1.50.
Pocock, Roger. 'Curly.' Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.
Punshon, E. R. 'Constance West.' John Lane. $1.50.
Quiller-Couch, A. T. 'Shining Ferry.' Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.
Rice, Alice Hegan. 'Sandy.' Century Co. $1.
Richmond, Grace S. 'The Indifference of Juliet.' Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.
Rowland, Henry C. 'The Wanderers.' A. S. Barnes & Co. $1.50.
Robins, Elizabeth. 'A Dark Lantern.' Macmillan Co. $1.50.
Scott, Leroy S. 'The Walking Delegate.' Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.
Sinclair, May. 'The Divine Fire.' Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.
Smith, F. Hopkinson. 'At Close Range.' Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.
Stewart, Charles D. 'The Fugitive Blacksmith.' Century Co. $1.50.
Stokely, Edith K., and Hurd, Marion K. 'Miss Billy.' Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. $1.50.
'Sturmsee.' By the author of 'Calmire.' Macmillan Co. $1.50.
Taylor, Mary Imlay. 'My Lady Clancarty.' Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.
Thurston, E. Temple. 'The Apple of Eden.' Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.
Tynan, Katharine. 'Julia.' A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.50.
Valentine, Edward U. 'Hecla Sandwith.' Bobbs-Merrill Co. $1.50.
Van Vorst, Marie. 'Amanda of the Mill.' Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.
Von Hutten, Bettina. 'Pam.' Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.
Waller, M. E. 'Sanna.' Harper & Brothers. $1.50.
Ward, Mrs. Humphry. 'The Marriage of William Ashe.' Harper & Brothers. $1.50.
Wayne, Charles Stokes. 'A Prince to Order.' John Lane. $1.50.
Watson, H. B. Marriott. 'Hurricane Island.' Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.
Wells, Carolyn, and Taber, Harry P. 'The Matrimonial Bureau.' Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.
Whistler, Charles W. 'A Prince of Cornwall.' Frederick Warne & Co. $1.50.
Whitson, John S. 'Justin Wingate, Ranchman.' Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.
Willocks, M. P. 'Widdicombe.' John Lane. $1.50.
Williamson, C. N. and A. M. 'The Princess Passes.' Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.
Wilson, Theodore W. 'Langbarrow Hall.' D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.
Winter, Alice. 'The Prize to the Hardy.' Bobbs-Merrill Co. $1.50.
Wise, John S. 'The Lion's Skin.' Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

NATURE AND OUT-OF-DOOR BOOKS.

Baird, S. F., Brewer, T. M., and Ridgway, R. 'North American Land Birds.' New popular edition. Little, Brown & Co. $10.
Boraston, J. Maclair. 'Birds by Land and Sea.' John Lane. $2. net.
Comstock, Anna B. 'How to Keep Bees.' Doubleday, Page & Co. $1. net.
Earle, Mrs. C. W., and others. 'Garden Colour.' E. P. Dutton & Co. $6. net.
Ely, Mrs. Alfred. 'Another Hardy Garden Book.' Macmillan Co. $1.75 net.
Fullerton, Edith L. 'How to Make a Vegetable Garden.' Doubleday, Page & Co. $2. net.
Hensball, James A. 'Book of the Black Bass.' Revised edition. Robert Clarke Co. $3.
Job, Herbert K. 'Wild Wings.' Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $3. net.
Jordan, David Starr. 'Guide to the Study of Fishes.' Henry Holt & Co.
Kellogg, Vernon L. 'American Insects.' Henry Holt & Co. $5. net.
Peckham, George W. and Elizabeth G. 'Wasps, Social and Solitary.' Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50 net.
Peterson, Maude Gridley. 'How to Know Wild Fruits.' Macmillan Co. $1.50 net.
Powell, E. P. 'The Country Home.' McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.50 net.
Powell, E. P. 'The Orchard and Fruit Garden.' McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.50 net.
Sargent, Charles Sprague. 'Manual of Trees of North America.' Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $6. net.
Smith, R. Bosworth. 'Bird Life and Bird Lore.' E. P. Dutton & Co. $3. net.
Step, Edward. 'Wayside and Woodland Trees.' Frederick Warne & Co. $1.75 net.
'Super Flumina: Angling Observations of a Coarse Fisherman.' John Lane. $1.25 net.
Thompson-Seton, Ernest. 'Woodmyth and Fable.' Century Co. $1.25 net.

NOTES.

A translation of Bielschowsky's well-known Life of Goethe is being made by Professor W. A. Cooper of Leland Stanford University, and will be published later in the year by the Messrs. Putnam.

An important forthcoming art book is 'The Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood' by W. Holman-Hunt. It will contain numerous illustrations in photogravure, and will be published by the Macmillan Co.

'A Short History of Russia,' by Miss Mary Platt Parmele, is published by Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons. It is the seventh volume in the series of brief historical sketches to which it belongs.

In the early autumn Mr. Henry James will publish through Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. a book of travel sketches entitled 'English Hours,' with numerous illustrations by Mr. Joseph Pennell.

'The Young Folks' Cyclopædia of Natural History,' by Mr. John Denison Champlin and Mr. Frederic A. Lucas, published by Messrs. Henry Holt & Co., is a new volume (the fifth) in Mr. Champlin's popular series of reference books for boys and girls.

The material for this work, with its eight hundred illustrations, is drawn from the best recent authorities and is presented in untechnical language.

A timely book for the wide circle of workers in the delightful field of nature-photography will be published at once by the A. Wessels Co. in Mr. F. C. Snell's 'The Camera in the Field.'

A new volume of essays by Dr. William Osler, who recently sailed for England to take up the duties of Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford, will be published early next fall by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co. publish a new edition, in a single volume, of 'A History of Ancient Sculpture' by Miss Lucy M. Mitchell. We see no evidence of changes in the text, although the work is now over twenty years old.

The annual Summer Classes for the Study of English conducted by Mrs. H. A. Davidson will be held this year at Cambridge, Mass., from July 11 to August 17. The classes are designed to afford personal guidance and instruction in the study of literature, literary art, the English language, and composition.

A new novel by Mr. S. R. Crockett, entitled 'May Margaret,' will be published at once by Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co. This firm has also in preparation an elaborate volume on 'The Cathedrals of England,' the special feature of which will be a series of sixty illustrations in full color.

Volumes II. and III. of the 'Journals of the Continental Congress,' edited by Mr. Worthington C. Ford, have appeared from the Government Printing Office. The year 1775 is the period covered by this instalment of what is perhaps the most important work thus far undertaken by the Library of Congress.

'Trusts, Pools, and Corporations,' edited by Dr. William Z. Ripley, and published by Messrs. Ginn & Co., is a volume of discussions of typical cases. The eighteen chapters are the work of many hands, and in each chapter some combination of recent years is analyzed, explained, and commented upon at length.

Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons publish a new and enlarged edition of Mr. W. C. Brownell's subtle and discriminating essays on 'French Art: Classic and Contemporary Painting and Sculpture.' The new matter is a chapter on 'Rodin and the Institute,' aside from which the text is identical with that of the illustrated edition of 1901.

'Tides of the Spirit,' published by the American Unitarian Association, is a volume of selections from the writings of James Martineau. The book is edited by the Rev. Alfred Lazenby, who contributes a sympathetic introduction — an essay on 'the master who first opened mine eyes to the spiritual realities of life and taught me to see the divine within the human.'

The American branch of Mr. John Lane's publishing business has lately been incorporated as The John Lane Company, with Mr. Lane as president and Mr. Rutger B. Jewett as vice-president and business manager. It is the purpose of the corporation to occupy more fully the American field, and to develop the American section of Mr. Lane's magazine, 'The International Studio.'

Two interesting biographies soon to be issued by Messrs. E. P. Dutton & Co. are 'A Pietist of the Napoleonic Wars,' an account of the eventful life of the Countess Reden, and Mrs. Colquhoun Grant's 'A Mother of Czars,' a sketch of the life of Marie Feodorowna, wife of Paul I. and mother of Alexander I. and Nicholas I. The same firm has also in preparation a volume of letters by Count Paul Hatyfeldt, late German Ambassador to England, written during the period of the Franco-German War from the headquarters of the King of Prussia.

A book called 'The Confessions of Lord Byron,' in the form of a collection of the chief personal and literary discussions in the poet's Letters and Journals, will be published shortly by the Messrs. Scribner. The material has been so selected and arranged by Mr. W. A. Lewis Bettany that the reader can trace from month to month and from year to year the development of Byron's most intimate opinions.

Mr. J. Fitzmaurice-Kelly in his paper on 'Cervantes in England' points out that 'England was the first foreign country to mention "Don Quixote," the first to translate the book, the first country in Europe to present it decently garbed in its native tongue, the first to indicate the birthplace of the author, the first to provide a biography of him, the first to publish a commentary on "Don Quixote," and the first to issue a critical edition of the text.'

The Messrs. Harpers announce that the second set of five volumes in the important series of 'The American Nation' will not be published all at one time, as were the first five. Instead, the volumes will appear at the rate of one a month during the coming summer. The next in the series, Vol. VI., will probably be issued in June. It is written by Professor Evarts B. Greene, of the Illinois State University, and bears the title of 'Provincial America.'

In his introduction to the recent facsimile reproduction of the First Folio of Chaucer (1532) the Rev. Professor Skeat points out that copies of this famous book are even rarer than the First Folio of Shakespeare and that in the case of both Chaucer and Shakespeare there are four Folio editions. Thynne's edition of Chaucer, the only one of value, has been reproduced by collotype at the Oxford University Press, the British Museum copy having been used for the purpose.

Mr. Francis Hobart Herrick's interesting book on bird study and photography entitled 'The Home Life of Wild Birds,' first published in 1901, is now issued in a revised edition by the Messrs. Putnam. The text has been largely rewritten, there are several new chapters, and forty-eight new illustrations have been added in place of a smaller number omitted. The author has made long and intimate study of a fascinating subject, and his book will prove a delight to every nature-lover.

A supplement to the abridged edition of 'Poole's Index to Periodical Literature,' edited as usual by Mr. William I. Fletcher and Miss Mary Poole, with the coöperation of the American Library Association, will be published next month by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. This supplement indexes, after the approved method of the Poole series, thirty-seven leading periodicals for the five years 1900-1904. The list of periodicals covered is the same as in the original abridged edition, except that 'Everybody's Magazine' and 'The World's Work' are substituted for two older magazines no longer published.

A new edition of Swan Sonnenschein's well-known work, 'The Best Books,' with its supplement, 'The Reader's Guide to Contemporary Literature,' is definitely announced for early publication. The first book, which classified and described the 'best 50,000' books current at that date, was

published in 1887, and reprinted in an enlarged and improved form; and 'The Reader's Guide,' issued in 1895, brought the literature down to the end of 1894. The new work will contain in a single volume all that is worth preserving of the two previous books, with additional bibliographies, references, notes and characterizations up to the middle of the year 1905.

Topics in Leading Periodicals.

June, 1905.

Arthur, Guinevere, Lancelot. Juliet Robb. *No. American.*
Atlantic Fisheries Question. *Rev. of Reviews.*
Baler Church, Defense of. Horace M. Reeve. *Century.*
Chateaux of Touraine. Richard Whiteing. *Century.*
Chicago's Street Railway War. *World's Work.*
Church-Union Movement in Canada. *Rev. of Reviews.*
Civil War, What a Boy Saw of the. *Century.*
Closed Shop vs. Open. John Bascom. *No. American.*
College, Apology for Going to. Helen Keller. *McClure.*
College Athlete, The. Henry B. Needham. *McClure.*
Consciousness, Problem of. C. W. Saleeby. *Harper.*
Convent Stage, The. Agnes Repplier. *Atlantic.*
Crete, Island of. Blanche E. Wheeler. *Scribner.*
Diplomatic Representation. Julien Gordon. *No. American.*
Dogs in War, Use of. Charles N. Barney. *Scribner.*
Early, Jubal, Recollections of. *Century.*
Elizabethan Flower-Gardens. Edmund Gosse. *Harper.*
Emigration in Europe. J. D. Whelpley. *No. American.*
Everetts in England, The. *Scribner.*
Federal Rate Regulation. Ray Morris. *Atlantic.*
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Edwin McMasters Stanton: The Autocrat of Rebellion, Emancipation, and Reconstruction. By Frank Abial Flower. Illus., large 8vo, pp. 450. Saalfield Publishing Co. $3.

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Reminiscences of a Radical Parson. By Rev. W. Tuckwell, M.A. With photogravure portrait, 8vo, gilt top, pp. 268. Cassell & Co., Ltd. $2.

William Hickling Prescott. By Harry Thurston Peck. 12mo, gilt top, pp. 186. "English Men of Letters." Macmillan Co. 75 cts. net.

My Own Story. By Caleb Powers. Illus., 12mo, pp. 490. Bobbs-Merrill Co. $1.50.

Prince or Creole: The Mystery of Louis XVII. By Publius V. Lawson. Illus., 12mo, pp. 310. Menasha, Wis.: Geo. Banta Publishing Co. $1.50.

HISTORY.

Shakespeare's London. By Henry Thew Stephenson. Illus., 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 357. Henry Holt & Co. $2. net.

Early Western Travels, 1748-1846. Edited by Reuben Gold Thwaites, LL.D. Vol. XV., containing Part II. of James's Account of S. H. Long's Expedition, 1819-20. Large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 356. Arthur H. Clark Co. $4. net.

Disunion Sentiment in Congress in 1794: A Confidential Memorandum, hitherto Unpublished, Written by John Taylor of Caroline for James Madison. Edited by Gaillard Hunt. 4to, pp. 25. Washington: W. H. Lowdermilk & Co. Paper.

The Historic Role of France among the Nations: An Address. By Charles Victor Langlois. 16mo, pp. 45. University of Chicago Press. Paper.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

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The Dream of the Rood: An Old English Poem attributed to Cynewulf. Edited by Albert S. Cook. 16mo, pp. 125. Oxford University Press. 90 cts. net.

The Herbert Spencer Lecture. Delivered at Oxford, March 9, 1905, by Frederic Harrison, M.A. Large 8vo, uncut, pp. 39. Oxford University Press. Paper.

Shakespeare, the Man and his Works: Being All the Subject Matter about Shakespeare contained in Moulton's 'Library of Literary Criticism.' With portrait. 16mo, pp. 366. Sibley & Co.

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THE MAZZINI CENTENARY.

Worshippers of the ideal who found last month chiefly noteworthy because it rounded the first hundred years since the death of Schiller may find the present month mainly memorable as marking the first centennial of Mazzini's birth. A believer in the doctrine of metempsychosis might well be impressed with the fact that some six weeks after the German poet yielded up his breath the apostle of Italian unity became a living soul, and entered upon a life which was destined to be consecrated to the same lofty aims, and to be crowned with a fairer vision ere its close. And those to whom the transmigration of souls is but a baseless imagining may find in the coincidence an apt illustration of the old figure of the torch-bearers, each handing to his successor the sacred light of the truth that in the end must surely make man free.

Different as were the circumstances environing the lives of Schiller and Mazzini, different not only in their personal bearings, but also in all those broader aspects whereby the eighteenth century was separated from the nineteenth, we must recognize nevertheless that the two men were inspired by one and the same patriotic impulse, one and the same gospel of human brotherhood, one and the same austere ethics of devotion and self-sacrifice. Each in his own way all his life long fought the good fight; each was a true knight of the spirit in thought and deed; and the memory of each remains to us as a shining example of fortitude in adversity, of hopefulness in discouragement, and of faith in an ideal whose light was dimmed for duller visions by the sullen mists of cynicism, and indifferentism, and selfishness. All honor to these souls, and to all kindred souls whose keen sight, purged as with euphrasy and rue, is fixed steadfastly upon goals too far-set to be discerned by the commonalty, yet surely established as the ultimate aims of human aspiration.

Mazzini was not without his meed of sympathy and fitting appreciation during his lifetime, and to few men have such tributes been paid as were bestowed upon him in his later years, and have continued to be bestowed, by the noblest spirits of the age, since his death. 'All honor to thee, thou noble Mazzini,' said Clough, writing from Rome in the last days of the Triumvirate, 'when from Janiculan heights thundered the cannon of France.' Carlyle, usually grudging of praise, called him 'a man of genius and virtue, a man of sterling veracity, humanity, and nobleness of mind.' The Master of Balliol said of him that 'he had a genius beyond that of most ordinary statesmen,' and Mr. John Morley pronounced him 'probably the highest moral genius of the century.' Imaginative writers, too, have glorified him in verse and prose: he is exalted in Mr. Meredith's 'Vittoria,' and Mr. Swinburne has constituted himself panegyrist-in-chief of him whose ad-

vent is thus prophesied in 'Marino Faliero':

'Men that hear
His name far off shall yearn at heart, and thank
God that they hear, and live: but they that see,
They that touch hands with heaven and him, that feed
With light from his their eyes, and fill their ears
With godlike speech of lips whereon the smile
Is promise of more perfect manhood, born
Of happier days than his that knew not him,
And equal-hearted with the sun in heaven
From rising even to setting, they shall know
By type and present likeness of a man
What, if truth be, truth is, and what, if God, God.'

These are English tributes only, but they are the most effective for our purpose because of the witness they bear to the fact that Mazzini's teaching and example far transcend the limits of his own country and the hearing of his own compatriots.

In spite, however, of the praise thus accorded Mazzini by 'those who know,' we may still find here and there traces of the undercurrent of unsympathetic or antagonistic sentiment which during his lifetime sought to asperse his motives and belittle his achievements. Those who sat in the seats of the mighty found his ardent propaganda of republicanism — with its direct and vital appeal to the spiritual aspect of human nature — a force far more difficult to combat than the efforts of ordinary revolutionists, and they did their best to create the legend which pictured him as a criminal conspirator against the established order. Other critics were found in those who sought by more direct means and practical methods to restore Italy to its proper place among the nations, and who, with their partisans, endeavored to exalt those means and methods as the only ones really worth considering, oblivious of the truth that the moral regeneration which was the object of Mazzini's apostolate was the underlying cause of all that the *Risorgimento* accomplished — that without this renewal of the spirit neither arms nor diplomacy would have been of serious avail for so great a task. Such critics, in their zeal for the glory of Cavour and Victor Emmanuel and Garibaldi, have particularly sought to minimize the influence of the man whose silent labors prepared the soil for their harvest, and alone made possible the success which crowned their efforts. But all this 'cloud of detractions rude' has wellnigh spent its obscuring effect, and as the years that knew Mazzini recede from our immediate gaze, we may with more and more confidence echo the words of his poet:

'Life and the clouds have vanished; hate and fear
Have had their span
Of time to hurt, and are not: he is here,
The sunlike man.'

The message of Mazzini, like the message of Schiller, is one of which our own age is peculiarly in need. Divested of its temporal accidents, it stands revealed as the quintessence of Christian ethics, restated in the terms of modern social conditions. It is summed up in one pregnant phrase, the duties of man, not conflicting with, but merely complementing, that other phrase, the rights of man, to which the French Revolution gave such ringing utterance. Here is the doctrine, embodied in a definition of the religious idea:

'That idea elevates and purifies the individual; dries up the springs of egotism, by changing, and removing outside himself the centre of activity. It creates for man that theory of duty which is the mother of self-sacrifice, which ever was, and ever will be, the inspirer of great and noble things; a sublime theory, that draws man near to God, borrows from the divine nature a spark of omnipotence, crosses at one leap all obstacles, makes the martyr's scaffold a ladder to victory, and is as superior to the narrow, imperfect theory of rights as the law is superior to one of its corollaries.'

What a clearing of the moral atmosphere would result from an infusion of this spirit into the social conflicts of to-day, with their sordid selfishness of motive, their petty and ignoble aims. To the belief thus formulated at the age of thirty, Mazzini adhered throughout his long life, never perturbed by passion, but calm in the faith that the fundamental rule of human conduct was to be found in this acceptance of the claims of duty as paramount.

'Mine is not the work of a writer,' he said in 'Faith and the Future,' 'it is the stern and fearless mission of an apostle.' But if it were not for Mazzini's writings we should find it difficult to understand his immense influence, and wellnigh impossible to realize the loftiness of his character. These writings are, indeed, a precious legacy from the age of political turmoil that gave them shape, and their value has by no means lapsed with the historical occasion of their production. More enduring than the monument at Genoa those fervent appeals to the highest instincts of our nature are likely to prove, and the Italian government has done itself honor in planning a national edition of his complete works. If any further excuse than this were needed for speaking of him in the pages of a literary journal, it might easily be found in those of his writings which belong to literature pure and simple, in the keen and graceful essays which he devotes to Byron and Goethe, to Hugo and Lamennais, to Carlyle and Renan, and to the great poet of his own race whose genius overtops all but the half dozen greatest in the history of all literature.

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Mr. Lang's Literary Loiterings.*

'Young men, especially in America,' says Mr. Lang, 'write to me and ask me to recommend "a course of reading." Distrust a course of reading! People who really care for books read *all of them*. There is no other course. Let this be a reply. No other answer shall they get from me, the inquiring young men.' If the writer of these words does not convey the impression of having himself read quite all literature, he at least has a way of giving one a sense of the splendid vastness and infinite variety of the literary realm. Contrast with his tone the somewhat peevish note in an utterance of his fellow-countryman Hume. Writing to Gilbert Elliot in 1757, Hume says, referring to his 'History,'—'I undertook this work because I was tired of idleness and found reading alone, after I had perused all good books (which I think is soon done), a somewhat languid occupation.' But poor Hume was writing a hundred years before the public-library movement had well started, and a century and a half before Mr. Carnegie's generosity had endeared him to the Anglo-Saxon world of readers. Instead of lamenting now that all good books can be so soon read, one becomes increasingly and despairingly conscious how many books in how many languages are always waiting, indeed clamoring, to be read. Reading is likened by Mr. Lang to opium-eating: it unlocks to us artificial paradises. The comparison might have been carried further, in that the daily dose has to be steadily increased to satisfy the craving of the true lover of reading, who is a very different creature from the mere book-lover, or book-collector, with whom reading is often the last use to which books are to be put. A passage depicting some of the charms of reading may be quoted from the opening chapter of our author's 'Adventures among Books.' He is speaking of the ancient classics.

'There is a charm in finding ourselves — our common humanity, our puzzles, our cares, our joys, in the writings of men severed from us by race, religion, speech, and half the gulf of historical time — which no other literary pleasure can equal. Then there is to be added, as the university preacher observed, "the pleasure of despising our fellow creatures who do not know Greek." Doubtless in that there is great consolation.'

The regret is often expressed that the Bible has been from our earliest years so often read to us and by us, so regularly dinned into our ears from the pulpit, and so quoted and paraphrased at every turn, that we are incapable, at maturity, of appreciating its worth, spiritual and literary. Mr. Lang thinks it is much the same with Tennyson's poems: use has made them too familiar. To the boy Andrew, turning in weariness from Tupper's 'Proverbial Philosophy,' the poet of the Table Round dawned as a new light; 'a new music was audibile, a new god came into my medley of a Pantheon, a god never to be dethroned.' Concerning our first loves in books, the writer says some true things.

'People talk, in novels, about the delights of a first love. One may venture to doubt whether everybody exactly knows which was his, or her, first love, of men or women, but about our first loves in books there can be no mistake. They were, and remain, the dearest of all; after boyhood the bloom is off the literary rye. . . As long as we live we hope to read, but we "never can recapture the first fine, careless rapture." Besides, one begins to write, and that is fatal. My own first essays were composed at school — for other boys. Not long ago the gentleman who was then our English master wrote to me, informing me he was my earliest public, and that he had never credited my younger brother with the essays which that unscrupulous lad ("I speak of him but brotherly") was accustomed to present for his consideration.'

Mr. Lang's recollections of Stevenson are among the best things in his book. Although not of Stevenson's closest friends, he was intimate enough to feel the full charm of his brilliant junior. Here is his impression of the young man as he first saw him in 1873:

'He looked as, in my eyes, he always did look, more like a lass than a lad, with a rather long, smooth oval face, brown hair worn at greater length than is common, large, lucid eyes, but whether blue or brown I cannot remember, if brown, certainly light brown. On appealing to the authority of a lady, I learn that brown *was* the hue. His colour was a trifle hectic, as is not unusual at Mentone, but he seemed, under his big blue cloak, to be of slender, yet agile frame. He was like nobody else whom I ever met. There was a sort of uncommon celerity in changing expression, in thought and speech.'

And yet this smooth-faced, girlish-looking youngster was brimful of pluck. 'In Paris at a café,' narrates Mr. Lang, 'I remember that Mr. Stevenson heard a Frenchman say the English were cowards. He got up and slapped the man's face. "Monsieur, vous m'avez frappé," said the Gaul. "A ce qu'il parait," said the Scot, and there it ended.' To Stevenson life was a drama, 'and he delighted, like his own British admirals, to do things with a certain air.' He was possessed with the inextinguishable childish passion for making believe, and it remained with him to the end. 'I have a theory,' says Mr. Lang, 'that *all* children possess genius, and that it dies out in the generality of mortals, abiding only with people whose genius the world is forced to recognize. Mr.

* Adventures Among Books. By Andrew Lang. With portrait. New York: Longmans, Green, & Co.

Stevenson illustrates, and perhaps partly suggested, this private philosophy of mine.' But the theory is by no means so private a possession as the author seems to think.

Of American writers, Holmes and Hawthorne are deemed worthy of a chapter apiece. With somewhat superfluous particularity Mr. Lang explains why he cannot reckon Dr. Holmes among the very great authors. No one presumes so to estimate him, and the Scotch critic does him ample honor in classing him with Dr. Thomas Browne, Dr. John Brown, and Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, as representing 'the physician in humane letters.' In this essay the writer incidentally refers to 'the witch-burning, periwig-hating, doctrinal Judge Sewall.' The epithet 'witch-burning' might be suffered to pass as a conventional and convenient fashion of speaking; but in the later chapter on Hawthorne Mr. Lang's evil genius has made him write 'of those judges who burned witches and persecuted Quakers.' It must be that our learned author, on mature reflection, will remember that witch-burning was never a New England pastime, or crime. The utmost limit to which the Salem frenzy went was the hanging of certain persons for alleged undue familiarity with the powers of darkness. Nineteen unfortunates thus met their fate on Gallows Hill, and a twentieth, old Giles Corey, was pressed to death for refusing to plead. Toward the end of this interesting paper on Holmes, the author appears to be guilty of something akin to the putting on of erudite airs with no sufficient cause. He says of the Doctor, 'How far he maintained his scholarship, I am not certain; but it is odd that, in his preface to "The Guardian Angel," he should quote from "Jonathan Edwards the younger" a story for which he might have cited Aristotle.' Has not that a very impressive appearance of superior learning, of an enviable familiarity with the writings of the Stagirite? But turn to the preface in question, and there you will find a footnote duly explaining that 'the original version of this often-repeated story [which the author has just told] may be found in Aristotle's Ethics, Book 7th, Chapter 7th.' However, it is not beyond the limits of possibility that this note was lacking in the copy of the book read by Mr. Lang, or that it was overlooked by him, or that he recorded its substance and afterward, in a moment of forgetfulness, credited the item to his own critical acumen, or finally that he read and remembered the note and yet wrote with no intention to deceive. He is at liberty to retort, if he wishes, with an 'honi soit qui mal y pense.'

Mr. Lang's relish for Hawthorne is noteworthy and commendable; but he perhaps does him a little injustice in the following passage:

'It is curious to mark Hawthorne's attempts to break away from himself — from the man that heredity, and circumstance, and the divine gift of genius had made him. He naturally "haunts the mouldering lodges of the past"; but when he came to England (where such lodges are abundant), he was ill-pleased and cross-grained. He knew that a long past, with mysteries, dark places, malisons, curses, historic wrongs, was the proper atmosphere of his art. But a kind of conscientious desire to be something other than himself — something more ordinary and popular — made him thank Heaven that his chosen atmosphere was rare in his native land. He grumbled at it, when he was in the midst of it; he grumbled in England; and how he grumbled in Rome! He permitted the American Eagle to make her nest in his bosom, "with the customary infirmity of temper that characterises this unhappy fowl," as he says in his essay, "The Custom House."'

A trenchant criticism on 'The Scarlet Letter' is worth quoting.

'The persons in an allegory may be real enough, as Bunyan has proved by examples. But that culpable clergyman, Mr. Arthur Dimmesdale, with his large, white brow, his melancholy eyes, his hand on his heart, and his general resemblance to the High Church Curate in Thackeray's "Our Street," is he real? To me he seems very unworthy to be Hester's lover, for she is a beautiful woman of flesh and blood. Mr. Dimmesdale was not only immoral; he was unsportsmanlike. He had no more pluck than a church-mouse. His miserable passion was degraded by its brevity; how could he see this woman's disgrace for seven long years, and never pluck up heart either to share her shame or *pec-care fortiter*? He is a lay figure, very cleverly but somewhat conventionally made and painted. The vengeful husband of Hester, Roger Chillingworth, is a Mr. Casaubon stung into jealous anger. . . . The person of Roger Chillingworth and his conduct are a little too melodramatic for Hawthorne's genius.'

A considerable number of excellent plots for novels and tales are unthriftily given to the public in this book—because of the plot-maker's constitutional inability (so he thinks) to write fiction. 'Unluckily,' he sadly confesses, 'my brain is not capable of this æsthetic malady, and to save my life, or to "milk a fine warm cow rain," as the Zulus say, I could not write a novel, or even a short story.' And again, 'As Mr. Stevenson says, a man must view "his very trifling enterprise with a gravity that would befit the cares of empire, and think the smallest improvement worth accomplishing at any expense of time and industry. The book, the statue, the sonata, must be gone upon with the unreasoning good faith and the unflagging spirit of children at their play." This is true; that is the worst of it. The man, the writer, over whom the irresistible desire to mock at himself, his work, his puppets and their fortune, has power, will never be a novelist. The novelist must "make believe very much"; he must be in earnest with his characters. But how to be in earnest, how to keep the note of dis-

belief and derision "out of the memorial"? Ah, there is the difficulty, but it is a difficulty of which many authors appear to be insensible. Perhaps they suffer from no such temptations.' One author, however, who could mock at his puppets and yet write successful novels, will probably occur to the reader. The very charm of 'Vanity Fair' is partly due to Thackeray's refusal to take himself too seriously.

Last and among the best of Mr. Lang's essays is one on 'The Boy.' For awful examples of priggish precocity we are referred to the boyhood of John Stuart Mill, and to that of Bishop Thirlwall, who 'at four read Greek with an ease and fluency which astonished all who heard him,' at seven wrote an essay 'On the Uncertainty of Human Life,' and at eleven published a volume of 'Primitiæ' which went through three editions in two years. His infant sermons, thirty-nine in number—the same as the Articles — occupy most of this small volume. Listen to the little preacher of ten as he piously deplores the latter-day desecration of the Sabbath. 'I confess,' he sighs, 'when I look upon the present and past state of our public morals, and when I contrast our present luxury, dissipation, and depravity, with past frugality and virtue, I feel not merely a sensation of regret, but also of terror for the result of the change.' One marvels that such a child survived his infancy. Other chapters of 'Adventures,' which can here be little more than named, have to do with 'Rab's Friends,' 'Mr. Morris's Poems'—especially the earlier ones, which Mr. Lang thinks the best,—'Mrs. Radcliffe's Novels,' 'A Scottish Romanticist of 1830'—to wit, Thomas T. Stoddart, angler and poet,—'The Confessions of Saint Augustine'—wherein a curious parallel is drawn between Augustine and Catullus,—'Smollett,' 'The Paradise of Poets,' 'Paris and Helen,' 'Enchanted Cigarettes'—literary projects that one dreams over but never executes,—'The Supernatural in Fiction,' and 'An Old Scottish Psychical Researcher,' discovered in the person of George Sinclair, professor of philosophy at Glasgow in the latter half of the seventeenth century.

Those who have a taste for books about books will hunt long before they will find one more tickling to the palate than Mr. Lang's 'Adventures among Books.' These chapters, it is true, are reprints of magazine articles, but mostly of a date sufficiently remote to make their reappearance practically equivalent to a fresh appearance. The fine frontispiece portrait in photogravure is after a painting by Sir William Richmond, R.A., which, we are told, 'was done about the time when most of the Essays were written—and that was not yesterday.'

PERCY F. BICKNELL.

THE TROUBLED TALE OF ERIN.*

The persistence of Irish nationality is one of the marvels of history. Wave after wave of invasion has rolled over the island from legendary times to recent centuries, yet after each invasion the country and people were still predominantly Irish. Internal warfare decimated its population in the middle ages; thousands perished later in the vain effort to dislodge the English conqueror; half a million Irish exiles fell on Continental battle-fields in the eighteenth century; hundreds of thousands died yearly in the terrible period of famine in the early part of Queen Victoria's reign; several millions found homes in our own country; and yet, after all these ages of national discouragement, Ireland is still Irish and the Celtic spirit seems as vigorous and defiant as ever.

It is only natural that in a country like ours, where the Hibernian element is so numerous, there should be a demand for some reliable popular account of the Irish past. Two new histories have recently been offered to the public, both of which aim to supply such a narrative. Mr. Charles Johnston and Miss Carita Spencer have written 'Ireland's Story' in a volume of four hundred pages. Mr. John F. Finerty has given us a 'People's History of Ireland,' in two volumes of nearly five hundred pages each. Both histories are properly bound in green.

At first sight the volume entitled 'Ireland's Story' gives the impression of having been written for text-book purposes; and no doubt it will be extensively used in schools having an Irish Catholic patronage. It is well provided with portraits and illustrations, nearly all of which have historic value; it has maps, marginal notes, summaries, and an excellent index, — in fact, practically all the pedagogical helps that one expects to find in the more recent text-books. But the book will also interest the general reader. Written in a quiet, almost gentle style, the narrative moves calmly forward and is easily followed. The authors make no effort to conceal the fact that they have looked at events from a Catholic view-point; still, the treatment is sufficiently fair and charitable to satisfy any reader in whom the virtue of tolerance is properly developed. It seems, however, that in their selection of facts to be presented they have studiously avoided almost everything that would tend to discredit the Church. No reference whatever is made to the papal bull that authorized Henry II. to seize Ireland. Certain writers have, it is true, ar-

* IRELAND'S STORY. By Charles Johnston and Carita Spencer. Illustrated. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.
THE PEOPLE'S HISTORY OF IRELAND. By John F. Finerty. In two volumes. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

gued that this is a matter of slight importance, as the pope had no authority to transfer the Green Isle to Henry or to any other king. It is well known, however, that the current doctrine in the twelfth century as regards papal supremacy was totally different.

No one can make the history of Ireland a joyous tale. With so much of treachery, misery, and injustice that must be related, the narrative is likely to be a gloomy one. Yet our authors have succeeded in telling a fairly cheerful story after all. Their purpose is not to dwell on what Ireland has endured, but on what she has accomplished. The legendary age and the early mediæval period — the period of saints and scholars and missionaries, of Patrick and Bridget and warlike Columba—are treated with a fulness that is almost disproportionate. On the other hand, the eighteenth century, a time when the Irish Catholic was deprived of almost every opportunity and right but the bare permission to exist, is treated with all possible brevity. The book closes with four interesting chapters in which are reviewed the achievements of the Irish race in America, in England, and on the Continent, and also what has been accomplished in the Irish home land in the literary field.

When the reader turns from this finished product of the Riverside Press to the more extensive 'People's History of Ireland,' the impression received is not the most favorable. The print and the paper are not of the best; the time-honored preface and the index are wanting; aside from frontispiece portraits of O'Connell and Parnell, there are no illustrations; a solitary map of modern Ireland is all that is offered on the geographical side, the map being good but inadequate.

But after reading a few pages one discovers that this is not the dry book it seems to be. The author has had a varied literary experience as editor, lecturer, author, and spellbinder, and when writing on the subject of his native country Mr. Finerty is utterly incapable of being dull. It will not do to say that his style is everywhere excellent; in places the language gives evidence of loose and hasty writing; some of the expressions used are sadly worn, while others lack in point of delicacy; but the sentences have fire and vigor, and the author employs a great variety of expedients to rouse and impress his readers. Melodious lines from Thomas Moore, tender stanzas from Thomas Davis, frequent anecdotes illustrative of Irish humor and genial wit, occasional citations from what is best in Irish oratory, — all these and other forms of embellishment are freely used and give a distinctly Celtic coloring to the pages.

The narrative is punctuated at regular intervals with sharp explosions of the author's anger and indignation. In speaking of the corrupt methods used by the English in dealing with the Anglo-Irish toward the close of Elizabeth's reign, he says:

> 'The bait took as might have been expected — for every good cause has its Iscariots — and we soon hear of jealous kinsmen of the patriot chiefs "coming over to" the queen's interest and doing their uttermost — the heartless scoundrels — to divide and distract the strength of their country, engaged in a deadly struggle for her rights and liberty. These despicable wretches are foul blotches on the pages of Ireland's history.'

In the same fashion he characterizes Queen Anne, 'the unnatural creature she was,' and tells of George I. whose 'black career terminated in 1742,' and how 'a weight of horror was lifted from Ireland's heart when the welcome news of his death spread rapidly, far and wide, over the persecuted country.' In similar language he expresses his admiration for George III., Lord Castlereagh, the Duke of Wellington, and many others. In fact, if an artist were to draw imaginary portraits of England's public men from Henry II. to Edward VII., using Mr. Finerty's descriptions and characterizations as his only guides, we should have a gallery of monstrous caricatures the sight of which would strike John Bull speechless.

But when our author introduces the great worthies of Irish history, the O'Neills, the O'Connells, and the O'Briens, with Grattan, Emmet, Moore, and the rest, he uses a wholly different vocabulary. But here, too, we must be cautious in accepting his estimates, as enthusiastic praise is not always evidence of calm judgment. He quotes the orator Walter Burgh as declaring that 'England has sown her laws as dragons' teeth and they have sprung up armed men.' Of this tattered metaphor our author says: 'This magnificent allusion to the rise and progress of the Irish volunteer movement is one of the finest passages in the oratory of ancient and modern times.' It is statements such as this that make the reader suspicious.

It is generally believed that a writer of history should approach his subject with an open and unprejudiced mind; that he should take the position of a judge whose duty and desire are to ascertain the truth in the given case. Such a historian Mr. Finerty is never likely to become. He, the Irish radical who has urged Irish independence in season and out of season, whose published utterances of thirty years bear the stamp of an unweakening radicalism, who heads a great organization of Irishmen the spirit of which is anything but conciliatory,—

he of all men would seem by nature unfitted to write a trustworthy history of his native land. He is not a judge, he is an advocate, a brilliant, forceful, relentless advocate; but what the world wants is not a plea but a calm judicial statement of a complicated case.

In the preparation of his history Mr. Finerty seems to have used secondary accounts very largely; in the first volume there is, indeed, little evidence that the sources have been used. The author does not, however, show an absorbing interest in the earlier period; he is attracted by the great political and parliamentary struggle with England that began in the eighteenth century and continued down to the close of Parnell's career. Of this struggle he gives an extended and readable account, the entire second volume being devoted to the century following the commercial emancipation of Ireland in 1780. Of the two volumes this is the more valuable. It tells what Ireland suffered throughout the nineteenth century, what her people strove for, and what they accomplished; and as Mr. Finerty has for years been in close touch with all the various movements in Ireland, a measure of authority is added to his statements which the reader is compelled to respect. It is to be regretted that this thorough presentation has not been continued down to date. The last thirty-five years of Irish history—the period of the Land League and the Home Rule movement—are summed up in a single chapter of seventeen pages.

Bound up closely with the history of Ireland is that of England; and on the English side of his work Mr. Finerty has failed to be accurate and just. We are told, for instance, that Thomas Cromwell was a churchman, and that Praise-God Barebone presided over the parliament that bears his name. Trifling though such errors are, they show that the author has not read his English history so carefully as he should have done. Attention has already been called to his estimates of England's great statesmen; in much the same way does he treat the nation at large. It must be conceded that England's record in Ireland is not altogether lovely, and it is not surprising that strong terms are used in discussing it. And yet England is not wholly to blame for what Ireland has suffered. If there had been any national spirit, any broad patriotism, in the Celtic people in the middle ages, the Conqueror might have been repulsed. If the Irishman of modern times had not listened too eagerly to every disturber of the world's peace, his lot would have been more endurable. It is true that Mr. Finerty does find an occasional opportunity to say a good word for some Englishmen, but it is too frequently done in a perfunctory and spiritless manner. It seems possible that justice could be accorded England without in any way diminishing the glory of Ireland. If Mr. Finerty had studied the history of his native land in the light of European events, the policies of England would have become intelligible to him, and the 'People's History of Ireland' would have been a far more trustworthy work.

LAURENCE M. LARSON.

BALZAC'S LATEST BIOGRAPHER.*

If a reader were to make a mental catalogue of the most romantic and startling fiction that has been written in modern times, it is doubtful if he could name a single tale more dramatic, more improbable if judged by severe standards, than the actual career of Honoré de Balzac. The life of this man was a summary of the many strange personalities and incidents that are found in his partially recorded 'Comédie Humaine.' He seemed to justify his own statement that genius is never quite sane, for few would question either Balzac's possession of genius or his lack of poise. With an exaggeration that has much of truth at its root, he analyzed his own character for the Duchesse d'Abrantès.

'I possess, shut up in my five foot eight inches, all the incoherences, all the contrasts possible; and those who think me vain, extravagant, obstinate, high-minded, without connection in my ideas, — a fop, negligent, idle, without application, without reflection, without any constancy; a chatterbox, without tact, badly brought up, impolite, whimsical, unequal in temper, — are quite as right as those who perhaps say that I am economical, modest, courageous, stingy, energetic, a worker, constant, silent, full of delicacy, polite, always gay. — Does this kaleidoscope exist, because in the soul of those who claim to paint all the affections of the human heart, chance throws all these affections themselves, so that they may be able, by the force of their imagination, to feel what they paint?''

In Miss Mary F. Sandars's newly-published life of the prince of realists are recorded many phases, intimate and varied, of this complex character. Though the author has had access to some unpublished bits of personalia, especially such as have come into the possession of M. de Spoelberch de Lovenjoul, and though she has used freely and with good taste the later letters to Mme. Hanska, the volume fails in many respects to equal the excellent Memoir by Miss Wormeley. The reader, challenged by the words in Miss Sandars's preface that Miss Wormeley's book 'was written at a time when little was known about the great novelist,' and

* HONORE DE BALZAC: HIS LIFE AND WRITINGS. By Mary F. Sandars. Illustrated. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

reviewing this exhaustive Memoir which introduced many of us to the true Balzac, finds much to admire anew in the earlier biographer's wise and scholarly treatment, her careful quotations from many original sources, and her skilfully condensed sentences of analysis. At the same time, this new contribution to Balzac study is interesting and valuable. Its form is attractive, its illustrations are good, and its sympathetic tone is alluring and generally well-balanced. There are exhaustive details of the novelist's unsuccessful monetary ventures. The last portion of the work is excellent in its interest and sequence. The acknowledged gaps and mysterious lapses in the narrative, impossible for any biographer to fill during the periods of Balzac's obscure retirements, show how much he needed a Boswell to record his vagaries.

To the sister of Balzac, Laure Surville, who deserves a high place in that list of sisters whose influences have been vital on so many authors, we are deeply indebted for reminiscences and anecdotes of family traits, and for many a secret episode in the boyhood and maturity of the novelist. Miss Sandars has well emphasized the sane affection and guidance of this sister. Throughout the brother's life her devotion was often his salvation from financial and mental disaster. His nervous mother found this son, so truly inheritor of many of her own faults of temper, a constant source of irritation. With new realization of their importance, we read here of the influences exerted on Balzac's life and writings by many women-friends of varying types. At the homes of Mme. de Berny, Mme. Carraud, and the famous Delphine Girardin, he gained not alone social pleasure but also literary stimulus and material, especially for his settings of higher social life. His flirtation with the coy Mme. de Castries developed his emotional faculty into unwonted vigor, and gave theme for fictional plot and character-drawing in 'La Duchesse de Langeais,' 'Le Médecin de Campagne,' and other novels. The woman, Mme. Hanska, who was to bear his name after years of courtship and passionate longing on his part, by her cold heart in her later relations with her lover arouses our indignation; but she was his good angel when in 1832 she wrote him urging with feeling that he should recall himself from the pruriency and extravagance of his latest work and keep steadily in mind the purity as well as the strength of his best writings. The years immediately following this new influence are associated in memory with two of Balzac's most perfect and popular novels, 'Eugénie Grandet' and 'Le Père Goriot.' At first he doubted the truth of the tribute called forth by these two novels, but later accepted the decree of his critical friends, — an estimate which the later decades have verified.

Just as Balzac had gained this lofty rank as author, just as he seemed about to free himself from the hounds of poverty and debt which had haunted his life thus far, he committed two errors of judgment which proved disastrous both to fame and fortune. We are reminded of Fenimore Cooper and his quarrels with the press, as the biographer cites Balzac's controversies with both printers and editors. The second folly was the visionary extravagance of 'Les Jardies,' the residence erected with lofty ideas and unsupported walls. At this crisis he turned yet again to the plan cherished for many years,—to write a great drama which should retrieve his fortunes and establish his fame. Of late, critics have found no little merit in some of Balzac's dramas, especially 'Vautrin' and 'Paméla Giraud.' The amusing tale of his efforts to waken the unfit collaborator, Lassailly, out of a sound sleep to give him tragic situations, until the youth was almost driven mad, justifies Miss Sandars's comment on 'the wide gulf which separates Balzac the writer, with psychological powers which almost amounted to second sight, and Balzac in ordinary life, many of whose misfortunes had their origin in an apparent want of knowledge of human nature, which caused him to make deplorable mistakes in choosing his associates.'

Much space is given to the lesser-known years of Balzac's life, the pathetic ending when he waited patiently but desperately for Mme. Hanska's consent to marriage, his health fast failing and his will concentrated on the later works of marvellous power, 'Les Paysans,' 'La Cousine Bette,' and 'Le Cousin Pons.' It was the natural revenge of abused nature that ended this turbulent life at its prime. The records of those thirty years of industry, productive of more than four-score novels with numberless other writings, furnish their own comment. Though Miss Sandars's book is confessedly a study of personality, with meagre attempt at literary or critical estimate, in the final pages she considers, with discrimination, Balzac's rank as realist, compared especially with Flaubert and Zola. There is resemblance to Shakespeare in his recognized power to create strong types that are also individuals. He had 'the gift of seeing vividly—as under a dazzling light—to the very kernel of the object stripped of supernumerary circumstance,' yet he was kin of the Romanticists 'in his feeling for the beauty of atmospheric effects.'

Annie Russell Marble.

Science and Personality.*

Both by resemblance and by contrast, Professor Münsterberg's essay reminds us of the dialogue in the church in Morris's 'Dream of John Ball.' It is the record of a supposed conversation between two friends, who have just returned from burying the body of a third. A conversation, I call it, but one of them does all the talking, while the other offers silent but clearly expressed comment. It is written in a charming manner, and is really a description of the author's philosophy.

The argument is this: Science is a method of interpreting experiences so that they stand in a definite relation toward one another, the conceptions of time and space, cause and effect, being necessary to bring order out of what would otherwise be chaos. 'The scientist connects the things of this chaotic world in an orderly system of causes and effects which follow one another; and, as he can do his work only if he takes for granted that the end can be reached, he considers the world of objects as a system in which everything must be understood as the effect of causes.' In reality, science can say nothing about ourselves, who make the sciences; but it is possible, and for some purposes necessary, to regard ourselves in a purely objective manner, and then, 'all the ideas and imaginations, feelings and emotions, go on in the brain just as it rains and snows in the outer world, and our own will is a necessary product of its foregoing causes. Such consistency is admirable in its realm, but it must not make us forget that its realm is determined by our own decision, yes, that it is our own free will which decides for a certain purpose to conceive ourselves as bound, our will as a causal process.' Time and space relate not to personality, but merely express attitudes of personality towards its objects. The real personality no more occupies time than space; 'my real life as a system of interrelated will-attitudes has nothing before or after, because it is beyond time.' Regarding existence as a mere series of phenomena in time, it could not have any value for anyone. Time is a system in which the reality of one moment excludes the reality of all others; only the present exists, the past is irrevocably gone, the future is not yet. Personality is not thus self-devouring, and extension in time would have no more value than extension in space: 'a mere expansion, a more and more of phenomena in space and time, is a valueless amassing of indifferent and purposeless material.' History may be conceived as the description of a great causal mechanism, in which everything follows of necessity; but this is merely science, and the true historian sees rather the play of will upon will, each compelling acknowledgment, demanding agreement or disagreement, obedience or combat. The resulting phenomena are arranged by science in a time-series, but the wills themselves are the expression of judgments which are independent of time. 'If you insist on metaphors, I should liken our will to a circle; a circle has no beginning and it has no end; it is endless, infinite.' What, then, is the value of such a will-life? Its value consists in itself and the ends it recognizes, which are absolute, not relative. Thus, 'truth . . does not allow any further question as to whether or not it is useful for something else, but it is itself the end of all questioning. Only that which is such an ultimate end for us is really a value.' Our goal is not endless duration, but 'complete repose in the perfect satisfaction which the will finds when it has reached the significance, the influence, and the value at which it is aiming.' However, each one of us is more than merely an individual, and the ultimate realization of our aims can be found only in the totality of wills, or 'the over-individual consciousness, the oversoul.' 'If we were to substitute for that empty thought of a continuation of time the deeper thought of an endless personal influence of will, endless not in time but endless in personal relations, it would seem as if we had really expressed an ultimate goal.' Yet to realize the totality of this process would be to destroy the very thing which makes our individual personality, and the impossibility of complete achievement gives meaning to our striving. 'This contrast between what is aimed at in our attitude and what is reached in our influence is indeed full of pathos, yet inexhaustible in its eternal value.'

So much by way of description. For myself, the Münsterbergian philosophy seems to contain much that is of value, and yet in its totality to be strangely meaningless. It is quite possible to regard time and space as merely modes of extension, independent of duration. At any moment of time, things are varied only in space; at any point in space, things are varied only in time. Thus the universe may be permanent in all its features, and our personalities the only things capable of change, and that by the succession of experiences due to motion through phenomena. If this motion were on a certain plane always in one direction, or along the arc of a circle, the effect would be that of time, with its succession of events said to be related as cause to effect. Are not things in space always similarly related? The physicist recognizes that every atom is influenced by every other, and is in fact held in its place by the

* The Eternal Life. By Hugo Münsterberg. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

totality of forces in the universe; a relation exactly as binding as between successive events. At each moment, things have to be what they are; and in ultimate analysis we find ourselves simply saying, 'What is, is.'

According to such a view, our personality might be thought of as independent of time and space in the sense that it moved irrespective of them; and yet finding its being in the reality of experiences understandable only as based on projected phenomena. One could postulate a latent personality, like latent energy, losing all power of motion through phenomena, and consequently of receiving successive experiences; but such latency would be pure dormancy, and if permanent extinction. The complete attainment of the desired experiences would naturally result in such a cessation of motion, were it permanent, since any departure from the point gained would be detrimental. Thus the Buddhist idea of Nirvana would be the logical outcome of such a theory, as also the idea of the necessity for continued search while attainment remained incomplete. The very conception of God's life in Christ depends upon the thought that experience is only purchased at the expense of imperfection of attainment, though not necessarily imperfection of aim. Here is the necessary pathos which Professor Münsterberg describes in his closing words.

The fault I find with Professor Münsterberg's philosophy is really this: that it pretends to get rid of time and space in considering personality, and yet does not do so, and cannot, in the nature of things. Our mental make-up is a totality which cannot be divided in the way proposed, and while we must necessarily recognize the truth of much that he urges, we seem, in the attempt to grasp his complete meaning, to be lost in a mere maze of words. Who can speak of 'the *eternal* life,' and get away from the thought of time? Who can think of 'an endless personal influence of will,' and get away from time and space? There may be truths which we cannot grasp, but the psychologist should be the last to suggest the practicability of building a philosophy independent of the one element which gives phenomena their reality for us.

T. D. A. Cockerell.

The Library of Congress has published, in a sumptuous form altogether unlike the generality of the productions of that institution, a 'Catalog of the Gardiner Greene Hubbard Collection of Engravings' compiled by Mr. Arthur Jeffrey Parsons. This collection, which was presented to the Library of Congress by Mrs. Hubbard, contains 2,707 prints, representing many schools, the French, German, English, Dutch, and Italian examples making up about nine-tenths of the whole. Besides the catalogue proper, the volume contains a sketch of the donor, a series of ten plates, and elaborate indexes.

Echoes from the Eastern Struggle.*

Two grievances gleam wearily through the pages of the volume entitled 'Following the Sun-Flag,' by Mr. John Fox, Jr. These are that the author was not permitted to see anything of the actual fighting in the earlier land battles of the Russo-Japanese war, leaving Liao-Yang just as the heavy fighting was beginning; and that the Mikado's officers did not tell him the truth, according to any occidental notions of what it is that constitutes verity. Deprived of opportunity for accomplishing the purposes which took him to the East, denied all chance of informing the world of the actual struggle which he went to see, he has been compelled to content himself with describing, in his own vivid and picturesque manner, the details of his five months' tedious waiting in Tokio and as many weeks with his fellow-correspondents from America, England, France, and Italy, on the trail of the Japanese armies in Manchuria. He has made the work interesting by the sketchy, breezy manner in which it is written, although it is imbued with that fine race prejudice against men of darker skin which is the heritage of the Anglo-Saxon in general and of the Southern-born American in particular. Of the spirit of the Japanese people in their heroic struggle, Mr. Fox has much to say.

'The women let their hair go undressed once a month, that they may contribute the price of the dressing — five sen. A gentleman discovered that every servant in his household, from butler down, was contributing a certain amount of his wages each month, and in consequence offered to raise wages just the amount each servant was giving away. The answer was, "Sir, we cannot allow that; it is an honor for us to give, and it would be you who would be doing our duty for us to Japan."

'A Japanese lady apologized profusely for being late to dinner. She had been to the station to see her son off for the front, where there were already three of her sons. Said another straightway, "How fortunate to be able to give four sons to Japan!"

'Hundreds and thousands of families are denying themselves one meal a day that they may give more to their country. And one rich merchant, who has already given 100,000 yen, has himself cut off one meal, and declares that he will if necessary live on one the rest of his life for the sake of Japan.'

Describing a pretty little girl in one of the houses where he lodged, Mr. Fox says:

'Among the thousands of applications, many of them written in blood, which the war office has received from men who are anxious to go to the front, is one from just such a girl. In her letter she said that she was the last of an old Samurai

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* Following the Sun-Flag: A Vain Pursuit through Manchuria. By John Fox, Jr. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Port Arthur. A Monster Heroism. By Richard Barry. Illustrated. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co.

The Yellow War. By 'O.' Illustrated. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.

family. Her father was killed in the war with China; her only brother died during the Boxer troubles. She begged to be allowed to take her place in the ranks which had always belonged to her family. She could shoot, she said, and ride; and it would be a lasting disgrace if her family name should be missing from the rolls, where it has had an honored place for centuries, now that her country and her Emperor are in such sore need.'

Mr. Richard Barry was more fortunate than Mr. Fox. Representing a number of periodicals in England and America, from the pages of which the materials for his book on Port Arthur have been taken, Mr. Barry saw all the later fighting before Port Arthur, and was a witness to its surrender. The heroism of both Russians and Japanese is freely attested, although it is in the latter that he finds the larger share, since he was their guest and within their lines. This book is that of an eye-witness profoundly and sympathetically impressed, still young enough to have every impression deep and clear, and old enough to set it down justly and vividly. He, like Mr. Fox, has the skill of seizing upon illustrative episodes, of which we take a few examples.

'The Russians made a sortie into the plain, parading for several hundred yards in front of the Two Dragons. That was before the lines were as closely drawn as they are now, and the Japanese looked with amusement on the show-off. At the head marched two bands, brassing a brilliant march. Then came the colors flashing in the sun. The officers were dashingly decorated, and the troops wore colored caps. It was a rare treat for the Japanese, for they had never seen anything like that in their own army. Like a boy bewildered at the gay plumage of a bird he might not otherwise catch, the simple and curious Japanese let the foe vaingloriously march back into the town.'

Of the commander of the Mikado's forces during the siege, much is said by Mr. Barry.

'We expected to meet a man of iron, — for Nogi is the general whose eldest son, a lieutenant in the Second Army, was killed at Nanshan; who has under his command a second son, a lieutenant; and who wrote home after the first disaster, "Hold the funeral rites until Hoten and I return, when you can bury three at once."'

'The General received us in his garden. He was at a small table, under a willow, working with a magnifying glass over a map. He wore an undress blue uniform with the three stars and three stripes of a full general on the sleeve, — no other decoration, though once before I had seen him wearing the first-class order of the Rising Sun. His parchment-krinkled face, brown like chocolate with a summer's torrid suns, beamed kindly on us. His smile and manner were fatherly. It was impossible to think that any complicated problem troubled his mind. A resemblance in facial contour to General Sherman arrested us, . . . with beard gray, shaded back to brown where it met the skin, so that he seemed a monotone in sepia, with eyes small and wide apart, perfect teeth, tiny, regular nose, and a beautiful dome of a head flaring out from the temples in tender and eloquent curves. He stands five feet ten, unusually tall for a Japanese, showing the loose power of a master in his joints and in that mighty jowl shaded by the gray-brown beard.'

The following passage tells of a successful attack upon one of the forts, and is a sample of pages of similar writing.

'At half-past four in the afternoon, Tereda orders the final charge. Three cheers go up — *Banzai! Banzai! Banzai!* With bayonets fixed, the squads deploying as before, the khaki-covered spots begin to move. In advance the men crawl hand over hand, helped by blessed waraji (straw sandals). Twenty feet from the parapet they pause and fling something that leaps through the air like balls from catcher to second base. These hand-grenades of gun-cotton explode on and in the parapet. The brilliant bursts play off the fast setting evening, as the khaki-covered ones go in, Tereda pausing and peering with his glass. The entire battalion tumbles over the parapet. Then the reserves begin climbing from the base.

'Silence. All is over. What has happened? Five, ten minutes pass, then the firing recommences, but now the object is changed; all the Japanese shrapnel is playing over the road leading to the Chair fort, and all the Russian fire is directed against Namicoyama. The Russians are retreating, throwing away their rifles as they run. Over Namicoyama floats the white flag with the red sun in the centre.'

Mr. Barry went forward to the limit of the trenches, within a few score yards of the enemy's outworks, where he saw grewsome sights. It is small wonder, with the breastworks constructed in no small part of their own slain, the interval between thronged with corpses, that Mr. Frederic Villiers, present in seventeen campaigns, should have expressed himself thus, as reported by Mr. Barry:

'Scientific warfare! Let me tell you the facts about science. Archibald Forbes predicted twenty years ago that the time would come when armies would no longer be able to take their wounded from the field of battle. That day has come. We are living in it. Wounded have existed — how, God alone knows! — on that field out there, without help, for twelve days, while shell and bullets rained above them, and if a comrade had dared to come to their assistance his would have been a useless suicide. The searchlight, the enginery of scientific trenches, machine guns, rifles point-blank at 200 yards with a range of 2,000 — these things have helped to make warfare more terrible now than ever before in history.'

The book entitled 'The Yellow War,' for which the initial 'O' is responsible as author, is of another sort, though dealing with similar material. It is, as the brief 'Foreword' avers, the work of one intimate with the war for a year, and an eye-witness of most that is described. It is concerned with fighting on sea as well as on land, and is more discriminating in its choice of incidents and of language than either of the foregoing books. There is much idealization rather than a precise report, and the result is an impression even more veritable than the others have been able to convey, notwithstanding a certain sense of the fiction that

is truer than mere fact. An example of the quality of this book may be found in the following graphic passage, which purports to give the details of the fighting on the Russian flagship of the Pacific squadron in its last naval engagement, but which can be held as equally descriptive of the more recent fighting in the Corean Straits.

'The great ship quivered — then quivered again. For a moment the flag-lieutenant thought that a torpedo had struck her. His nervous system remembered that first torpedo under Golden Hill. It was only the twelve-inch guns. But they made the conning-tower rock. The Japanese had manœuvred, and were now standing in on the starboard beam. The Russian Admiral changed his course. Great projectiles were ricochetting overhead, and raising geysers of salt spray all round them. But for the present the flagship could answer shot for shot, and one of the hostile battleships — the *Shikishima* it looked like — had drawn out of the fighting line.

'The Admiral clenched the handrail. His face was still pale, but the fighting light was in his eyes. For a moment his gaze turned from the *Mikasa*, with her black hull flashing yellow up and down its lean length. The mist was up again in the southwest, and the sea was rapidly getting up.

'"Make the fleet signal, 'Close up — follow me.'" Then he turned to the officer at the navigating tube: "For the promontory!"

'At the same moment there was a deafening report, and the vessel swung so that every one in the conning-tower was thrown against the walls.

'"What was that — mined?"

'The dread of mine and torpedo was by this time firmly ingrained in every Russian sailor, and as the flag-lieutenant sprang down the ladder the horrible nightmare of the *Petropavlovsk* leaped up before his mental vision. It was nothing. A deck officer, who seemed as unconcerned as if he were at manœuvres, came hurrying forward. He reported that a large shell had hit the after 12-inch turret, glanced, and in bursting wrecked the top above.

'The vessel staggered from two terrific blows forward. The flag-lieutenant stumbled ahead, drawing his hands mechanically to his ears, while the torn fragments of iron and splinter soughed past him. Biting, stinging smoke blinded him, while the force of the concussion flattened him against a ventilator. The first sight he saw was the mangled frame of his comrade. The top of the poor wretch's head was gone; a half-burned cigarette was still between the clenched teeth. He threw his glance upwards, — the forward smoke-stack was rent from top to bottom, and the flame and smoke were licking round its base. The 12-inch guns in the forward battery solemnly fired, and the earsplitting discharge brought the youth to his senses. He made for the ladder. Great God! the conning-tower and forward bridge were but torn, smoking, and twisted wreck. A man jumped to the deck. His face was as black as an Ethiopian's, his uniform and beard torn and discolored to a filthy yellow; his left arm severed at the biceps, was dangling by a sinew.

'"All are killed, the Admiral, — all!" the figure gasped, as it reeled and sank fainting to the deck.

'Then the port guns fired. The flag-lieutenant realized that the ship was not steering — she was veering round. He dashed to the after-bridge, past the quick-firer crews lying prostrate, amid the wreckage and the corpses. He found the commander superintending the shipping of the after steering-gear, and reported the paralyzing intelligence. For a moment the commander looked at him blankly. He was bleeding from a skin wound in the neck, and such of his uniform not stained yellow was scarlet with blood.

'"Good!" he ejaculated; "she is steering again. Full steam ahead! Make a fleet signal. Make the signal, 'The Admiral transfers the command.'"'

The sympathies of the writers of these three books, setting forth the rigors of war with a Verestchagin-like fidelity, adequately represent the feelings of the English-speaking world, English and Americans being quoted with impartiality. All rejoice at Russia's downfall, as a menace to the more peaceful nations of the earth well removed. But what of the religions of Christ and Buddha, apostles both of peace and life? Little of their spirit and influence is to be found in the hideous scenes and incidents set forth in works like these.

WALLACE RICE.

BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS.

The story of American nationality.

Professor Edwin E. Sparks's latest work, 'The United States of America,' constitutes a valuable addition to the 'Story of the Nations' series (Putnam). It is a pleasant variation from our usual experience to find a work which out of some eight hundred pages devotes but twenty-two pages to the events of the years 1861-1865, and in these refers to but one battle. The space thus gained by eliminating 'drum and trumpet history,' Professor Sparks employs to good advantage in explaining the political and social growth of the United States, and the economic changes and currents of public opinion which characterized the first century of our national existence. The tone of the work is fair, and the author avoids unkind epithets and biassed partisan feeling. Yet one can hardly call the work a history in the truest sense; it is rather a prose epic of American nationality. It is frankly centralistic and expansionist. 'To apply to America,' says the author in conclusion, 'the term "the States," as in the custom in foreign lands, is to ignore both past history and present tendency. It is to think of units instead of a whole. Historically and prophetically, the United States as a federation of States have ceased to exist and the United States as a centralized Republic has taken the place.' To this thesis the whole work leads up. A spade is called a spade, and no vain idealism is permitted to distort our vision. Thus, speaking of American ideals, Professor Sparks gives us neither the old-fashioned eagle screaming nor the modern cry of helpless negation and obstruction. Instead, his comment is this:

'America is not what many hoped it would be. Whatever social equality was construed into the Declaration of Independence by enthusiasts and reformers has been abandoned. It is now applied to equality of political rights, the only kind which self-government is author-

ized to promise. Freedom of speech has been curtailed to freedom of sensible and unobjectionable speech. A disinterested patriotism as an impulse has lost much of the confidence formerly placed in it. That men naturally place country above their own interests is a maxim of former days, which is still proclaimed, but few believe or demonstrate by their actions. The individual was once considered apart from the mass. That is no longer possible. Government was once said to proceed from the consent of all the governed. Now we are satisfied to say that it proceeds from a majority of the governed, and are even willing to coerce the minority into submission. America was once said to be a refuge for the poor of all nations; but self protection has placed many barriers before the doors. American simplicity both at home and abroad was once thought to be a special virtue. At present the ambition is to make as good a showing as your neighbor in order not to be conspicuous or an object of ridicule. Large wealth was once considered as indicative of an aristocracy and prophetic of nobility. Now it is acknowledged to be a most desirable adjunct to a useful and happy life. Government was formerly declared to be instituted in America for the direct benefit of the individual. It now seeks this benefit indirectly through fostering the interests which furnish him with a livelihood. In other words, it is difficult to create a new order of mankind even by placing man in a new environment unless the old inheritance is sorted out' (vol. II., pp. 373, 374).

Of really unique worth are the illustrations, of which there is barely one without historic value. Many are reproductions of early political cartoons, which the general reader would rarely come across. Excellent press work and careful revision make the text pleasant reading, and the rarity of such obvious slips as 'Macon of Georgia' (vol. II., p. 74), only shows the general accuracy of the work.

Last of the 'Notes from a Diary.'

'Books of jokes are proverbially dull,' says Sir Mountstuart E. Grant Duff in his 'Notes from a Diary, 1896-1901' (Dutton). These volumes, the thirteenth and fourteenth of a series reaching back, in date of items selected, to 1851, are largely devoted to pleasantries, heard or read or uttered by the writer, and though by no means dull reading are a little cloying if taken in course and at a sitting. They form, we are told in a prefatory note, the final instalment of the series; but is it not just possible, and indeed rather to be hoped, that the diarist, like many another celebrity before him, will change his mind and make one or more further farewell appearances? The English 'Who's Who' records as our author's recreations, fencing, botanizing, travelling, and conversation; and one who converses so well and has a knack of hearing so many good things said, ought to let his light shine. His manner, it is to be inferred, is not exactly that of a Johnson, who delighted to lay mind to mind in an intellectual wrestling match, or still better to fold his legs and have his talk out in monologue; it is rather the light fencing and graceful repartee of a Chesterfield. He refers with evident satisfaction to 'a perfect debauch of interesting talk' in which he took part on one occasion. It is curious to note his repeated references to Mrs. Craven and her 'Récit d'une Sœur.' Here, as in former volumes, she is evidently on his mind. A good story about Samuel Warren is short enough to quote. Warren published his 'Ten Thousand a Year' anonymously, but was none the less desirous to have its authorship known, introducing the subject in season and out of season. Waiting for a train with Sergeant Ballantine, he asked him if he had any idea who wrote the book. 'Well, Warren,' was the reply, 'there are not many to whom I would entrust the secret; but it is safe to do so to you. The truth is, I wrote it myself!' Another story, less credible, is also good and short. Horace Smith, at the christening of a daughter, was asked by the clergyman for the name to be given to the child. 'Rosalind,' answered Smith. 'Rosalind, Rosalind,' repeated the clergyman in perplexity, 'I never heard such a name. How do you spell it?' 'Oh, as you like it,' was the ready rejoinder. For some occult reason, or for no reason, the author gives the name of Fanny Kemble's husband as Piers Butler; otherwise his pages seem to be admirably free from noticeable errors.

A plea for the appreciation of music.

Dr. Henry G. Hanchett's book on 'The Art of the Musician' (Macmillan) is addressed to all students of music, whether performers or not, and is 'designed to emphasize the distinction between the real study of music and the study of the arts of playing and singing which has so long been mistaken for it.' The author's chief plea is for the understanding of music as an art—the understanding of the rhythms, harmonies, melodies, and motives which composers have used, and their aims, purposes, and methods in using them. With this object in view, Dr. Hanchett has made a unique and useful book, and one which goes far to demonstrate his theory that music can be thoroughly and usefully taught without teaching the art of performance. He insists that 'the true æsthetic delight to be derived from the art of the musician is something widely different from and far above the mere sensuous charms of musical sounds, however luscious,' and agrees with St. Paul that he 'would rather speak five words with his understanding than ten thousand words in an unknown tongue.' Thorough and scholarly understanding he himself has, combined with a rare clearness of statement and keenness of analysis. He calls rhythm the life of music, harmony its soul, melody and phrasing its beauty, and motives its germ. Not everyone may incline to the changes he suggests in musical phraseology—'meter' for 'time,' 'clause' for 'phrase' (except when all the notes under one slur are meant), 'mozarta' for 'sonata-form.' But everyone can learn much from the examples of music he gives with markings which point unmistakably to the art used in their composition,—studies of rhythm from Bach, Chopin, and Schumann, of melodies from Rheinberger and Schubert, of theme-development from Beethoven, and so on through a widely varied list. Technically, this latter is the most valuable part of the volume. In the closing chapters on Interpretation and Musical Education Dr. Hanchett maintains, with pointed good sense, his thesis that 'What we need is education in music; not more professors, but

more amateurs; not more concerts, but more intelligent interest in those we have; not more compositions, but more comprehension; not more vocal culture, but more and larger choral societies; not more technic, but more interpretation.' In spite of his faith that one may be a cultivated musician without being a performer, Dr. Hanchett gives the final praise to the interpreter—the artist who absorbs the composer's thought, and gives to compositions their crowning touch by interpreting their beauties to the world.

Bright essays by a Westerner.

Brisk and breezy, we will not say fresh and frisky, but certainly instinct with the indescribable and unmistakable buoyancy and vitality of the great West, combined with something of the rich scholarship more often associated with the older East, Miss Kate Stephens's 'American Thumb-Prints' (Lippincott) deserves more than cursory notice at the reviewer's hands. The first chapter, 'Puritans of the West,' presents some striking peculiarities of the writer's fellow-Kansans. The matter with Kansas appears to be too many 'isms. Chapter two, 'The University of Hesperus'— which is, being interpreted, the University of Kansas — discusses with the wisdom of bitter experience some of the evils afflicting a state university. The woman professor dismissed from the Greek chair much on the rotation-in-office principle, one surmises to have been Miss Stephens herself. At any rate, her abundant allusions to and quotations from Hellenic literature go to show her ability to fill such a chair. The St. Louis and the New England types of men and women are treated at some length. The parting hit at 'the distorted morality and debilitating religion' to which the writer says Yankee women (and men, too, we infer) have been subjected, is, to say the least, a rather harsh way of expressing oneself. Like Mr. Paul Elmer More, Miss Stephens makes Christian Science a direct descendant of New England transcendentalism. 'The idealism of Emerson foreran the dollar-gathering idealism of Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy as the lark of spring foreruns the maple worm.' Lack of space forbids argument or protest here. A retrospective and prospective treatise on cookery, displaying scholarly research, forms the seventh essay; and a decidedly informing and original presentation of Franklin as a plagiarist closes the book. A word in conclusion on Miss Stephens's style. Possessing as she does a command of excellent English, she does not need to write in polyglot. A lavish sprinkling of foreign words and phrases, undistinguished by italics or quotation marks, may delight the philologist, but it annoys the unlearned reader. The translation, too, is often quite as effective, even to a scholar, as the original. 'Unextinguishable laughter' will be recognized by the Homeric student as readily as its Greek equivalent, and will bewilder no one. Too frequent quotation, in any language, is the trick of one whose learning sits not quite easily on the shoulders. A few unnecessary departures from common usage arrest the eye in Miss Stephens's pages, as fool for foolish, pertain for obtain or prevail, and longanimity for the shorter and equally expressive patience. Her 'summa summarium' it is safe to take for a mere misprint.

Sydney Smith, reformer and wit.

Mr. G. W. E. Russell contributes to the 'English Men of Letters' series (Macmillan) a biography of Sydney Smith, which will be opened with much eagerness, and laid aside with some disappointment, by the admirers—still sufficiently numerous — of the robust, manly, witty parson who brightened the literature of the early nineteenth century. It is not that the book is ill done—quite the contrary; but that Mr. Russell, who is an expert maker of biographies, has been working, as he says, 'in a harvest field where a succession of diligent gleaners had preceded' him; and has not added very much to what was previously known. It is just fifty years since Sydney Smith's daughter Saba, Lady Holland, issued a volume of her father's memoirs, on which she had been engaged for ten years succeeding his death in 1845; and to this was soon added a volume of extracts from his letters, compiled by Mrs. Austin. In 1856, Mr. Evert A. Duyckinck published (through the forgotten house of J. S. Redfield, New York), a work entitled 'Sydney Smith's Wit and Wisdom,' quarried largely from the collected 'Works,' the Lady Holland 'Memoirs,' and the Austin 'Letters.' Mr. Duyckinck's book remains the best compilation extant on Sydney Smith; and Mr. Russell's smaller work, good though it is, has only sent us back (on the Emersonian principle) with renewed zest to the larger collection. Mr. Russell's chief merit, then, consists, not in new material discovered, or in any specially clever exploitation of the existing material, but in the shrewd and kindly criticism which he bestows upon Sydney Smith's energy, goodness, wit, and occasional foibles. His battles for Catholic emancipation, his keen satires on the weaknesses of Anglicanism, his complete failure to do justice to Dissent, his imperfect sympathies (as Lamb would have called them) with art and music; and over, in, and through all, the bubbling perennial fountain of a wit that was as spontaneous as Schubert's music—all these are 'tasted' for us by Mr. Russell with much intelligent relish. His book will properly hold its place in the series, and serve as an adequate introduction to the study of Sydney Smith.

Dr. Mahaffy's lectures on Hellenism.

Students of Classical history and civilization will be interested in a little volume on 'The Progress of Hellenism' (University of Chicago Press) by Professor J. P. Mahaffy of Dublin. The learned author has written much on Greek subjects, and in this book he sums up the conclusions that he has reached after years of study of Greek civilization as developed at Athens and Antioch and Alexandria. Six lectures delivered at the University of Chicago in the summer of 1904 make up the work. In the opening lecture Professor

Mahaffy discusses 'Xenophon the Precursor of Hellenism,' whom he views as a somewhat cosmopolitan Greek, one of larger tastes and broader views than those possessed by the average cultured Athenian. Through his extensive travels he had come in contact with Oriental civilization, of which he had absorbed a great deal, at the same time losing certain characteristics and surrendering certain opinions that would be classed as distinctly Greek or Athenian. The development of Athenian culture after it had been transplanted to Macedon, Syria, and Egypt is the subject of the following three lectures. The author does not find that Hellenism was the formal and sterile thing that it is reputed to be: it produced a literature that inspired Virgil and served as a model for the writers of the Christian gospels; it gave us the Victory of Samothrace and the Venus of Melos; it left us the Corinthian style of architecture. Of particular interest is the closing lecture in which the author discusses Hellenic influences on Christianity. A deeper meaning is given to the trite statement that Greek was the language of the apostolic missionaries. The author holds 'that the peculiar modernness, the high intellectual standard of Christianity, as we find it in the New Testament, is caused by its contact with Greek culture.' The doctrine of the *logos* as presented in the gospel of St. John is, he believes, 'a purely Hellenistic conception derived ultimately from Plato.' In St. Paul's epistles Professor Mahaffy finds much of the phraseology of Stoicism, and also some peculiarly Stoic doctrines, notably the doctrines of the unity of the human race, the value of the human soul, the active nature of human virtue, and the necessity of complete reform of each individual life, or what may be called conversion. In a lecture the author cannot, of course, present much evidence; but the subject is of too great interest to be disposed of in a few pages, and we trust Professor Mahaffy will discuss it more fully in his promised work on 'Greek Life from Polybius to Plutarch.'

An album of Schiller tributes.

A pleasant souvenir of the remarkably successful Schiller celebration held in Chicago last month takes the shape of a quarto volume, 'Zur Würdigung Schiller's in Amerika,' published by Messrs. Koelling & Klappenbach, Chicago. The principal contents of this volume consist of about eighty tributes and appreciations, contributed by both Germans and Americans, and here reproduced in autograph facsimile. The President of the United States and the King of Würtemberg lead off in this symposium, and are followed by such notabilities as Presidents Gilman, Hadley, and Wheeler, Professors Carruth, Cutting, Goebel, Hatfield, von Klenze, Learned, Matthews, Münsterberg, and Thomas, and Messrs. Paul Carus, Heinrich Conried, W. T. Harris, T. W. Higginson, Henry Holt, W. S. Schley, and Carl Schurz. The contributions of these gentlemen and others are varied, including poems, personal tributes, critical appreciations, and translations. The fine sonnet of Professor Calvin Thomas may be given by way of illustration.

'He kept the faith. The ardent poet-soul,
Once thrilled to madness by the fiery gleam
Of Freedom glimpsed afar in youthful dream,
Henceforth was true as needle to the pole.
The vision he had caught remained the goal
Of manhood's aspiration and the theme
Of those high luminous musings that redeem
Our souls from bondage to the general dole
Of trivial existence. Calm and free,
He faced the Sphinx, nor ever knew dismay,
Nor bowed he to extremities the knee
Nor took a guerdon from the fleeting day,
But dwelt on earth in that eternity
Where Truth and Beauty shine with blended ray.'

The publication contains, besides this interesting autograph material, complete programmes of the Chicago exercises, the prize poems (in English and German) written for the occasion, and a series of illustrations—portraits, pictorial scenes, and reproduced title-pages. Taken altogether, it is a creditable production.

A group of recent German publications.

We have received from the Gutenberg-Verlag of Dr. Ernst Schultze, of Hamburg, a group of interesting publications, of which a few notes may be made. 'Das Maifest der Benediktiner und Andere Erzählungen,' by the late Karl Rick, is the third edition of the three stories comprised within the volume. The stories are pictures from the life of the Catholic clergy, and are remarkable for their psychological insight as well as for their intimate acquaintance with the themes presented. Rick (1815-1881) was an Austrian poet and novelist of distinction, and the present volume has an introduction by his son, Herr Wofgang Rick. 'Wunder und Wissenschaft,' by Dr. Richard Hennig, is a book of popular science, dealing with the 'occult phenomena' of hypnotic suggestion, the sub-liminal consciousness, and telepathy. The treatment is not unscientific, although it seems to us to go too far in the direction of credulity, or of willingness to accept as thinkable certain alleged happenings which to most well-balanced minds are flatly impossible. It must be admitted that Dr. Hennig is not without good company in his conclusions. Dr. J. Loewenberg's 'Deutsche Dichterabende' is a volume of studies in modern German literature. Among the subjects of the essays are Lenau, Frau von Ebner-Eschenbach, Herr Detlev von Liliencron, Herr Gustav Frenssen, and Herr Hauptmann. A thin volume reprints the 'Rede auf Schiller' of Jakob Grimm, an address given in Berlin in 1859, and very timely in this year of Schiller celebrations. An 'Auswahl aus den Kleinen Schriften von Jakob Grimm,' with an introduction by Dr. Schultze, gives us Grimm's 'Selbstbiographie,' his Schiller address, his address upon the death of his brother, and his paper upon his dismissal from Göttingen in 1837. This latter is a document of great importance in the history of the German struggle for intellectual freedom. Several brief philological papers are also included. Finally, this group of publications reprints in a handsome volume the trans-

lations made by the Grimm brothers of Ekkehard's 'Walthari-lied,' of 'Der Arme Heinrich,' and of the songs from the Elder Edda.

Short cuts to health and strength.

From ancestors whose work in the field and shop would have made anything in the nature of additional 'exercise' appear preposterous, the modern American has come to be a person who sits at a desk throughout the hours of sun and seeks to make up the resulting inevitable physical deficiencies by spasmodic movements of one sort and another in the privacy of his apartment. As a result he is accumulating at a rapid rate a library on the art of keeping well by devoting a few minutes to real muscular labor while spending many hours in doing his best to fall ill. Two contributions of this sort appear nearly simultaneously: Mr. George Elliot Flint's 'Power and Health through Progressive Exercise' (Baker & Taylor Co.), and Mr. H. Irving Hancock's 'The Physical Culture Life: A Guide for All Who Seek the Simple Laws of Abounding Health' (Putnam). Mr. Flint's book is devoted to proof that the way to get strong is to take those exercises, chiefly by the use of parallel bars and heavy weights, that make the utmost demand upon the muscles,— a proposition that would be self-evident to the least intelligent if there had not arisen a curious school which caters to the physically slothful by making them believe that great strength can be produced through trifling exertion. It is pleasant to find Mr. Flint not so wholly committed to his ideas that he is unwilling to concede to swimming the palm for being the best and most wholesome of all forms of physical effort. Mr. Hancock is in substantial agreement with Mr. Flint on the main question raised, and takes it rather for granted. He improves, we believe, on Mr. Flint's prescriptions by introducing a number of exercises in which the element of play and of rivalry enters, *passe-temps à deux* so to speak. A brief introduction to Mr. Flint's book, written by his father, Dr. Austin Flint, confirms the son's opinions, and the work is illustrated by photographs of the author in action. Mr. Hancock uses pictures of others, and he has much to say about hygiene in all its aspects. Both books should act as stimulants to the slothful and those whose waist line is growing unduly.

A painter's essays on art.

With keen insight and a peculiar warmth of description, Mr. Kenyon Cox has given us, in 'Old Masters and New' (Fox, Duffield & Co.), a series of appreciations of individual masters of art—a sort of *vade mecum* presenting, in a general way, the course of painting since the sixteenth century. The author states that his book has the unity of a point of view — that of a painter, seeing with his own eyes and not bound by authority; it expresses the feeling and the judgments of one who practices, with credit, one of the arts of which he writes. Much of the material used has appeared at different times during the past twenty years in various periodicals, but it has been subjected to thorough revision, so that the more youthful essays contain no expressions which the author does not still hold. He points out that art in the past has been traditional, national, and homogeneous; art in our day has been individual, international, and chaotic. Modern means of communication and modern methods of reproduction have brought the ends of the earth together, and placed the art of all times and countries at the disposal of every artist. While in no sense a systematic history of art, Mr. Cox has so harmonized his colors, and weaved them into a symmetrical whole, that his work will appeal not only to the artist and scholar, but to the ordinary lay reader of intelligence.

Chapters for the meditative fisherman.

Polite learning of a delightful sort pervades the pages of the anonymous volume entitled 'Super Flumina: Angling Observations of a Coarse Fisherman' (John Lane)—the word 'coarse' in the sub-title referring to the quality of the fish caught and not at all to the angler himself. The book might be summarized briefly as a modern and more erudite revival of Izaak Walton, so gentle and humane is its attitude towards the finny tribe, so liberal and comprehensive its learning. In this latter respect, and in its knowledge of human nature, ancient and modern, it is reminiscent also of Montaigne. These things must indicate that it is a very good book indeed. There is a chapter of more than ordinary humor 'In Dispraise of the Latins,' inspired by the disrespectful attitude of the Romans toward fish in any other aspect than as a means of human sustenance. The Greeks gain the author's approbation, because they were so much more of the gentleman and so much less of the pot fisherman. Several chapters are devoted to specific 'coarse' fish, such as the pike, dace, perch, and chub, and these are shown to have virtues and characteristics quite at odds with the adjective used to describe the quality of their flesh. But there is a deal of practical learning also, and a plea for rational economy in the use of rods, reels, and flies. No better gift for an ingrained fisherman who preserves the meditative tradition could be found in recent literature.

New volumes in the 'Musician's Library.'

A volume of 'Selections from the Music Dramas of Richard Wagner,' arranged for the piano by Mr. Otto Singer, is a recent addition to the 'Musician's Library' of Messrs. Oliver Ditson & Co. The transcriptions are not too difficult for the ordinary amateur, and illustrate the eleven dramas from 'Rienzi' to 'Parsifal.' There are twenty-four numbers in all. A portrait of Wagner, a facsimile of 'Tristan' manuscript, a bibliography, and an introductory essay by Mr. Richard Aldrich, are the accessory features of this singularly welcome volume. Another addition to this series is a book of 'Twenty-four Negro Melodies', transcribed for the piano by Mr. S. Coleridge-Taylor. This is an extremely interesting work. The com-

poser has sought to do for the melodies of his race what has been done for Hungarian and Bohemian and Norwegian melodies by Brahms, Dvorak, and Grieg. Each number is prefaced by the original melody in motto form, and consists of a series of variations upon the theme thus presented. The special interest of this work is that it gives us not only American plantation songs (which are to some degree sophisticated) but also primitive examples from several regions in Africa. Mr. Booker T. Washington provides the volume with an introduction.

BRIEFER MENTION.

'The Athlete's Garland' (McClurg), compiled by Mr. Wallace Rice, is 'the first attempt in any language to gather together verses relating exclusively to athletic sports.' The volume is happily prefaced by a couplet from William Morris:

'For no fame may a man win better the while he hath his life
Than from what his feet have accomplished, or his hands amid the strife.'

The selections are from a wide range of authors, English and American, and number about one hundred and fifty. Something like thirty sports and games are celebrated, the favorites being boating, cricket, football, and golf. Each of these subjects has a score or so of poems. Strange to say, an exhaustive search through Canadian literature yielded no pieces in celebration of la crosse and tobogganing, although the Canadian poets are otherwise well represented. Good taste and judgment characterize this selection throughout, and it is sure of a welcome from all lovers of sport.

The new 'Biographical' edition of Robert Louis Stevenson, now in course of publication by the Messrs. Scribner, finds its chief excuse for being in the series of introductions written by Mrs. Stevenson, on much the same plan as in Mrs. Richmond Ritchie's edition of Thackeray. These prefaces, though brief, are of much interest, and the edition is in all other ways an attractive one. The volumes are convenient in size, clearly and openly printed on thin paper, and bound in prettily-stamped maroon cloth. For the many who cannot hope to possess the expensive 'Edinburgh' or 'Thistle' sets, this edition will prove a decided boon, and we fancy that even the owners of those works will be glad to have this also. Six volumes have so far appeared.

'Shakespeare: The Man and his Works' is a little book published by Messrs. Sibley & Co. It has for its contents a reprint of all the matter about Shakespeare contained in 'Moulton's Library of Literary Criticism,' and thus serves the double purpose of calling attention to the merits of that admirable work and of providing students of Shakespeare with a compendium of the opinion of critics new and old concerning the greatest of poets and his separate plays.

'The Student's American History,' by Mr. D. H. Montgomery, is a text-book upon lines similar to those followed in the author's 'Leading Facts,' but is much fuller than that elementary work in its treatment of political and constitutional topics. It has all the teaching apparatus of the best type of modern high-school book, and may be cordially recommended. Messrs. Ginn & Co. are the publishers.

NOTES.

'The Corrected English New Testament,' edited by Mr. Samuel Lloyd, and given ecclesiastical approval in a preface contributed by the Bishop of Durham, is published by Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Professor Albert S. Cook has edited for the Oxford Clarendon Press the Old English poem 'The Dream of the Rood,' attributed to Cynewulf. Ten pages of text to one hundred of apparatus is a statement of the proportions of this little volume.

'The Historic Rôle of France among the Nations' is a pamphlet publication of the University of Chicago. It gives us a translation, by Professor T. A. Jenkins, of the address given before the University last October by Professor Charles-Victor Langlois.

Messrs. John W. Luce & Co., Boston, publish a volume of 'Epigrams and Aphorisms,' selected from the writings of Oscar Wilde, and prefaced by Mr. George Henry Sargent, whose brief but sympathetic introduction predisposes the reader to appreciate what follows.

'Who Said That?' by Mr. Edward Latham, and 'Who Wrote That?' by Mr. W. S. W. Anson, are two reference books, of vest-pocket dimensions, published by Messrs. E. P. Dutton & Co. The nature of their contents is sufficiently indicated by their respective titles.

M. Georges Pellissier is the author of a volume of 'Etudes de Littérature et de Morale Contemporaines' (Paris: Cornély), which discourse mainly of modern French literature. Among the more recent authors considered in this score of brief essays are MM. Marcel Barrière, de Vogüé, Barrès, Prévost, and de Régnier.

An anthology, for college use, of 'The Chief Poets of America' has been made by Mr. Curtis Hidden Page, and will be published later in the year by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. The selections from each author will be prefaced by a brief biographical and critical introduction, and a full list of references.

'Briefs on Public Questions,' by Mr. Ralph Curtis Ringwalt, is a companion volume to that author's 'Briefs for Debate,' and is published by Messrs. Longmans, Green, & Co. There are twenty-five subjects, each with a selected list of references. High-school and college students will give this book a warm welcome.

To the 'Temple Autobiographies,' published by Messrs. E. P. Dutton & Co., there has been added 'The Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin,' edited by Mr. William Macdonald. This is one of the charming Dent reprints, and is noteworthy as being the first edition of the full and authentic text to be printed in England.

An English nature calendar entitled 'The Country Day by Day,' by Mr. E. Kay Robinson, will be published this month by Messrs. Henry Holt & Co. The author has aimed to fit each day with its proper seasonal accompaniment in the form of a note about the life of birds, animals, insects, or some distinctive aspect of nature.

A volume of 'Specimen Letters,' selected and edited by Professor Albert S. Cook and Mr. Allen R. Benham, is a recent publication of Messrs. Ginn & Co. The collection is an admirable one, representative of every form of the epistolary art, and made particularly attractive to the general reader by its freedom from editorial encumbrances.

Among the books of the now half-forgotten seventeenth century lawyer, courtier, and author, Francis Quarles, perhaps the most interesting for the present-day reader is his 'Sions Sonets,' a poetical paraphrase of the Song of Songs. In this work Quarles succeeded in retaining no little of the impassioned beauty of the Hebrew book, and achieved besides a few flashes of original poetic fire. As was common in his day, Quarles regarded the Song as a religious allegory, representing the union of Christ and the Church; but beyond a few theological references in the form of footnotes, this interpretation is not forced upon the reader. In reprinting 'Sions Sonets' as one of their Riverside Press Editions, Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have performed a grateful task. The little book is a charming one in every detail of make-up. It is printed on handmade paper of antique tone, from a large size of old-style type set within rules, the whole effect being a most successful imitation of seventeenth-century typography. The binding is of boards, appropriately crimson in hue. Four hundred and thirty copies only have been printed.

List of New Books.

[*The following list, containing 80 titles, includes books received by* The Dial *since its last issue.*]

BIOGRAPHY AND REMINISCENCES.

Bygones Worth Remembering. By George Jacob Holyoake. In 2 vols., illus. in photogravure, etc., large 8vo. gilt top, uncut. E. P. Dutton & Co. $5 net.

John Knox and the Reformation. By Andrew Lang. Illus., large 8vo, pp. 281. Longmans, Green, & Co. $3.50 net.

John Knox: The Hero of the Scotch Reformation. By Henry Cowan, D.D. Illus., 12mo, pp. 404. "Heroes of the Reformation," G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.35 net.

King Leopold II.: His Rule in Belgium and the Congo. By John de Courcy MacDonnell. Illus., large 8vo, gilt top, pp. 391. Cassell & Co., Ltd.

A Mother of Czars. By Mrs. Colquhoun Grant. Large 8vo, gilt top, pp. 292. E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.50 net.

HISTORY.

The First Romanovs (1613-1725). A History of Muscovite Civilization and the Rise of Modern Russia under Peter the Great and his Forerunners. By R. Nisbet Bain. Illus. in photogravure, etc., large 8vo, uncut, pp. 413. E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.50 net.

The Personal Story of the Upper House. By Kosmo Wilkinson. With photogravure frontispiece, 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 352. E. P. Dutton & Co. $3. net.

Young Japan: The Story of the Japanese People, and Especially of their Educational Development. By James A. B. Scherer, Ph.D. Illus., 8vo, gilt top, pp. 328. J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.50 net.

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GENERAL LITERATURE.

Main Currents in Nineteenth Century Literature. By George Brandes. Vol. IV., Naturalism in England (1875). Large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 366. Macmillan Co. $3. net.

Epigrams and Aphorisms. By Oscar Wilde. 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 126. Boston: John W. Luce & Co. $1.59.

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